October 25, 2021

T&B PLANNING
Attention: *Tina Andersen*
3200 El Camino Real, Suite 100
Irvine, California 92602

SUBJECT: Habitat and Jurisdictional Assessment for UCLA's Lake Arrowhead Glamping Project Located in Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California

Introduction

This report contains the findings of ELMT Consulting's (ELMT) habitat and jurisdictional assessment for UCLA's Lake Arrowhead Glamping Project located in Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. The habitat and jurisdictional assessment was conducted by biologist Travis J. McGill on April 22, 2021 to document baseline conditions and assess the potential for special-status[1] plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site that could pose a constraint to implementation of the proposed project. Special attention was given to the suitability of the project site to support southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*), and San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus californicus*) and other special-status plant and wildlife species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the general vicinity of the project site.

Project Location

The project site is generally located north of State Route 210, east of Interstate 15, south and west of State Route 173 Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is depicted on the Lake Arrowhead quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute map series within Sections 9 and 10 of Township 2 North, Range 3 West. Specifically, the project site is located at the UCLA Lake Arrowhead Lodge at 850 Willow Creek Road. Refer to Exhibits 1-3 in Attachment A.

Project Description

UCLA proposes to install 10 raised platform luxury camping (referred to as "Glamping") structures and an associated restrooms, roadway improvements, and infrastructure along existing recreational trails or otherwise disturbed areas within the UCLA Lake Arrowhead Lodge facility.

1 As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally and State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated with a California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank; wildlife species that are designated by the CDFW as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species; and specially protected natural vegetation communities as designated by the CDFW.

Methodology

A literature review and records search were conducted to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment or field investigation of the project site was conducted to document existing conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur within the project site.

Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field investigation, a literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW's QuickView Tool in the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), CNDDB Rarefind 5, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

All available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site were reviewed to understand existing site conditions and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred within the project site that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources, as well as the following resources:

- Google Earth Pro historic aerial imagery (1985-2020);
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey[2];
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- USFWS Endangered Species Profiles.

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring within the project site. The CNDDB database was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest recorded occurrences of special-status species and determine the distance from the project site.

Habitat Assessment/Field Investigation

Following the literature review, biologist Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on April 22, 2021. Plant communities and land cover types identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified by walking meandering transects throughout the

2 A soil series is defined as a group of soils with similar profiles developed from similar parent materials under comparable climatic and vegetation conditions. These profiles include major horizons with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics, which may promote favorable conditions for certain biological resources.

project site. In addition, aerial photography was reviewed prior to the site investigation to locate potential natural corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. These areas identified on aerial photography were then walked during the field investigation.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Plant species observed during the field investigation were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field. Unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed during the field investigation and identified in the laboratory using taxonomical guides. Wildlife detections were made through observation of scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and/or visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site plant communities and land cover types, and presence of potential jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were noted.

Soil Series Assessment

Onsite and adjoining soils were researched prior to the field investigation using the USDA NRCS Soil Survey for San Bernardino County, California. In addition, a review of the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs was conducted to assess the ecological changes that the project site have undergone.

Plant Communities

Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and aerial photography. The plant communities were classified in accordance with Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens (2009), delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into GIS Arcview. The Arcview application was used to compute the area of each plant community and/or land cover type in acres.

Plants

Common plant species observed during the field investigation were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook. Unusual and less familiar plants were photographed in the field and identified in the laboratory using taxonomic guides. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows the 2012 Jepson Manual (Hickman 2012). In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

Wildlife

Wildlife species detected during the field investigation by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded during surveys in a field notebook. Field guides used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the survey included The Sibley Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America (Sibley 2003), A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003), and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names in this report (first reference only).

Jurisdictional Drainages and Wetlands

Aerial photography was reviewed prior to conducting a field investigation in order to locate and inspect

any potential natural drainage features, ponded areas, or water bodies that may fall under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or CDFW. In general, surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS maps that are observed or expected to exhibit evidence of flow are considered potential riparian/riverine habitat and are also subject to state and federal regulatory jurisdiction. In addition, ELMT reviewed jurisdictional waters information through examining historical aerial photographs to gain an understanding of the impact of land-use on natural drainage patterns in the area. The USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program "My Waters" data layers were also reviewed to determine whether any hydrologic features and wetland areas have been documented on or within the vicinity of the project site.

Existing Site Conditions

The project site occurs within an existing network of recreational trails located within UCLA's Lake Arrowhead Lodge complex north of Lake Arrowhead. Surrounding land uses include buildings associated with the lodge facility, residential developments, hiking trails and recreational facilities, and vacant/undeveloped land within the San Bernardino National Forest. The proposed pads for the glamping sites are located on the sides of the existing trials in areas that have been previously disturbed. However, the area surrounding the proposed pads is generally undeveloped with improved access roads and unimproved trails.

The proposed project locations have generally been subject to anthropogenic disturbances from existing trail use and understory clearing. These disturbances have generally eliminated the natural plant communities that once occurred within the existing project footprints, with the exception of the existing natural vegetation that surrounds the footprints. Refer to Attachment B, *Site Photographs*, for representative site photographs.

Topography and Soils

Elevations within the project footprints range from 5,250 to 5,270 feet above mean sea level. The proposed uses are generally located on top of a small ridge north of the existing UCLA Lake Arrowhead Lodge facility existing dirt access roads. Based on the NRCS USDA Web Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by Cedarpines-Stargazer-Urban land complex. Refer to Exhibit 4, *Soils*, in Attachment A. Soils within the existing dirt trials, proposed pad locations, and areas associated with existing structures have been mechanically disturbed and compacted from existing anthropogenic disturbances. The soils outside of the aforementioned area are generally undisturbed.

Vegetation

The proposed glamping sites, restroom facility and utility infrastructure will be installed within previously disturbed areas along existing recreational trails associated with UCLA's Lake Arrowhead Lodge facility. The disturbed areas, where the proposed uses will be installed, are within a mixed conifer forest plant community. The project sites and site adjacent areas generally consists of a land cover types that would be classified as disturbed, and mixed conifer forest (refer to Exhibit 5, *Vegetation*, in Attachment A). Refer to Attachment B, *Site Photographs*, for representative site photographs. The proposed uses will be installed to avoid and minimize impacts to vegetation to the maximum extent possible.

