NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

General Biological Assessment
Arrow Plaza
Bloomington, California

Prepared for:

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June 9, 2022

Project Number: PPI20-101

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished below and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Karen Kirtland

NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

June 9, 2022

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1.0 Introduction

Lilburn Corporation contracted with Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRAI) to provide biological services for a property in Bloomington, California. The project approval process requires a biological resource assessment.

2.0 Site Location and Project Description

The Project Site is located at 18497 Valley Boulevard on the southwest corner of Valley Boulevard and Linden Avenue (Figures 1 - 3). The property is a 2.78-acre vacant parcel located in the unincorporated community of Bloomington. Assessor's Parcel Numbers are 0252-161-43, and -45.

Arrow Plaza LLC has submitted an Application to the County of San Bernardino for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for a proposed Convenience Store, Gas Station, Restaurant, and Hotel (Figure 4). The hotel is proposed to be 11,877 square-feet (SF) with a total of 87 rooms on five floors and a total five-story height of 60 feet. The convenience story is proposed to be 2,400 SF and the restaurant is proposed to be 2,500 SF. A total of 137 parking stalls will be provided including five handicap-accessible and six clean air/vanpool/electric vehicle spaces. Landscaping will be provided primarily along the site perimeters and in parking areas and total 17,526 square-feet, or 17.5% of the site.

The gas station canopy is proposed to be 21 feet in height and will cover six islands with a total of 12 pumping stations. The convenience store and restaurant will be a maximum height of 26 feet, Parking lot and security lighting will be provided throughout the site.

3.0 Methods

3.1 Data Review

NRAI conducted a data search for information on plant and wildlife species known occurrences within the vicinity of the project. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. Information sources included but are not limited to the following:

- Data from Calflora, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory; the California Consortium of Herbaria; the Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC); the Biogeographic Information & Observation System (BIOS); and the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulations on sensitive biological resources and jurisdictional waters.

- Other texts relevant to this area of San Bernardino and information from regional experts and previous studies for this area.

Please see Section 5.0 for a complete listing of documents reviewed.

