



July 14, 2021

Mr. Matthew Gevergiz
Project Manager
Frontier Communities
2151 E. Convention Center Way, Suite 230
Ontario, California 91764

Subject: Biological Resources Technical Memorandum for the Proposed Mango and South Highland Townhomes Project in the City of Fontana (LSA Project Number FTR2102-03)

Dear Mr. Gevergiz:

The purpose of this Biological Resources Technical Memorandum is to describe and document potential impacts to biological resources—including sensitive and special-status species—associated with the implementation of the proposed Mango and South Highland Townhomes (project) located within Assessor’s Parcel Number 0240-121-22 in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This technical information is provided for project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), and the North Fontana Conservation Plan (NFCP).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of construction of 107 units, covered tandem parking, parking lot, private streets, driveways, sidewalks, paved areas, and landscape/planters (see Figure 1, Regional and Project Location; all figures are provided in Attachment A).

PROJECT SETTING

The approximately 267,894-square foot high-density multifamily development on the 6.45-acre project site is located approximately 740 feet east of the intersection of Sierra Avenue and South Highland Avenue, in the City of Fontana, as shown in the *Devore, California* and *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps. Historical aerial photos show that the site has remained vacant since prior to 1985, and is regularly disked for weed control. As such, the site is highly disturbed and contains no native habitat or connections to natural lands. The project site is currently vacant and surrounded by South Highland Avenue and commercial businesses to the north, Mango Avenue and single-family residences to the east, single-family residences and a vacant lot to the south, and commercial businesses to the west.

The project site is not located within the NFCP (Interim Policy; November 16, 2004), which was prepared to address the listed and sensitive species issues in the North Fontana Area. The NFCP is further discussed under the section titled “Habitat Conservation Plans and National Community

Conservation Plans.” Based on available mapping, the project site is underlain by Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes.¹

METHODS

Literature Review and Records Search

A literature review and records search was conducted on June 21, 2021, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species in the vicinity of the project site.² Federal and State lists of sensitive species were also examined. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- **California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB – RareFind 5).** The CNDDDB is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from two USGS quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Devore* and *Fontana*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants.** The CNPS uses four specific categories or “lists” of sensitive plant species to assist with the conservation of rare or endangered botanical resources. All of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are intended to meet the status definitions of “threatened” or “endangered” in CESA and the California Fish and Game Code, and are considered by the CNPS to be eligible for State listing. At the discretion of the CEQA Lead Agency, impacts to these species may be analyzed as such, pursuant to *CEQA Guidelines* Sections 15125(c) and 15380. Plants in Rank 3 (limited information), Rank 4 (limited records), or that are considered Locally Unusual and Significant may be analyzed under CEQA if there is sufficient information to assess potential significant impacts. Records from the two USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Devore* and *Fontana*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **National Wetland Inventory (NWI).** The NWI is a database administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). It is publicly available and provides detailed information on the abundance, characteristics, and distribution of America’s wetlands.
- **Critical Habitat Mapper.** The Critical habitat mapper is administered by the USFWS and lists species and designated critical habitat information. It was used to determine the locations of any listed species sightings and critical habitat boundaries on and in the vicinity of the project.

¹ United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2017. Web Soil Survey. Website: <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> (last updated August 21, 2017; accessed December 19, 2017).

² For the purposes of this report, the term “special-status species” refers to those species that are listed or proposed for listing under the CESA and/or FESA; California Fully Protected Species; plants with a California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR) of 1, 2, or 3; California Species of Special Concern; and California Special Animals. It should be noted that “Species of Special Concern” and “California Special Animal” are CDFW administrative designations and carry no formal legal protection status. However, Section 15380 of the *CEQA Guidelines* indicates that these species should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils.** Soil types were determined using the WebSoil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>). This database maps soil data throughout the United States. It is helpful in determining what plant communities could occur. Records indicated Tujunga gravelly loamy sand 0 to 9 percent slopes as the only soil present within the project area; this was verified during the site visit.