Disturbed areas include areas within the understory of the mixed conifer forest along existing dirt recreational trails are generally devoid of vegetation with minimal leaf litter on the ground. The mixed conifer forest plant community that surrounds the proposed uses is generally composed of Jeffery pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), white fir (*Abies concolor*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*). Plants found within the understory of this plant community primarily consist of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*). This plant community is relatively open with no dense stands of tall trees.

Implementation of the proposed project is expected to avoid impacts to adjacent natural vegetation to the maximum extent possible. However, if vegetation will need to be removed from project implementation, including brush management, impacts will be minimized and are not expected to result in significant impacts. The vegetation that could potentially be impacted by project implementation is located adjacent to existing dirt trials that are already disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for special-status species. Further the vegetation that could be impacted does not comprise a special-status plant community, and a no mitigation would be required.

Wildlife

Plant communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species that were observed or are expected to occur within the project site. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation. The project site provides limited habitat for wildlife species except those adapted to a high degree of anthropogenic disturbances and development.

Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support populations of fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Amphibians

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support populations of amphibians were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Reptiles

The project site provides limited foraging and refuge habitat for reptile species adapted to a significant degree of human disturbance. Common reptilian species that have the potential to occur on-site include California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis californiae*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and Great Basin gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*), alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), southern sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus vandenburgianus*), and Skilton's skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus skiltonianus*). Due to the high level of on-site disturbances and elimination of the native habitats, no special-status reptilian species are expected to occur within project site.

Birds

The project site and surrounding area provides limited foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of bird species adapted to a significant degree of human disturbance. Bird species detected during the field surveys included California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*). Other common bird species that are expected to occur on-site include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*).

Mammals

The project site and immediately surrounding habitat provide limited foraging and cover habitat for a variety of mammalian species adapted to mountain environments. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field survey. Mammals and/or sign detected during the field survey include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Other common mammalian species that are expected to occur on-site include opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*).

Nesting Birds

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field investigation. The project site and surrounding areas within 500 feet provide limited foraging habitat for year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to ensure no impacts occur to nesting birds, and in accordance with the MBTA, the California Fish and Game Code, and UCLA's standard requirements, a nesting bird clearance survey will be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Habitat linkages provide connections between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet still inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are features that allow for the dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging of a variety of wildlife species. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

No wildlife movement corridors or open space have been designated by the San Bernardino County General

Plan Open Space Element on or immediately adjacent to the project site. The proposed project will be confined to existing disturbed areas along recreational hiking trails. The project site is isolated from regional wildlife corridors and linkages and there are no riparian corridors, creeks, or useful patches of steppingstone habitat (natural areas) within or connecting the project site to any identified wildlife corridors or linkages. As a result, implementation of the proposed project will not disrupt or have any adverse effects on any migratory corridors or linkages in the surrounding area.

Jurisdictional Areas

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into "waters of the United States" pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

A query of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory determined that no riverine or other freshwater resources are mapped within the boundaries of the project site. The nearest recognized resources is a freshwater/forested/shrub wetland associated with Willow Creek, east of the project site.

Within the proposed limits of the project site, no discernible drainage courses, inundated areas, or wetland features that would be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW were observed. Based on the proposed project footprint, project activities will not result in impacts to Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW jurisdictional areas and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Special-Status Biological Resources

CDFW's QuickView Tool in BIOS, CNDDB Rarefind 5, and the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the Harrison Mountain, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North, and Silverwood Lake USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. The habitat assessment evaluated the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing plant communities, at the time of the survey, have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified twenty-one (21) special-status plant species, forty-seven (47) special-status wildlife species, and seven (7) special-status plant communities as having the potential to occur within the Harrison Mountain, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North, and Silverwood Lake 7.5-minute quadrangles. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity of the project site are presented in Attachment C, *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*.

Special-Status Plants

According to the CNDDB and CNPS, twenty-one (21) special-status plant species have been recorded in the CNDDB and CNPS in the Harrison Mountain, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North, and Silverwood Lake USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). No special-status plant species were observed within the proposed glamping sites, restroom facility and utility infrastructure during the habitat assessment. These areas are primarily located within previously disturbed areas along existing recreational trails that have been subject to anthropogenic disturbances. These disturbances have greatly reduced, if not eliminated, the suitability of the habitat onsite to support special-status plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. The undeveloped areas adjacent to the proposed project footprint have also been subject to anthropogenic disturbances from passive recreational hiking and generally do not support suitable habitat for special-status plant species. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site, does not provide suitable habitat for any of the special-status plant species known to occur in the area and are presumed to be absent from the project site. No focused surveys are recommended.

Special-Status Wildlife

According to the CNDDB, forty-seven (47) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Harrison Mountain, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North, and Silverwood Lake USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field surveys. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to support San Bernardino flying squirrel, and purple martin (*Progne subis*). All remaining special-status wildlife species identified in the CNDDB are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability/quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions.

Purple martin is not federally or state listed as endangered or threatened. In order to ensure impacts to purple martin do not occur from implementation of the proposed project, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted prior to ground disturbance. With implementation of the pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey, impacts to purple martin will be less than significant and no mitigation will be required.

Based on regional significance, the potential occurrence of southern rubber boa, San Bernardino flying squirrel, and California spotted owl within the project site are described in further detail below.

Southern Rubber Boa

The southern rubber boa (SRB) has been designated by the CDFW as a threatened species under the California Endangered Species Act and is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. SRB inhabits oak-conifer and mixed-conifer forests at elevations between 5,000 to 8,200 feet where rocks and logs or other debris provide shelter. It is semi-fossorial with either nocturnal or crepuscular tendencies, making it difficult to find in a general diurnal field survey. It is restricted to the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. They emerge from hibernation in April and general disappear during the summer months though they can appear after rains or periods of high humidity (Stewart et. al. 2005). Hoyer and Stewart (2000), found that almost all collections of SRB were on or around

small to large rock outcrops which are important for hibernacula.

The proposed glamping sites, restroom facility and utility infrastructure are primarily located within previously disturbed areas along existing recreational trails that have been subject to anthropogenic disturbances. The project site lacks rocky outcrops, needed for hibernacula. The lack of large rock outcrops, existing disturbances and continued anthropogenic disturbances onsite, preclude southern rubber boa from occurring onsite and are presumed absent, and no mitigation is recommended.