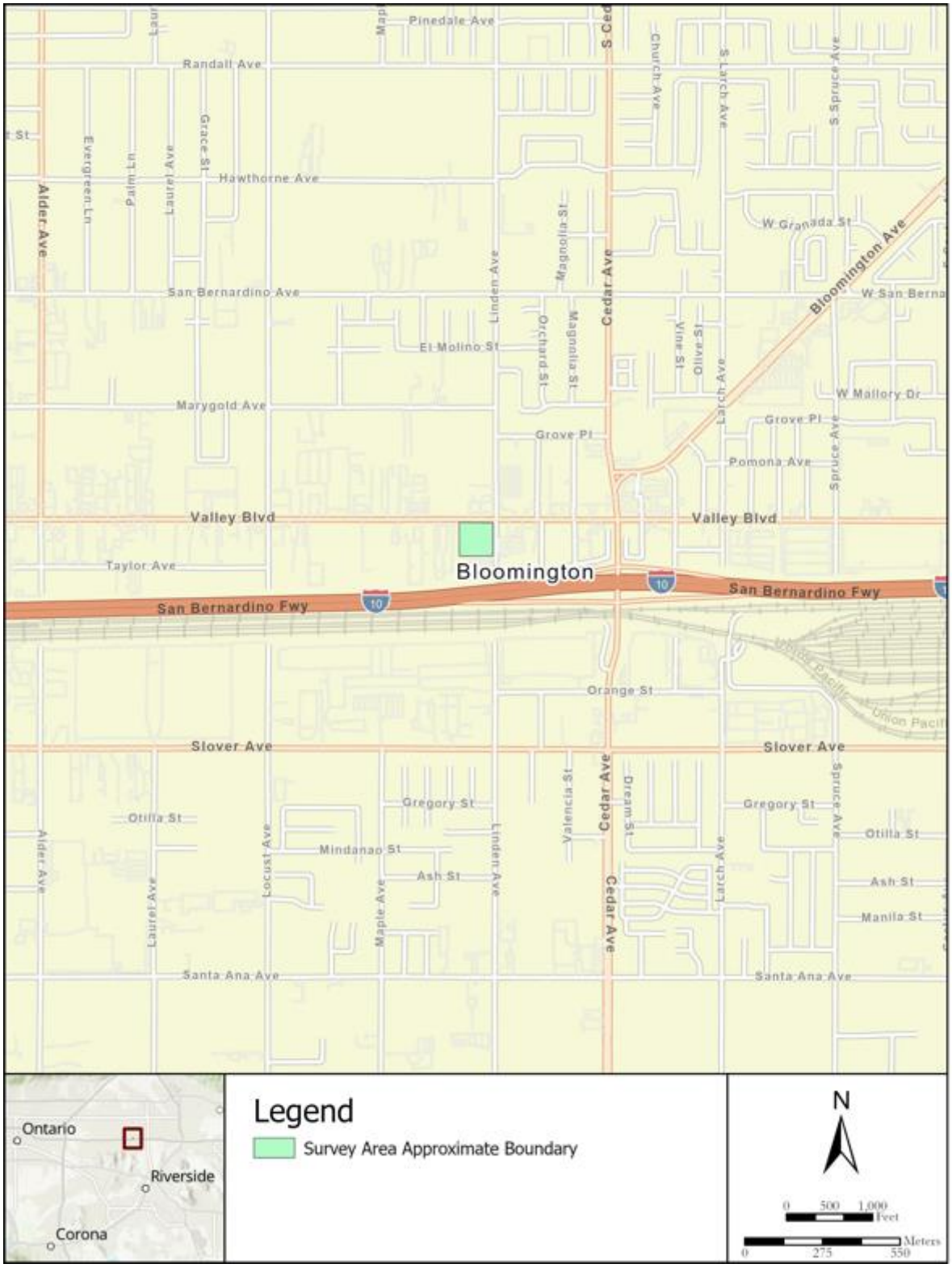

Figure 1. Regional location and project vicinity.

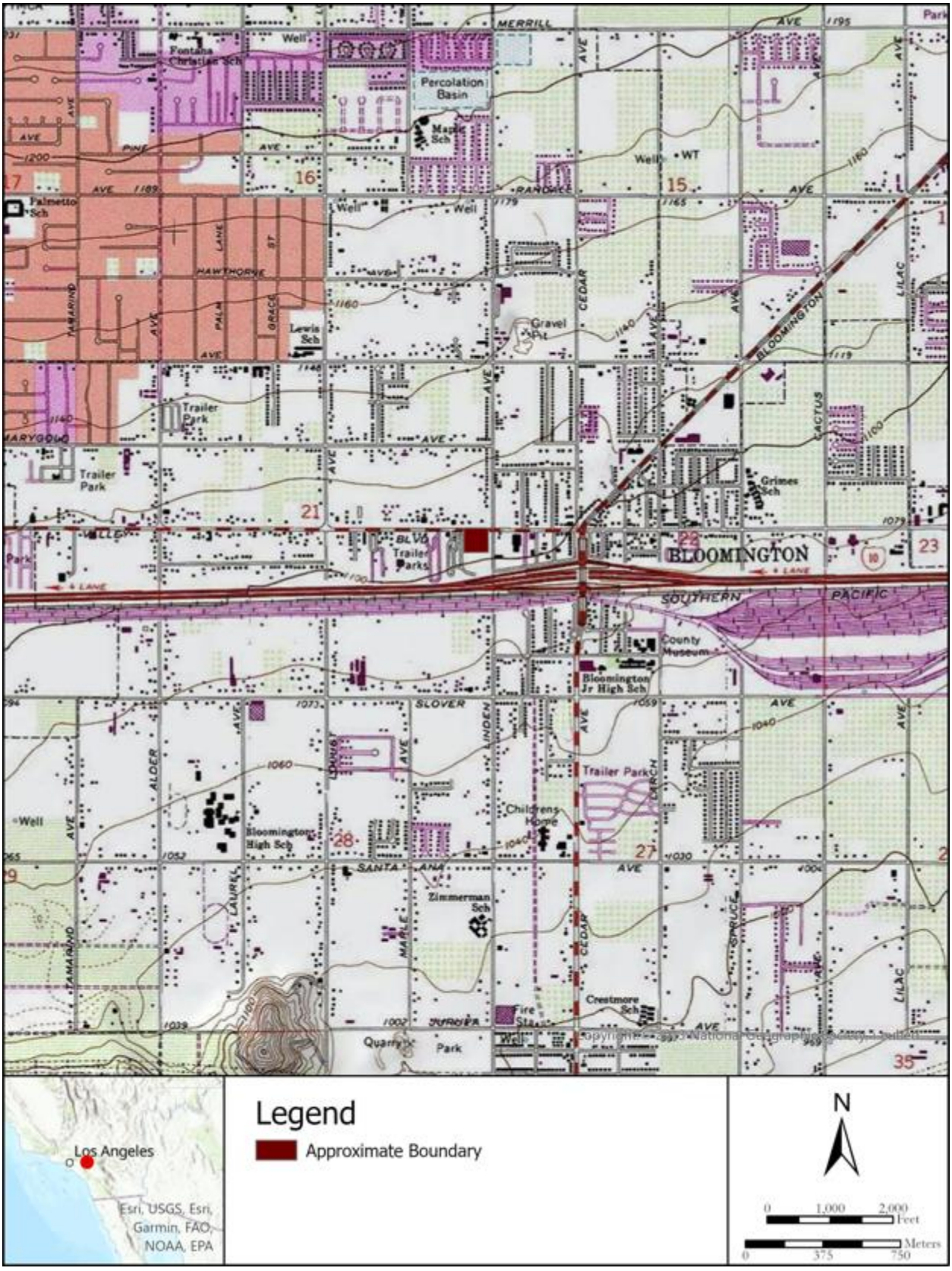
BLOOMINGTON
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Legend
Approximate Boundary
Los Angeles
Esri, USGS, Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, EPA
N
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 375 750 Meters