In addition to the databases listed above, historic and current aerial imagery, existing environmental reports for developments in the project vicinity, and regional habitat conservation plans and local land use policies related to biological resources were reviewed.¹

Field Survey

LSA Biologist Carla Cervantes conducted a general biological survey of the project site on June 22, 2021, from 8:55 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. The entire project site was surveyed on foot and all biological resources observed were noted. As part of the field survey, vegetation mapping was conducted according to *A Manual of California Vegetation*.² Suitable habitat for any species of interest or concern was duly noted, and general site conditions were photographed. The weather conditions were mostly sunny with partial clouds, winds from 1 to 2 miles per hour southwest, and 73° Fahrenheit. Representative site photographs are provided in Attachment A, Figure 3.

RESOURCES EVALUATED

Soils

According to the NRCS online soil survey of San Bernardino County, one soil type has been mapped within the project area: *Tujunga gravelly loamy sand 0 to 9 percent slopes*.³ Soil observed on the site was consistent with this designation.

The Tujunga series are somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from parent material consisting of alluvium derived from granite. This soil complex is also mapped in high density urban residential and commercial areas surrounding the project site. This soil complex occurs within the entirety of the project area.

Vegetation

The project site is strictly upland in nature consisting of disturbed and barren ground, with patches of mixed herbaceous invasive species (see Figure 2, Vegetation and Land Covers). Ongoing soil disturbance and the resulting competitive exclusion by invasive non-native plants limit the potential for native flora to occur on the project site. A complete list of plant species identified within and adjacent to the proposed project site is provided in Attachment B. The land cover observed on site is described below:

¹ Google Earth. 2020. Aerial images (varied elevations). Website: <https://www.google.com/earth/> (accessed June 2021).

² Sawyer, John O., et al. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. Sacramento, California Native Plant Society, 2009.

³ Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/> (accessed June 2021).

- **Disturbed or Barren:** Disturbed or barren areas lack vegetation or are dominated by a sparse cover of ruderal vegetation. Weedy or pioneering plant species noted as occurring in these areas include non-native brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), longbeak stork's bill (*Erodium botrys*), and red filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). Areas mapped as disturbed or barren cover the entire project site as it is the only land cover present.

Sensitive Natural Communities

The CNDDDB search identified occurrences of three sensitive natural (i.e., plant) communities within one mile of the project area (hereafter referred to as the “project vicinity”): Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS), Southern Riparian Scrub, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland.

According to the CNDDDB, there are no special-status natural communities mapped within the project site and none of the sensitive natural communities noted above are present within the project site. The disturbed or barren land cover present on site is not considered a natural community by the CDFW as it consists primarily of barren and disturbed areas. No sensitive natural communities are present within the project area.

Plants

A total of 18 vascular plant species were identified within the project site during the June 2021 field survey (refer to Attachment B). A total of 11 (approximately 61 percent) of these plant species represent non-native taxa, reflecting a high level of disturbance within the project site. Areas mapped as disturbed or barren generally lacked vegetation as a result of recent and ongoing disking. Dominant plant species within the project site were limited to non-native species and included red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), Russian thistle, longbeak stork's bill, and red filaree. Additional non-native species present included wild oat (*Avena fatua*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). The most abundant native plant species found on site included California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), sacred thorn-apple (*Datura wrightii*), and California croton (*Croton californicus*). Special-status plants are not expected to occur due to frequent weed control activities and the abundance of non-native plant species.

Wildlife

Native wildlife habitat is largely absent on the project site due to ongoing weed control activities. Furthermore, the lack of groundcover and suitable foraging habitat make the site undesirable for many native wildlife species. Eight wildlife species were observed during the field survey: California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). Two non-native species, rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), were observed during the field survey. No special-status animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for such species is absent from the proposed project site as native vegetation communities are absent.

The project site does offer marginal suitable habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) due to the general lack of vegetative cover and presence of California ground squirrels and their burrows,

which generally provide suitable burrows for burrowing owl occupation. Although neither burrowing owl nor their sign was observed, there is a low potential for species to occur.

Despite the lack of vegetation communities on site, the project site does support suitable habitat for ground-nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code including mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Features

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States.” These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or it may be indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically regulates as non-wetland waters of the U.S. any body of water displaying an “ordinary high water mark” that is not ephemeral. In order to be considered a “jurisdictional wetland” under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water. The CDFW generally includes within its jurisdictional limits any riparian habitat present. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA, through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to “waters of the State,” including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The RWQCB defines wetlands as having (1) continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater or shallow surface water, or both; (2) hydric substrates; and (3) the area’s vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or lacks vegetation. Each characteristic must meet a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria.