San Bernardino Flying Squirrel

The San Bernardino flying squirrel is not a listed species by USFWS or CDFW. However, CDFW has designated San Bernardino flying squirrel a species of special concern. It is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. The historic distribution of the San Bernardino flying squirrel includes both the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Recent data analysis suggests that this subspecies may now only be extant in the San Bernardino Mountains. The San Bernardino flying squirrel is nocturnal and is rarely observed. It occurs in a range of coniferous and deciduous forests, including riparian forests and mixed conifer forests. They are usually found in mature old-growth forests, although forests with second-growth stands may also suffice. Occupied habitat tends to have an open understory with a heavy duff (organic debris) layer and a somewhat closed canopy. For locomotion/gliding purposes, they require somewhat dense tree cover (less than 120 feet between tall trees and preferably around 65 feet). Trees with snags and cavities suitable for nesting and denning are required, and trees that are greater than 100 feet tall and greater than 30 inches diameter at breast height are preferred. The San Bernardino flying squirrel depends strongly on truffles and arboreal moss for food, as well as to a much lesser degree seeds, nuts, insects, fruit, bird eggs, and even tree sap. Larger, older trees with associated woody debris and decaying logs tend to indicate a higher potential for healthy truffle growth in the underlying soil.

The project impact area generally consists of disturbed areas along existing recreational trails that have been subject to anthropogenic disturbances, adjacent to a mixed conifer forest plant community that supports young and old growth pine trees that are generally open. The canopy is generally very open with few areas of closed canopy and most of the younger trees lack the habitat requirements needed for nesting/denning opportunities, gliding needs with a developed understory supporting adequate woody debris. Due to anthropogenic disturbances onsite, the mixed conifer forest plant community was determined to provide low quality habitat and San Bernardino flying squirrel was determined to have a very low potential to occur onsite, and no mitigation is recommended.

California Spotted Owl

The California spotted owl has been designated by the CDFW as a species of special concern and is also considered a sensitive species in the San Bernardino National Forest by the U.S. Forest Service. The California spotted owl is distributed across the Sierra Nevada from Shasta County to Kern County, and along coastal southern California mountain ranges from Monterey County to San Diego County. In the San Bernardino Mountains, California spotted owl nests in mixed conifer habitat, oak/ Douglas-fir habitat, and hardwood/conifer habitat. In the San Bernardino Mountains the average elevation of occupied nest habitat

is at 6,000 feet. Home ranges in the San Bernardino Mountains vary from approximately 800 acres to 2,200 acres. Eighty percent of nesting trees have canopy cover greater than 70 percent, with surrounding nesting habitat having at least two canopy layers. Nest trees often contain large cavities, broken tops, and/or dwarf mistletoe brooms. In southern California conifer forest, stick nests placed on platforms built by other species are most common. In coniferous forests, such as that on-site, large snags and fallen logs are typically present in nesting habitat; this appears to be less important in lower-elevation nesting habitat. Nesting trees are on average 37 inches diameter at breast height in the San Bernardino Mountains and are typically on north-facing slopes where temperatures tend to be cooler. While California spotted owls may forage in the same habitat that they use for nesting and roosting, foraging habitat is often much more open, with canopy cover as low as 40 percent to provide large amounts of open space for flying. Although the California spotted owl will forage opportunistically on a variety of different prey species, their primary prey (79 to 97 percent) is woodrats (typically dusky-footed woodrat [*Neotoma fuscipes*]).

The project site supports low quality habitat and generally consists of disturbed areas along existing recreational trails with surrounding young and old pine trees, with most of the trees spaced. The canopy is generally open with few areas of closed canopy needed for cover and only a few trees that are tall and mature enough to provide nesting cavities and hunting perches for this species. Due to existing anthropogenic disturbances onsite, California spotted owl was determined to have a very low potential to occur onsite, and no mitigation is recommended.

Special-Status Plant Communities

According to the CNDDB, seven (7) special-status plant communities have been reported in the Harrison Mountain, Lake Arrowhead, San Bernardino North, and Silverwood Lake USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: Mixed Montane Chaparral, Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Semi Desert Chaparral, Southern Mixed Riparian Forest, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, Southern Willow Scrub, and Westside Ponderosa Pine Forest (refer to Attachment C). No special-status plant communities occur on the project sit.

Critical Habitats

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, "Critical Habitat" is designated at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. All federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS regarding activities they authorize, fund, or permit which may affect a federally listed species or its designated Critical Habitat. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure that projects will not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or adversely modify or destroy its designated Critical Habitat. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing is on federal lands, uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highways Administration or a Clean Water Act Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers). If a there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing the funding or permit would consult with the

USFWS.

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. Refer to Exhibit 6, *Critical Habitat* in Attachment A. The nearest designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 3 miles north of the site for arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), 3.8 miles north of the site for southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and 3.6 miles south of the project site for mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana mucosa*). Therefore, the loss or adverse modification of Critical Habitat will not occur as a result of the proposed project and consultation with the USFWS will not be required for impacts to Critical Habitat.

Conclusion

Based on the proposed project footprint and existing site conditions discussed in this report, none of the special-status plant or wildlife species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site are expected to be directly or indirectly impacted from implementation of the proposed project. With completion of the recommendations provided below, no impacts to year-round, seasonal, or special-status avian residents will occur from implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, it was determined that implementation of the project will have "no effect" on federally or State listed species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the development of the project will not impact jurisdictional drainage features, designated Critical Habitats or regional wildlife movement corridors/linkages.

Recommendations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code

All construction activities shall comply with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3511 and 3513. UCLA Long-Range Development Plan Final EIR (LRDP Final EIR) Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program also includes mitigation measures (MMs) for on campus projects that require pre-construction surveys during the nesting season for special status avian species and raptors, and identify actions to take if active nests are found (MM 4.3-1[a] and MM 4.3-1[b] from the LRDP Final EIR). The intent of these mitigation requirements is met with MM Bio 1 below, which has been developed to address the biological resource conditions at the project site:

BIO-1: All construction activities shall comply with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3511 and 3513. The MBTA governs the taking and killing of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests and prohibits the take of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests. Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511 and 3513 of the *California Fish and Game Code* protect active nests of any raptor species, including common raptor species Compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code shall be accomplished by completing the following:

> Construction activities involving vegetation removal shall be conducted between September 1 and January 31. If construction occurs inside the peak nesting season (between February 1 and August 31), a pre-construction survey by a qualified Biologist shall be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities to identify any active nesting locations. If the Biologist does not find any active nests, the construction work shall be

allowed to proceed. The biologist conducting the clearance survey shall document a negative survey with a report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests shall occur.