Figure 2. Topgraphy of the project site. Date Unknown.

Figure 3. Project aerial.

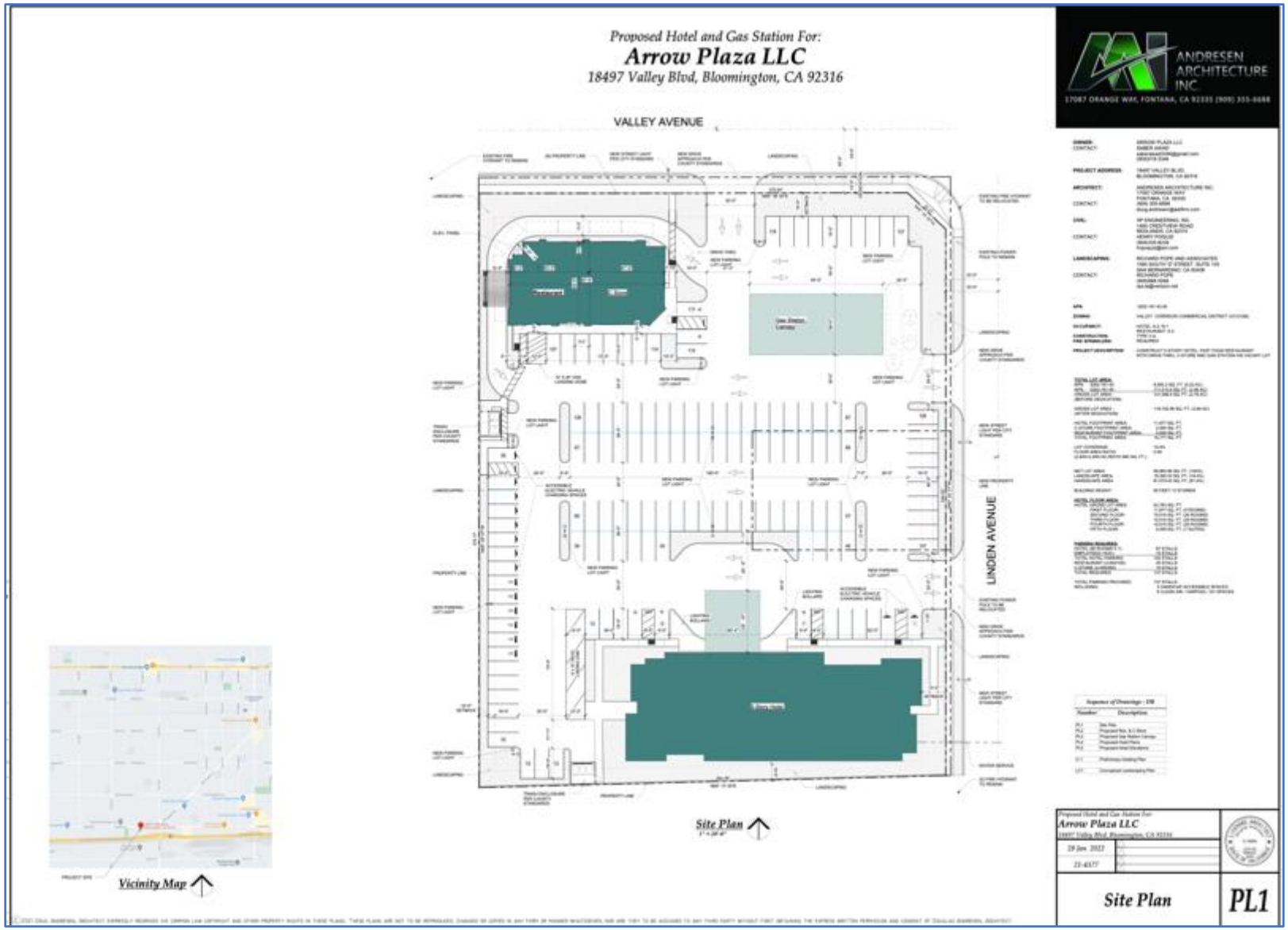
Proposed Hotel and Gas Station For:
Arrow Plaza LLC
18497 Valley Blvd, Bloomington, CA 92316
VALLEY AVENUE
LINDEN AVENUE
Site Plan
Vicinity Map
ANDRESEN ARCHITECTURE INC
Site Plan
PL1