No drainage features, ponded areas, wetlands, or riparian habitat subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW, USACE, and/or RWQCB were found within the project site. A search of the NWI resulted in no wetland records within the project site or vicinity. Neither CWA Section 404 and 401 permits nor a CDFW streambed alteration agreement or RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements are necessary for project implementation. The findings represent the professional opinion of LSA and are subject to verification by the regulatory agencies.

Wildlife Movement

In addition, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor as a result of extensive, surrounding development. The project site is located in an area surrounded by urban development in all directions, and bordered by a busy intersection and streets. The project site does not correspond to any natural landscape blocks or essential connectivity areas, and there are no

drainage channels within the project vicinity.¹ The project would not substantially limit wildlife movement.

Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

City and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may require tree preservation, or designate local species survey areas, species of interest, or significant ecological areas.

The City of Fontana’s Tree Preservation Ordinance establishes regulations for “the preservation and protection of heritage, significant and/or specimen trees within the city located on both private and public property.” Protected trees are absent from the project site as no tree species were observed on the project site. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances related to biological resources.

Habitat Conservation Plans and National Community Conservation Plans

According to the Michael Baker July 2016 Action Plan for Implementing the NFCP, RAFSS habitat and Riversidean Sage Scrub (RSS) are distinct and State-recognized rare plant communities found on the alluvial fans in the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, which are present in northern Fontana. These habitats are known to support federally listed species, including California gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*), and Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), a sensitive but unlisted species.² The entirety of the conservation program area was mapped and delineated into four different habitat types based on habitat quality. The project site is not located within the NFCP boundaries and there are no other habitat conservation plans (HCPs) or natural community conservation plans (NCCPs) within close proximity of the project site.

IMPACT FINDINGS

Vegetation and Habitat Impacts

The project would not result in any direct impacts to native habitats or sensitive natural communities. Temporary and permanent direct impacts to disturbed or barren land cover, consisting primarily of non-native and invasive vegetation, would occur with project implementation. Avoidance or minimization measures for sensitive natural communities are not warranted.

Special-Status Species

No special-status plant or animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for such species is absent from the proposed project site, with the exception of suitable habitat

¹ Spencer, W.D., P. Beier, K. Penrod, K. Winters, C. Paulman, H. Rustigian-Romsos, J. Strittholt, M. Parisi, and A. Pettler. 2010. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration.

² Michael Baker International, Inc. July 2016. *Action Plan for Implementing the North Fontana Conservation Program*.

present for burrowing owl. Attachment C contains tables that identify those special-status plant and animal species known to occur or that potentially occur in the vicinity of the project site, and includes each species' probability of occurrence within the proposed construction footprint. Although burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the project site and was not observed on site, it may be adversely affected if present.

Nesting birds protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code may occur on site and may be directly affected without avoidance and minimization measures. With successful implementation of the measure described below, impacts to nesting birds would be avoided, and no additional avoidance or minimization measures are warranted. No other special-status species are anticipated to be adversely affected by the project.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-1

Avoidance of Breeding and Nesting Bird Season. Project activities will occur outside the nesting season (February 1 through September 30) to the fullest practicable extent.

Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey. If project activities with potential to indirectly disturb suitable avian nesting habitat within 500 feet of the work area would occur during the nesting season (as determined by a qualified biologist), a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys will conduct a nesting bird survey no more than three days prior to the initiation of project activities to determine the presence/absence of migratory and resident bird species occurring in suitable nesting habitat. Project activities may begin no more than three days after the completion of the nesting bird survey in the absence of active bird nests. An additional nesting bird survey will be conducted if project activities fail to start within three days of the completion of the pre-construction nesting bird survey.

Nesting Bird Exclusionary Buffers. Should nesting birds be found during the pre-construction nesting bird survey, an exclusionary buffer will be established by the qualified biologist. This buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under the guidance of the biologist, and construction will not be conducted in this zone until the biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Work may only occur during the breeding season if nesting bird surveys indicate the absence of any active nests within the work area. Without the written approval of the CDFW and/or the USFWS, no work will occur if listed or fully protected bird species are found to be actively nesting within 500 feet of the areas subject to construction activities.

Trash and Waste Removal. During construction, trash and food waste will be removed from work sites on a daily basis to avoid the attraction of predators that prey on nesting bird species.

Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-2

Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance. A take avoidance survey for burrowing owls and their burrows should be conducted in accordance with accepted guidelines ("Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation," California Department of Fish and Game, March 7, 2012). This includes an initial take avoidance survey no more than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities and a final take avoidance survey within 24 hours of initiating ground disturbance activities. If no burrowing owls are detected during the take avoidance surveys, project activities can proceed. If burrowing

owl is found during the pre-construction survey, the project proponent will need to inform the CDFW and additional avoidance and minimization measures would then be required.

Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Features

There are no records of wetlands or potential jurisdictional features existing within the project site, and no potentially jurisdictional drainage features, wetlands, or riparian areas were observed on the project site during the June 2021 survey. The proposed project would not result in direct or indirect impacts to any wetlands or potential jurisdictional features. Neither avoidance or minimization measures nor permitting for impacts to wetlands or potentially jurisdictional features are warranted.

Wildlife Movement

The project site is not located within an established wildlife corridor and does not function as a wildlife movement corridor. As such, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species movement. Avoidance or minimization measures to protect wildlife movement are not warranted.

Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

Protected trees are absent from the project site and there are no other local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources on the project site. The proposed project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

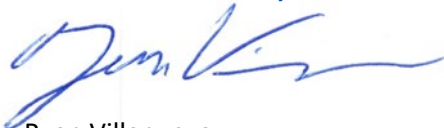
Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plans

The project site is not located within the boundary of the NFCP or other adopted HCP or NCCP identified by State, regional, or local plans. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with the NFCP or any other regional conservation plan related to biological resources.

If you have any questions concerning this report, I can be contacted at (626) 257-0215 or ryan.villanueva@lsa.net.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Ryan Villanueva
Senior Biologist

Attachments: A – Figures
B – Plant and Animal Species Observed
C – Summary of Special-Interest Species

ATTACHMENT A

FIGURES

ATTACHMENT B

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Nam	Common Name
EUDICOTS	
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Ambrosia</i> sp.	Ambrosia
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
<i>Brassica nigra</i> (non-native species)	Black mustard
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (non-native species)	Shortpod mustard
<i>Sisymbrium</i> sp. (non-native species)	Sisymbrium
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (non-native species)	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton
Fabaceae	Legume Family
<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	Spanish clover
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium botrys</i> (non-native species)	Long-beaked filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (non-native species)	Redstem filaree
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Sacred thorn-apple
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (non-native species)	Puncture vine
MONOCOTS	
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Avena fatua</i> (non-native species)	Wild oat
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> (non-native species)	Red brome
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> (non-native species)	Mouse barley
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> (non-native species)	Goldentop

Taxonomy and scientific nomenclature generally conform to Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman et al., eds. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, 2nd edition; University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Common names for each taxa generally conform to the Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS database (<https://plants.usda.gov>).

Animal Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
REPTILIA	REPTILES
Phrynosomatidae	Phrynosomatid Lizards
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common side-blotched lizard
AVES	BIRDS
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Columba livia</i> (non-native species)	Rock pigeon
Corvidae	Crows and Jays
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (non-native species)	House sparrow
Fringillidae	Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
Sciuridae	Squirrels
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

Amphibians and Reptiles: Crother, B.I. ed. 2017. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in our Understanding*. Eighth Edition. *Herpetological Circular* 43. For species taxonomy and nomenclature, AmphibiaWeb (<https://amphibiaweb.org/>) and The Reptile Database (www.reptile-database.org/). For higher order taxonomy, see also California Herps (<http://www.californiaherps.com/index.html>).

Birds: American Ornithological Society. 1998. *The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds*, Seventh Edition, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.; and supplements; see <http://checklist.aou.org/taxa>.

Mammals: Bradley, R. D. et al. 2014. *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico*. Museum of Texas Tech University Occasional Papers No. 327).