If the Biologist finds an active nest within the pre-construction survey area and determines that the nest may be impacted, the Biologist shall delineate an appropriate buffer zone around the nest. The size of the buffer shall be determined by the Biologist and shall be based on the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, expected types of disturbance, and location in relation to the construction activities. These buffers are typically 300 feet from the nests of non-listed species and 500 feet from the nests of raptors and listed species. Any active nests observed during the survey shall be mapped on an aerial photograph. Only construction activities (if any) that have been approved by a Biological Monitor shall take place within the buffer zone until the nest is vacated. The Biologist shall serve as a Construction Monitor when construction activities take place near active nest areas to ensure that no inadvertent impacts on these nests occur. Results of the pre-construction survey and any subsequent monitoring shall be provided to the Capital Programs University Representative. The monitoring report shall summarize the results of the nest monitoring, describe construction restrictions currently in place, and confirm that construction activities can proceed within the buffer area without jeopardizing the survival of the young birds.

Please do not hesitate to contact Tom McGill at (951) 285-6014 or tmcgill@elmtconsulting.com or Travis McGill at (909) 816-1646 or travismcgill@elmtconsulting.com should you have any questions this report.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Managing Director

Travis J. McGill
Director

Attachments:

A. *Project Exhibits*
B. *Site Photographs*
C. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*
D. *Regulations*

References:

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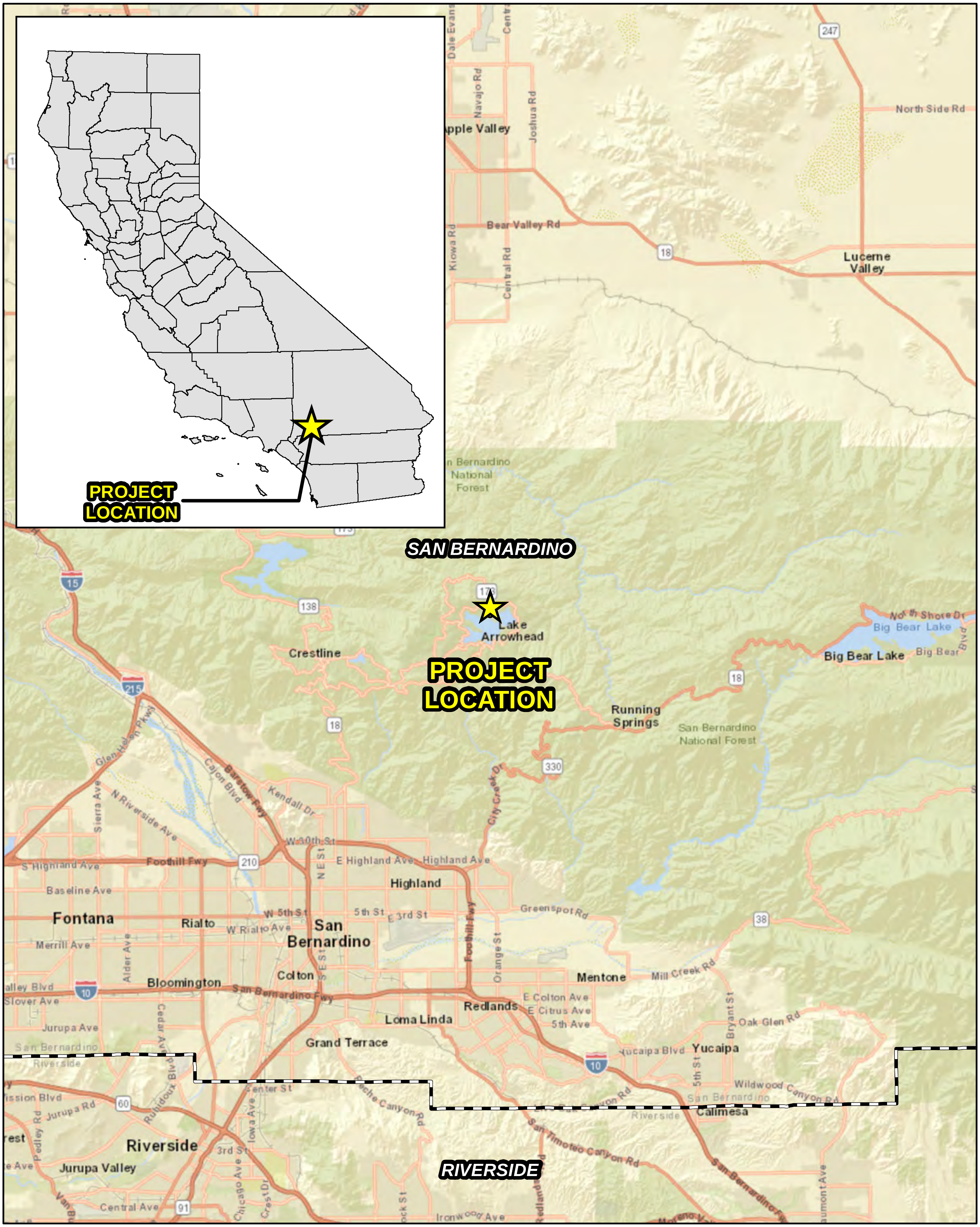
Attachment A

Project Exhibits



0 1.25 2.5 5
Miles

Source: World Street Map, San Bernardino County

UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Regional Vicinity

Exhibit 1

UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Site Vicinity

ELMT CONSULTING

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Source: USA Topographic Map, San Bernardino County

Exhibit 2

UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

ELMT CONSULTING

0 62.5 125 250
Feet

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, San Bernardino County

Project Site

Exhibit 3

UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Soils

ELMT CONSULTING

0 125 250 500 Feet

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, Soils Survey Geographic Database, San Bernardino County