Figure 4. Project Layout

3.2 Field Assessment

Ms. Karen Kirtland of NRAI and Mr. Ricardo Montijo conducted a biological assessment of the development area on May 13, 2022. The field team evaluated the property habitats, making notes on the general and sensitive biological resources present and taking representative photographs.

The field team evaluated the property for drainages subject to the authority of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, CDFW under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, and the water act regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board.

4.0 Results

4.1 Weather, Topography and Soils

Weather at the beginning of the general biological assessment field survey was 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and north winds of two miles per hour. By the end of the survey, the temperature was 80 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and winds of two miles per hour from the north.

The property has a flat topography (Figure 1). There is a narrow depressional area where water from an upstream storm drain collects along Linden Avenue.

Tujunga loamy sand (TuB) is the only soil found on the property (Figure 4, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2022). Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (TvC) occurs on zero to nine percent slopes. It is made up of alluvium derived from granite and is found on alluvial fans. Tujunga gravelly loamy sand is classified as non-hydric in California and is a non-saline soil. Water rarely floods on this soil and never ponds. It is classified as a somewhat excessively drained soil.

The soil is mass compacted and has been impacted by trespassing uses. Trash and litter are found throughout the site.

4.2 Land Uses

A review of aerial imagery from Google Earth indicates that the property has been a vacant lot since at least 1994. Current disturbances include foot traffic, vehicle parking and minor trash dumping. The disturbances have continued up to the time of the field team's survey.

4.3 Vegetation

The property supports two distinct vegetation types, as well as areas of bare ground. Most of the property is occupied by ruderal vegetation (Photo 1 - 2). Landscaping trees are along the western boundary (Photo 3).

4.3.1 Ruderal/Wildflower

The ruderal plant community found on the property is comprised of a mix of mostly non-native (ruderal) weeds including short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*), mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*) and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*).

Native wildflowers such as telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*) and mallow (*Malva parviflora*) occur at scattered sites throughout the property.

Figure 5. Property soils.

4.3.2 Landscape Trees

There are landscape trees along the western portion of the property. These include European olive (*Oleo europea*), catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*). There is also one southern California walnut tree (*Juglans californica*) in this area.

Ruderal plants form the undergrowth vegetation community.

4.3.3 Bare Ground

Patches of bare ground occur at scattered locations throughout the site but are most common in high-use areas. These include a section along West Valley Boulevard where informal off-street parking and vending areas have been created.

Photo 1. Ruderal habitat. Looking northeast from the southern part of the property.

Photo 2. Ruderal habitat. Looking south from the north boundary of the property.

Photo 3. Landscape tree plantings including southern California walnut.

4.4 Wildlife

The field team did not observe any amphibian species. No water sources are found on the property that would be used by amphibians, and the relative lack of ground cover, rocks or shrub makes the site unsuitable for most reptile species.