ATTACHMENT C

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

CNDDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
Plants			
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> Singlewhorl burrobush	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Sandy soils in washes and ravines in chaparral and desert scrub below 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation. In California, known from Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> Marsh sandwort	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps below 170 meters (560 feet) elevation (formerly higher). Known to presently occur only in San Luis Obispo County (at Oso Flaco Lake and Morro Bay). Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and from the State of Washington. The last known record of this species in Riverside, San Bernardino, or Los Angeles Counties is from 1900.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Rocky sites of granitic or alluvial material in grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, at 100 to 1,700 meters (300 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known from Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, California.	Not expected to occur. Site is highly disturbed and suitable habitat is absent. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> spp. <i>maritimum</i> Salt marsh bird's-beak	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.2	Coastal dunes and salt marshes. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley and from interior San Diego County are intermediate to <i>C. maritimum</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, oak woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland at 40 to 1,705 meters (100 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. Site is highly disturbed and suitable habitat is absent. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> White-bracted spineflower	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Sandy to gravelly places in Mojave desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, or coastal scrub in the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges and desert edge foothills at 300 to 1,200 meters (980 to 3,900 feet) elevation in coastal southern California and adjacent desert areas. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Cryptantha incana</i> Tulare cryptantha	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.3	Gravelly to rocky places in lower montane coniferous forest at 1,430 to 2,150 meters (4,690 to 7,055 feet) elevation in the southern High Sierra Nevada Mountains. Known to occur in Tulare, Fresno, Kern, Inyo, and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> Paniculate tarplant	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at 25 to 940 meters (80 to 3,085 feet), often found in sandy soil. Known in Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	In the Vail Lake area, occurs in gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral. In other areas, occurs in sandy cobbly riverbed alluvium in alluvial fan sage scrub (usually late seral stage), on floodplain terraces and benches that receive infrequent overbank deposits from generally large washes or rivers, where it is most often found in shallow silty depressions dominated by leather spineflower (<i>Lastarriaea coriacea</i>) and other native annual species, and is often associated with cryptogamic soil crusts composed of bryophytes, algae and/or lichens. Occurs at 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B.1	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Presumed extirpated from Orange County.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Galium jepsonii</i> Jepson's bedstraw	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.3	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest in granitic, rocky or gravelly soil. Occurs at 1,540 to 2,500 meters (5,055 to 8,205 feet) in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Galium johnstonii</i> Johnston's bedstraw	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and riparian woodland at 1,220 to 2,300 meters (4,005 to 7,545 feet). Distributed throughout the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, found in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> Alvin Meadow bedstraw	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Granitic and sandy soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found at 1,350 to 1,700 meters (4,430 to 5,580 feet). Distributed along the south coast of California and San Jacinto Mountains, found in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Horkelia cuneate</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Dry, sandy, coastal chaparral, and cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils. Occurs at 70 to 870 meters (229 to 2,854 feet). Distributed along the central to south coast of California, found in San Luis Obispo, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California black walnut	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Primarily alluvial areas in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and cismontane woodland at 50 to 900 meters (160 to 3,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties, California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.3	Chaparral and coastal scrub at 1 to 885 meters (5 to 2,905 feet). Known in Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> Ocellated Humboldt lily	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland at 30 to 1,800 meters (100 to 5,905 feet). Known to occur in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Lilium parryi</i> Lemon lily	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B	Bulbiferous perennial herb of wet areas in meadows and riparian and montane coniferous forests at 1,220 to 2,790 meters (4,000 to 9,200 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Arizona and Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.3	Coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub at 135 to 1,000 meters (440 to 3,300 feet) elevation. In California, known from Imperial and San Diego Counties. Report from Riverside County is based on a misidentification. Known only historically from San Bernardino County (benches and/or foothills north of San Bernardino).	Not Expected to Occur. One occurrence approximately 1.5 miles northeast of project site. Species last observed in 1885, believed to be extirpated from the area. Suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush mallow	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Known only from one occurrence in 1895, in chaparral and coastal sage scrub at 490 meters (1,600 feet) elevation in vicinity of San Bernardino. Presumed extinct.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Sandy hills in coastal sage scrub at 300 to 400 meters (980 to 1,300 feet) elevation. Known only from two occurrences west of Colton. Last seen in 1941. Habitat lost to urbanization. Presumed extinct.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Monardella saxicola</i> rock monardella	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Rocky and usually serpentinite areas in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest at 500 and 1,800 meters (1,640 to 5,905 feet). Found in Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> Short-joint beavertail	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland at 425 to 1,800 meters (1,400 to 5,900 feet) elevation in the Providence Mountains and desert slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Known only from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Quercus durata</i> var. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel Oak	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at 450 to 1,000 meters (1,475 to 3,280 feet) in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Chaparral ragwort	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Openings (especially alkaline flats) in cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral at 15 to 800 meters (50 to 2,600 feet) elevation. Known in California from Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Ventura Counties. Also occurs in Baja California.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Senecio astephanus</i> San Gabriel ragwort	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.3	Steep rocky slopes in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and oak woodland at 400 to 1,500 meters (1,310 to 4,920 feet). Known to occur in Los Angeles, Monterey, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> Prairie wedge grass	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Wet meadows, stream banks, and ponds at 300 to 2,000 meters (1,000 to 6,600 feet) elevation. Widely distributed. In Southern California, known only from San Bernardino, Riverside (Santa Ana River), and perhaps San Diego Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.3	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest at 670 to 2,500 meters (2,200 to 8,200 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Not Expected to Occur. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Invertebrates			
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	US: – CA: SCE	Inhabits open scrub and grassland from coastal California to crest of Sierra-Cascade and in desert edge areas, south into Mexico. Primarily nests underground. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the continuous availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens.	Not Expected to Occur. Annual disking of the site and isolation from undisturbed habitat make the site unsuitable for this species. The only CNDDB records of this species from the general vicinity of Fontana are based on observations at three locations (Verdemont, Rialto, and 3 miles north of Fontana) before 1955.
<i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i> Greenest tiger beetle	US: – CA: SA	Inhabits the woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River Basin. Usually found in open spots between trees.	Not Expected to Occur. Not within the current known range of species.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	US: FE CA: SA	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected to Occur. No Delhi series sands or dunes on site.
Fish			
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	US: FT CA: SSC	The Santa Ana sucker’s historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Absent. No perennial streams on site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> Arroyo chub	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams.	Absent. No perennial streams on site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Southern steelhead - Southern California	US: FT CA: SA	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.	Absent. No streams on site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	US: – CA: SSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock.	Absent. No streams on site.
Amphibians			
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i> San Gabriel Mountains slender salamander	US: – CA: SA	Found under rocks, wood, fern fronds and on soil at the base of talus slopes. This salamander is most active on the surface in winter and early spring. Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable wet areas on site.

CNDDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	US: FE CA: SE	Ponds, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevation; appears to prefer bodies of water with open margins and gently sloping bottom. Transverse Ranges in southern California from 370 to 2,290 meters (1,200 to 7,500 feet) elevation. Restricted to streams in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable wet areas on site.
Reptiles			
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	Not Expected to Occur. No loose or moist soils on site.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	Not expected to Occur. Site is highly disturbed and too isolated for this species. Closest occurrence is 3.2 miles north near Interstate 15.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum)</i> Coast horned lizard	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	Not expected to Occur. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
Birds			
<i>Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)</i> Tricolored blackbird	US: – CA: ST/SSC (breeding)	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Artemisiospiza (Amphispiza) belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	US: – CA: WL	Occupies chaparral and coastal sage scrub from west central California to northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected to Occur. No chaparral or coastal sage scrub on site.

CNDDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites) Burrowing owl	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Low potential to Occur. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better and larger habitat.
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Not Expected to Occur. No coastal sage scrub on site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell’s vireo	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell’s Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	Not Expected to Occur. No riparian habitat on site.
Mammals			
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California.	Not expected to Occur. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i> Pallid San Diego pocket mouse	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands, etc. in desert border areas of Southern California into Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. No desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, or pinyon-juniper woodlands present on site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	US: FE CA: SSC	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels, or terraces on site.

CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity*

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
		the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon.	
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> Western yellow bat	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwest U.S., but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and non-native ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases, but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forage over many habitats.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	US: – CA: SSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> Pocketed free-tailed bat	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Rare in California, where it is found in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and possibly Los Angeles Counties. More common in Mexico.	Not Expected to Occur. No suitable habitat on site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub and grasslands in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Not expected to Occur. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat. No nearby occurrences.

*Project Vicinity = project site plus a 5-mile buffer

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:

1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Presumed extinct in California.

1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4: A watch list of plants of limited distribution.

0.1 Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).

0.2 Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened).

0.3 Not very endangered in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened).

Additional Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

FE = Federally Endangered

ST = State Threatened

SA = Special Animal

WL = Watch List

SSC = Species of Special Concern

FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered

SCE = State Candidate for Endangered