Exhibit 4

ELMT CONSULTING

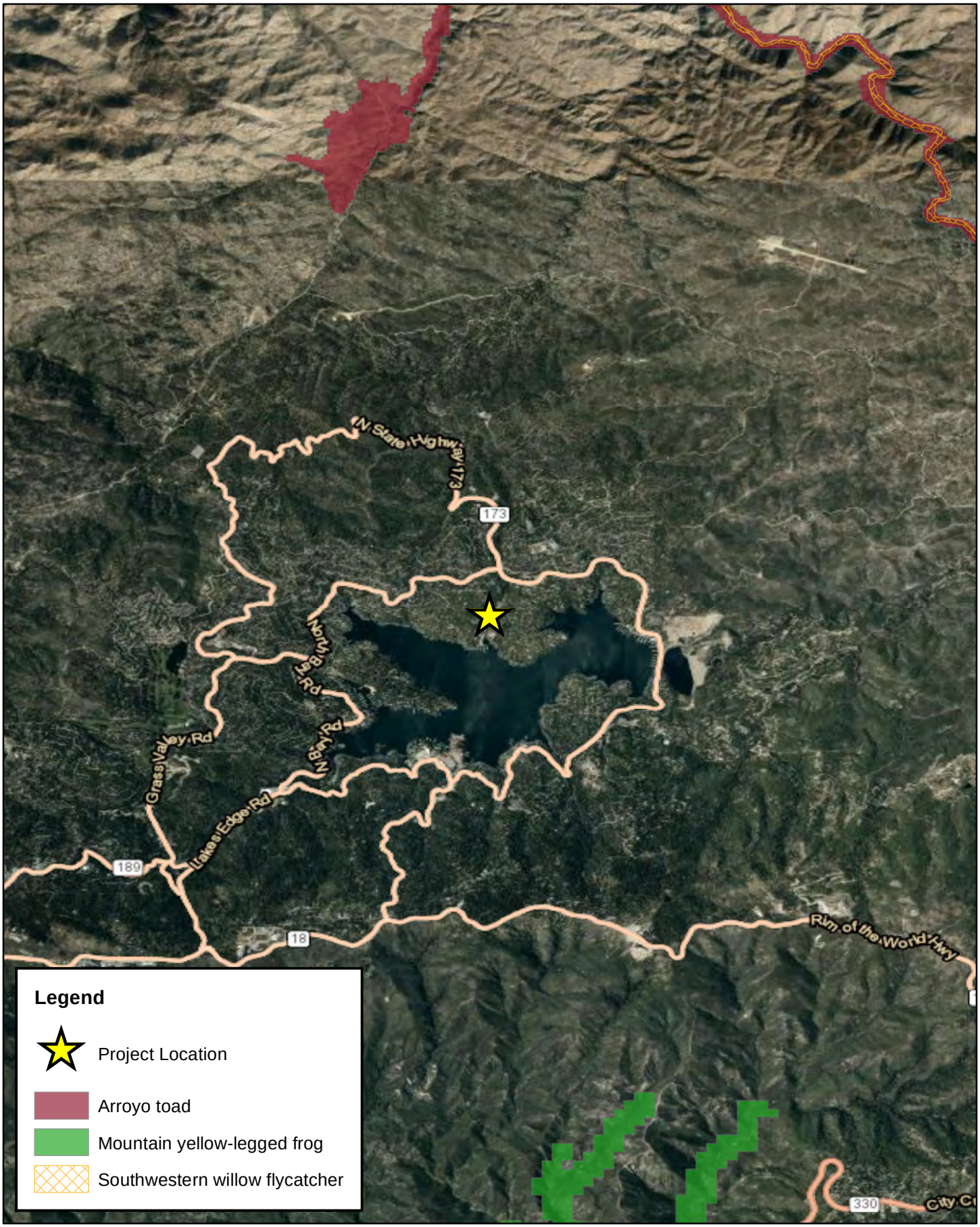
0 75 150 300 Feet

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, San Bernardino County

UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Vegetation

Exhibit 5



UCLA's LAKE ARROWHEAD GLAMPING PROJECT
HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

ELMT CONSULTING

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, USFWS Critical Habitat, San Bernardino County

Critical Habitat

Exhibit 6

Attachment B

Site Photographs

Photograph 1: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed area.

Photograph 2: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed area. The adjacent trees are expected to be left in place.

Photograph 3: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wagons in the Frontier Village area.

Photograph 4: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed area.

Photograph 5: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed are adjacent to the existing trail.

Photograph 5: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed are adjacent to the existing trail.

Photograph 7: Approximate location of one of the proposed glamping sites between the wood stakes within the disturbed are adjacent to the existing trail.

Photograph 8: View of existing trail on the northwest portion of the survey area. Manzanita surrounds the trail.

Photograph 9: View of an existing dirt trial in the middle of the survey area.

Photograph 10: View of trail on the southeast portion of the survey area.

Photograph 11: Wagons, and campfire ring and benches in the Frontier Village area in the middle of the survey area.

Photograph 12: Existing platform and concreate area where a gazebo was located on the middle of the eastern portion of the survey area.

Photograph 13: Existing viewing platform adjacent to the walking trails.