The field team did not observe any reptile species. The site is highly disturbed and provides almost no habitat for reptiles.

Bird species seen or hear included California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*).

The field team observed at least one domestic cat (*Felis catus*). The team did not find sign of any native mammal species using the site.

A list of all wildlife species observed is provided in Appendix A.

4.5 Sensitive Biological Resources

All sensitive species were considered as potentially present on the project site if its known geographical distribution encompassed all or part of the project area or if its distribution was near the site and its general habitat requirements were present.

The only sensitive species observed is Southern California walnut (*Juglans californica*). Based on the aerial photos, the tree has been there since before 1985. There is no accurate way to determine whether it was native-occurring or was planted in the past. Given the location of the tree within existing non-native landscape species and in an area where native southern California walnut trees are not likely to occur, it is likely that the lone tree was planted.

There is no habitat for the other sensitive plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles or mammals that were listed as potentially present in the vicinity of the property (Appendix B).

4.6 Jurisdictional Waters

4.6.1 Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These watersheds include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. The lateral limit of Corps jurisdiction extends to the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and to any wetland areas extending beyond the OHWM; thus, the maximum jurisdictional area is represented by the OHWM or wetland limit, whichever is greater.

Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is founded on a connection or nexus between the water body in question and interstate (waterway) 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 may be indirect, through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations.

4.6.2 Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Corps has delegated the authority for use of 404 permits to each individual state. The use of a 404 permit in California is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act regulations. The Board has authority to issue a 401 permit that allows the use of a 404 permit in the state, with the authority in the state being vested in regional offices known as Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).

Under the Porter-Cologne Act of 2003, the SWRCB has extended its responsibilities to include impacts to water quality from non-point source pollution.

In addition, the SWRCB has the responsibility to require that projects address ground water and water quality issues, which would be evaluated as part of the geotechnical and hydrology studies. Their authority extends to all waters of the State (of California).

4.6.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), through provisions of the State of California Administrative Code, is empowered to issue agreements for any alteration of a river, stream or lake where fish or wildlife resources may adversely be affected. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water. Lateral limits of jurisdiction are not clearly defined, but generally include any riparian resources associated with a stream or lake, CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream or lake as defined by CDFW.

Findings

There is no wetland or riparian habitat on site. There is a long shallow depression along Linden Avenue that connects with a storm drain exiting Valley Boulevard. (Photos 4 and 5). No water was present in this depression. The field team observed non-native plant species known to preferentially occur in moist or wet

Photo 4. Depression along Linden Avenue. Direction of flow south away from the camera ends at the southern boundary of the property.

Photo 5. Storm drain flowing into depression from the north.

soils. These included umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucrate*), prickly wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

This depression shows no evidence of flow other than rainfall collection and from street runoff. It does not connect downstream with any drainage or other water. It does not support any habitat suitable for native wildlife that preferentially use riparian or wetland areas. The soil is a loamy sand, the same soil found on the project site, with some collection of finer soils due to runoff. This depression does not meet the test of a jurisdictional water of the Corps, CDFW or RWQCD.

4.7 Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Habitat

Most of the raptor species (eagles, hawks, falcons and owls) are experiencing population declines because of habitat loss. Some, such as the peregrine falcon, have also experienced population losses because of environmental toxins affecting reproductive success, animals destroyed as pests or collected for falconry, and other direct impacts on individuals. Only a few species, such as the red-tailed hawk and barn owl, have expanded their range despite or a result of human modifications to the environment. As a group, raptors are of concern to state and federal agencies.

Raptors and all migratory bird species, whether listed or not, also receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 19181. The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department (16 U. S. Code 7032).

Additional protection is provided to all bald and golden eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended3. State protection is extended to all birds of prey by the California Fish and Game Code, Section 2503.54. No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

The parcel had extremely limited and marginal nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species. The landscape and native walnut trees along the western boundary may provide nesting habitat for birds. At the time of the survey, the field team did not observe any nesting behavior (localized movements for

1 https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php

2 https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf

3 https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/BEPA.pdf

4 https://law.justia.com/codes/california/2015/code-fgc/division-4/part-2/chapter-1/section-3513

foraging, continual returning to the same general location in the olive tree row). There is potential foraging habitat on site for the sensitive bird species listed in Table 1, which includes suitable habitat on site (such as the trees) and on adjacent properties.