Attachment C

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES				
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally, found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	No	**Presumed Absent:** The project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated shrublands on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), but can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Fed: END CA: SSC	Occurs in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill grasslands, desert riparian, desert washes, and oak woodlands. Breeding habitat consists of shallow streams with a mixture of sandy and gravelly substrate and sandy terraces. Generally requires mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and willow (Salix sp.) in the streambed for vegetative canopy for breeding areas and forages for insects primarily under oak (*Quercus* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees. Occurs at elevations from near sea level to about 4,600 feet above msl.	No	**Presumed Absent:** The project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Locally abundant specimens are found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. A large protected population persists in the remnant of the once extensive El Segundo Dunes at Los Angeles International Airport.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP;WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral habitats.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Asio otus long-eared owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Nests in conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands that are either open or are adjacent to grasslands, meadows, or shrublands. Key habitat components are some dense cover for nesting and roosting, suitable nest platforms, and open foraging areas.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	Fed: None CA: WL	Inhabits low-elevations coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Required large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats with elevated structures for nesting. Roosts in open areas, usually in a lone tree or utility pole. Tolerant of heat; nest often unshaded.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	Fed: THR CA: None	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Steams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 4,596 feet above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Charina umbratica southern rubber boa	Fed: None CA: THR	Found in a variety of montane forest habitats, particularly in the vicinity of streams or wet meadows. Requires loose, moist soil for burrowing and seeks cover in rotting logs. Restricted to the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: THR CA: END	In California, the breeding distrution is now thought to be restricted to isolated sites in Sacramento, Amargosa, Kern, Santa Ana, and Colorado River valleys. Obligate riparian species with a primary habitat association of willow-cottonwood riparian forest.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Contopus cooperi olive-sided flycatcher	Fed: None CA: SSC	Uncommon to common, summer resident in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats below 9,000 feet throughout California exclusive of the deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland valleys and basins. Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: SSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: END CA: SSC	Primarily found in Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidian upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Empidonax traillii willow flycatcher	Fed: None CA: END	A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats (2,000 to 8,000 feet) in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: END CA: END	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site. The main drainage feature on-site is too shallow for this species.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, disturbed fields, or similar habitat types. Flocks in groups.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: END CA: None	Can be found in meadows and upland sage scrub/chaparral habitat. The larvae may either feed on dwarf plantain (*Plantago erecta*) or exserted Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja exserta* spp. *exerta*).	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Falco columbarius merlin	Fed: None CA: WL	Nest in forested openings, edges, and along rivers across northern North America. Found in open forests, grasslands, and especially coastal areas with flocks of small songbirds or shorebirds. Occurs at elevations below 3,900 feet above msl.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: SSC	Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 40 cm.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Glaucomys sabrinus californicus San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in white fir (*Abies concolor*) and Jeffrey pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) mixed conifer forests with black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) components at higher elevations. Use cavities in large trees, snags, and logs for cover. Habitats are typically mature, dense conifer forest in close proximity to riparian areas.	No	**Low:** Marginal habitat can be found onsite. It should be noted that trees will not be removed, and the project will occur along existing trials and disturbed areas.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	Fed: END CA: END/FP	Permanent resident of the semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges surrounding the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the Coast Ranges from Santa Clara Co. south to Los Angeles Co., the Transverse Ranges, Tehachapi Mts., and southern Sierra Nevada. Forages over wide areas of open rangelands, roots on cliffs and in large trees and snags.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	Fed: Delisted CA: END/FP	Found along the ocean shore, lake margins, and on rivers, where it both nests and winters, typically within one mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, favoring ponderosa pines. Roosts communally in winter.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment. It winters south the Central America. Found at elevations ranging from 820 to 2,625 feet above msl.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra) California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	Fed: None CA: WL	Found in diverse habitats including coniferous forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, Manzanita, and coastal sage scrub. Wooded areas near a stream with rock outcrops, talus or rotting logs that are exposed to the sun.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: SSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Pandion haliaetus osprey	Fed: None CA: WL	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Requires open, clear waters for foraging and uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Perognathus alticolus alticolus white-eared pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits ponderosa and Jeffrey pine forests, mixed chaparral, and sagebrush in the San Bernardino Mountains, constructing burrows in loose soil.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Piranga rubra summer tanager	Fed: None CA: SSC	Breeds primarily in mature riparian woodland with an extensive canopy of Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*).	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: SSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project site is out of the elevation range for this species.
Progne subis purple martin	Fed: None CA: SSC	Summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats throughout the state. Uses valley foothill and montane hardwood, valley foothill and montane hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Also occurs in coniferous habitats, including closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood. Requires areas with a concentration of nesting cavities.	No	**Low:** Minimal habitat is found north of the project site in that area has more trees and is less development.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	Fed: THR CA: SSC	Found mainly near ponds in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streamsides with plant cover. Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Occurs along the coast ranges from Mendocino County south and in portions of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades ranges.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: END CA: END/WL	Occurs in lower elevation habitats characterized by rocky streambeds and wet meadows, while higher elevation habitats include lakes, ponds, and streams. Occupy well lit, streams in narrow, rock-walled canyons. Often found along rock walls or vegetated banks and always within a few feet of the water.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
***Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 3** Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: None CA: SSC	Requires permanent flowing streams within summer water temperatures of 17 – 20 degrees Celsius. Inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles and small streams that flow through steep, rocky canyons with chaparral covered walls.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Requires friable soils for burrowing.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: SSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis Mohave tui chub	Fed: END CA: FP	Endemic to the Mojave River Basin and adapted to alkaline, mineralized waters. Requires deep pools, ponds, or slough-like areas and needs vegetation for spawning	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: SSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Strix occidentalis occidentalis California spotted owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats and uses dense, multi-layered canopy cover for roost seclusion. Requires mature forest with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands are used.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Utilizes a variety of habitats including forests, mixed woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and farmlands. Often found near ponds, marshes, or streams.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	Fed: END CA: END	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site. The site does not contain the large sections of riparian forest that this species prefers.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES				
Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *parishii Parish's oxytheca	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Habitats include sandy or shale chaparral. Found at elevations ranging from 3,750 to 6,748 feet above mean sea level (msl). Blooming period is from June to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Allium howellii* var. *clokeyi Mt. Pinos onion	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Grows in Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps (edges), and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,265 to 6,070 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Allium parishii Parish's onion	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in rocky soils within Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 2,953 to 5,692 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to May.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta California androsace	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Habitats include chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 492 to 4,281 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 558 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Azolla microphylla Mexican mosquito fern	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in marshes and swamps (ponds, slow water). Found at elevations ranging from 38 to 328 feet above msl. Blooming period is August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on steep, north-facing slopes or in low-grade sandy washes in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 5,167 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	Fed: THR CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Often found in clay soils within openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,675 feet above msl. Blooming period ranges from March to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Calochortus catalinae Catalina mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,297 feet above msl. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in mesic soils within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 2,329 to 7,841 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire. Found at elevations ranging from 459 to 6,299 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Canbya candida white pygmy-poppy	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in gravelly, sandy, and granitic soils within Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 1,969 to 4,790 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Castilleja lasiorhyncha San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in mesic or drying sites along the edges of streams, meadows, and vernal pools. Found in meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, and riparian woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 4,265 to 7,841 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Castilleja plagiotoma Mojave paintbrush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,100 feet above msl. Blooming period ranges from April to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 99 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Deinandra mohavensis Mojave tarplant	Fed: None CA: END CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs in mesic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 2,789 to 5,249 feet above msl. Blooming period is June to October.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes. Found at elevations ranging from 1,181 to 2,690 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *affinis San Bernardino Mountains dudleya	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, and pinyon-juniper woodland in granite or quartzite outcrops. It is rarely found on limestone. Found at elevations ranging from 4,101 to 8,530 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Eremothera boothii* ssp. *boothii Booth's evening-primrose	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Found in Joshua tree woodland and pinyon-juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 2,953 feet to 7,874 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats within sandy soils on river floodplains or terraces fluvial deposits. Found at elevations ranging from 295 to 2,001 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Eriophyllum lanatum* var. *obovatum southern Sierra woolly sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Prefers sandy loam soils within lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 3,655 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Fimbristylis thermalis hot springs fimbristylis	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Habitat includes meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs). Found at elevations ranging from 361 to 4,396 feet above msl. Blooming period is from July to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Frasera neglecta pine green-gentian	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,593 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Fritillaria pinetorum pine fritillary	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Associated with granitic and metamorphic soils within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 5,692 to 10,826 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Galium johnstonii Johnston's bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Preferred habitats include chaparral, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 4,003 to 7,546 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Heuchera caespitosa urn-flowered alumroot	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in rocky soils within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 3,789 to 8,694 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Heuchera parishii Parish's alumroot	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Found in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, and alpine boulder and rock fields in rocky places. It sometimes occurs on carbonate. Found at elevations ranging from 4,921 to 12,467 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Hulsea vestita* ssp. *parryi Parry's hulsea	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in granitic or carbonate, rocky openings within lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,495 to 9,498 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Occurs in mesic sites, alkali seeps, and riparian areas within coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, and alkali meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 1,640 feet above msl. Blooming period is from September to May.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Ivesia argyrocoma* var. *argyrocoma silver-haired ivesia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in meadows, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forest, often with other rare plants. Found at elevations ranging from 4,790 to 9,711 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Juglans californica southern California black walnut	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,953 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Juncus duranii Duran's rush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Habitats include lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 5,801 to 9,199 feet above msl. Blooming period is from July to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum ocellated humboldt lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in openings within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,906 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lilium parryi lemon lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Generally occurs in wet, mountainous terrain; forested areas; on the shady edges of streams; or in open, boggy meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 4,003 to 9,006 feet above msl. Blooming period is from July to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Lycium parishii Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Habitats include coastal scrub and Sonoran Desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 443 to 3,281 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to April.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Malacothamnus parishii Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,001 to 1,493 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii Hall's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland along dry slopes and ridges. Found at elevations ranging from 2,395 to 7,201 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to October.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Only known to occur in the San Bernardino Mountains. Found at elevations ranging from 328 to 6,562 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada short-joint beavertail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands. Found at elevations ranging from 1,394 to 5,906 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Packera ionophylla Tehachapi ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,921 to 8,858 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Pediomelum castoreum Beaver Dam breadroot	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub in sandy soils and in washes and roadcuts. Found at elevations ranging from 2,001 to 2,707 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to May.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Perideridia parishii* ssp. *parishii Parish's yampah	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, and upper montane coniferous forest in damp meadows or along streambeds. It often grows in areas with an open pine canopy. Found at elevations ranging from 4,806 to 9,843 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Phacelia exilis Transverse Range phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in sandy or gravelly soils within lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pebble (pavement) plain, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 3,609 to 8,858 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Phacelia mohavensis Mojave phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 4,593 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Piperia leptopetala narrow-petaled rein orchid	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,247 and 7,300 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Schoenus nigricans black bog-rush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows within marches and swamps (often alkaline). Found at elevations ranging from 492 to 6,562 feet above msl. Blooming period is from August to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana southern mountains skullcap	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in mesic soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,394 to 6,562 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *dolosa Bear Valley checkerbloom	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest in wet areas. It is highly affected by hydrological changes in its environment. Found at elevations ranging from 4,905 to 8,809 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt Spring checkerbloom	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Habitat includes chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, plays, and mojavean desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 5,020 feet above msl. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Sidotheca caryophylloides chickweed oxytheca	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in sandy soils within lower montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 3,655 to 8,530 feet above msl. Blooming period is from July to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest on clay or decomposed granite soils. It is sometimes found in disturbed areas such as streamsides or roadcuts. Found at elevations ranging from 4,724 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Streptanthus campestris southern jewelflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs in open, rocky areas in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon-juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 1,969 to 9,154 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Can be found growing near ditches, streams, and springs within these habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 7 to 6,693 feet above msl. Blooming period is from July to November.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Syntrichopappus lemmonii Lemmon's syntrichopappus	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, and Pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,640 to 6,004 feet above msl. Blooming period is from April to May (June).	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis Sonoran maiden fern	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in meadows and seeps along streams and other seepage areas. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,001 feet above msl. Blooming period is from January to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Trichostema micranthum small-flowered bluecurls	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in mesic soils within lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 5,003 to 7,546 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	**Presumed Absent:** No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT COMMUNITIES				
Mixed Montane Chaparral	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Associated with mountainous terrain from mid to high elevation at 3000 to 10,000 feet above msl. In southern California, it occurs above 7000 feet above msl. Mixed montane chaparral is characterized by a mixture of evergreen species; however, deciduous or partially deciduous species may also be present. When mature, it is often impenetrable to large mammals. Species composition of mixed montane chaparral varies throughout California and is dependent on changes with elevation, geographical range, and soil type. Examples of species occurring within this plant community include mountain whitehorn (*Ceanothus cordulatus*), various species of manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.) mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).	No	**Absent**
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within broad washes of sandy alluvial drainages that carry rainfall runoff sporadically in winter and spring, but remain relatively dry through the remainder of the year. Is restricted to drainages and floodplains with very sandy substrates that have a dearth of decomposed plant material. These areas do not develop into riparian woodland or scrub due to the limited water resources and scouring by occasional floods.	No	**Absent**
Semi Desert Chaparral	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	A combination of the desert shrubland habitat and chaparral habitat. Found on the eastern slopes of the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, in the Mojave Desert north and northeast of the Los Angeles basin and Inland Empire, and the northern Peninsular Ranges.	No	**Absent**
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Typically a younger successional stage of riparian forest, due to disturbance or more frequent flooding. Plant species include willow (*Salix* sp.) species, elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), oak species, sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), and smaller shrubs.	No	**Absent**
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occurs below 2,000 meters in elevation, sycamore and alder often occur along seasonally-flooded banks; cottonwoods and willows are also often present. Poison oak, mugwort, elderberry and wild raspberry may be present in understory.	No	**Absent**

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed Onsite**	**Potential to Occur**
Southern Willow Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Dense, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian thickets dominated by several willow species, with scattered emergent Fremont's cottonwood and California sycamore. Most stands are too dense to allow much understory development. Loose, sandy or fine gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels during flood flows. This early seral type required repeated flooding to prevent succession to Southern Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest.	No	**Absent**
Westside Ponderosa Pine Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	The Westside Ponderosa Pine Forest is found on suitable mountain and foothill sites throughout California except in the immediate area of San Francisco Bay, in the north coast area, south of Kern County in the Sierra Nevada and east of the Sierra Nevada Crest. It consists of pure stands of ponderosa pine as well as stands of mixed species in which at least 50% of the canopy area is ponderosa pine. Associated species varies depending on location in the state and site conditions.	No	**Absent**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal
END - Federal Endangered
THR - Federal Threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California
END- California Endangered
THR - California Threatened
SSC - California Species of Concern
WL - Watch List
FP - California Fully Protected

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California Rare Plant Rank
1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

Threat Ranks
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California
0.3 - Not very threatened in California

Attachment D

Regulations

Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

Federal Regulations

Endangered Species Act of 1973

Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected under provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species. "Take" under the ESA is defined as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any of the specifically enumerated conduct." The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species that are in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in "take" of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the ESA, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may authorize "take" when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

Critical Habitat is designated for the survival and recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA. Critical Habitat includes those areas occupied by the species, in which are found physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of an ESA listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical Habitat may also include unoccupied habitat if it is determined that the unoccupied habitat is essential for the conservation of the species.

Whenever federal agencies authorize, fund, or carry out actions that may adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, they must consult with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highway Administration or a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)).

If USFWS determines that Critical Habitat will be adversely modified or destroyed from a proposed action, the USFWS will develop reasonable and prudent alternatives in cooperation with the federal institution to ensure the purpose of the proposed action can be achieved without loss of Critical Habitat. If the action is not likely to adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, USFWS will include a statement in its biological opinion concerning any incidental take that may be authorized and specify terms and conditions to ensure the agency is in compliance with the opinion.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Government Code [USC] 703) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, possess, or attempt to do the same to any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the countries of the former Soviet Union, and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703; 50 CFR 10, 21).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. Disturbances causing nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (i.e., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may also be considered "take." This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests.

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the amendment: Accipitridae (kites, hawks, and eagles); Cathartidae (New World vultures); Falconidae (falcons and caracaras); Pandionidae (ospreys); Strigidae (typical owls); and Tytonidae (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protects all species and subspecies of the families listed above. The MBTA protects over 800 species including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds and many relatively common species.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides for the protection of the environment within the State of California by establishing State policy to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures for projects. It applies to actions directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by State lead agencies. If a project is determined to be subject to CEQA, the lead agency will be required to conduct an Initial Study (IS); if the IS determines that the project may have significant impacts on the environment, the lead agency will subsequently be required to write an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A finding of non-significant effects will require either a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration instead of an EIR. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines "endangered" and "rare" species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, "endangered" species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while "rare" species are defined as those who are in such low numbers that they could become endangered if their environment worsens.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

In addition to federal laws, the state of California implements the CESA which is enforced by CDFW. The CESA program maintains a separate listing of species beyond the FESA, although the provisions of each act are similar.

State-listed threatened and endangered species are protected under provisions of the CESA. Activities that may result in "take" of individuals (defined in CESA as; "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill") are regulated by CDFW. Habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of "take" under CESA. Nonetheless, CDFW has interpreted "take" to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

The State of California considers an endangered species as one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is considered as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the

absence of special protection or management. A rare species is one that is considered present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above.

The CDFW has also produced a species of special concern list to serve as a species watch list. Species on this list are either of limited distribution or their habitats have been reduced substantially, such that a threat to their populations may be imminent. Species of special concern may receive special attention during environmental review, but they do not have formal statutory protection. At the federal level, USFWS also uses the label species of concern, as an informal term that refers to species which might be in need of concentrated conservation actions. As the Species of Concern designated by USFWS do not receive formal legal protection, the use of the term does not necessarily ensure that the species will be proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species.

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 are applicable to natural resource management. For example, Section 3503 of the Code makes it unlawful to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. A consultation with CDFW may be required prior to the removal of any bird of prey nest that may occur on a project site. Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code lists fully protected bird species, where the CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species. Pertinent species that are State fully protected by the State include golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

Native Plant Protection Act

Sections 1900–1913 of the Fish and Game Code were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Rare and Endangered plants in the state of California. The act requires all state agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use which would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Species

Vascular plants listed as rare or endangered by the CNPS, but which have no designated status under FESA or CESA are defined as follows:

California Rare Plant Rank

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 More Information is Needed - A Review List

4- Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

Threat Ranks

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

.2- Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / 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).

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFG regulates activities under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Board regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Federal Regulations

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Since 1972, the Corps and EPA have jointly regulated the filling of waters of the United States, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. The Corps has regulatory authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States under Section 404 of the CWA. The Corps and EPA define "fill material" to include any "material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of: (i) replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land; or (ii) changing the bottom elevation of any portion of the waters of the United States." Examples include, but are not limited to, the placement of sand, rock, clay, construction debris, wood chips, and "materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in the waters of the United States."

In April of 2020, the Corps and the EPA provided a new definition for *waters of the United States* [Federal Register, Vol. 85, No. 77 (April 21, 2020)] which encompass:

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- Perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters;
- Certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and
- Wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters.

Additionally, the new definition identifies 12 categories of those waters and features that are excluded from the definition of ''waters of the United State, such as features that only contain water in direct response to rainfall (e.g., ephemeral features), groundwater, many ditches, prior converted cropland, and waste treatment systems. The final rule excludes from the definition of ''waters of the United States'' all waters or features not mentioned above. In addition to this general exclusion, the final rule specifically clarifies that waters of the United States do not include the following:

- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems;
- Ephemeral features that flow only indirect response to precipitation, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools;
- Diffuse stormwater runoff and directional sheet flow over upland;
- Ditches that are not traditional navigable waters, tributaries, or that are not constructed in adjacent wetlands, subject to certain limitations;
- Prior converted cropland;
- Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland if artificial irrigation ceases;
- Artificial lakes and ponds that are not jurisdictional impoundments and that are constructed or excavated in upland or non-jurisdictional waters;

- Water-filled depressions constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters incidental to mining or construction activity, and pits excavated in upland or in non jurisdictional waters for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel;
- Stormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater runoff;
- Groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters; and
- Waste treatment systems.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge to waters of the United States must provide certification from the State or Indian tribe in which the discharge originates. This certification provides for the protection of the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of waters, addresses impacts to water quality that may result from issuance of federal permits, and helps insure that federal actions will not violate water quality standards of the State or Indian tribe. In California, there are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Board) that issue or deny certification for discharges to waters of the United States and waters of the State, including wetlands, within their geographical jurisdiction. The State Water Resources Control Board assumed this responsibility when a project has the potential to result in the discharge to waters within multiple Regional Boards.

State Regulations

Fish and Game Code

Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et. seq. establishes a fee-based process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources, or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, state, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

(1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
(2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or
(3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW's regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, the CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top of bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks

that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

Porter Cologne Act

The California *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* gives the State very broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool in the post SWANCC and Rapanos regulatory environment, with respect to the state's authority over isolated and insignificant waters. Generally, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must file a Report of Waste Discharge in the event that there is no Section 404/401 nexus. Although "waste" is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.