Table 1. Sensitive Bird Species Possible Use of Property Habitats

Species	Foraging Habitat	Nesting Habitat
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Sparse	None
Cooper's Hawk	Sparse	None
Ferruginous Hawk	Sparse	None
Merlin	Limited/Seasonal	None
American Peregrine	Limited/Seasonal	None
Prairie Falcon	Limited/Seasonal	None
Loggerhead Shrike	Low	None

We recommend that if construction[5] is scheduled between February 1 and August 31 a qualified biologist conduct a breeding bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring.

If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.

If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

4.8 Habitat Fragmentation and Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and the fragmentation of wildlife habitat are recognized as critical issues that must be considered in assessing impacts to wildlife. In summary, habitat fragmentation is the division or breaking up of larger habitat areas into smaller areas that may or may not be capable of independently sustaining wildlife and plant populations. Wildlife movement (more properly recognized as species movement) is the temporal and spatial movement of individuals (plants and animals) along diverse types of corridors. Wildlife corridors are especially important for connecting fragmented habitat areas.

The property is located in an area where wildlife movement is restricted by commercial development and heavily trafficked roads. Movement on the site may locally occur, but regional movement other than by birds is virtually non-existent. There are no significant impacts to regional wildlife movement.

5 Construction" includes selection of staging areas, demolition, tree, trash and debris removal, placement of equipment and machinery on to the site preparatory to grading, and any other project-related activity that increases noise and human activity on the project site beyond existing levels. Emergency measures are exempt from this definition.

The site is a small open infill lot within a entirely developed area. Habitat fragmentation has already occurred and no significant impacts will occur.

5.0 References

Army Corps of Engineers, 1994. *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulations, Appendix C* in *Wetlands Regulation, A Complete Guide to Federal and California Programs*, 1995, P.D. Cylinder, K.M. Bogdan, E.M. Davis and A. J. Herson, eds., Solano Press Books, Point Arena, California.

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Baldwin, B.G. and Goldman, D.H., 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*. University of California Press.

California Department of Fish and Game, 1984. *Guidelines for Assessing Effects of Proposed Developments on Rare Plants and Plant Communities*. Natural Heritage Division, California Department of Fish and Game.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, May 2022. *Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in* California. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program, Sacramento.

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2020. United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed May 3, 2022.

Appendix A. Plant and Animal Species Observed

PLANTS

DICOTYLEDONS	**DICOTS**
AMARANTHACEAE	**AMARANTH FAMILY**
Amaranthus retroflexus *	Rough pigweed
Amaranthus blitoides	Prostrate pigweed
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	Annual bursage
Encelia farinosa	California brittlebush
*Ericameria bonariensis**	Flat-leaved horseweed
Helianthus annuus	Hairy leaved sunflower
Lactuca serriola *	Prickly Lettuce
Oncosiphon pilulifer *	Stinknet
Verbesinia enceloides	Golden crownbeard
BIGNONIACEAE	**BIGNONIA FAMILY**
*Catalapa bignonia**	Catalapa
BORAGINACEAE	**BORAGE FAMILY**
Amsinckia intermedia	Common Fiddleneck
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**
Hirschfeldia incana *	Mustard
Sisymbrium irio *	London rocket
CHENOPODIACEAE	**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
GERANIACEAE	**GERANIUM FAMILY**
Erodium cicutarium *	Red-stemmed Filaree
JUGLANDACEAE	**WALNUT FAMILY**
Juglans californica	**Southern California walnut**
LAURACEAE	**LAURAL FAMILY**
*Cinnamomom camphora**	Camphor tree
MALVACEAE	**MALLOW FAMILY**
Malva parvifolia *	Cheeseweed
OLEACEAE	**OLIVE FAMILY**
Olea europea	Eurasian Olive
SOLANACEAE	**NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**
Nicotiana glauca	Tree tobacco
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	**CALTROP FAMILY**
*Tribulus terrestris**	Puncture vine

MONOCOTYLEDONS	**MONOCOTS**
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**
Avena barbata *	Slim oat
Bromus diandrus *	Ripgut Brome
Bromus rubens *	Foxtail brome
Cynodon dactylon *	Crabgrass
Hordeum murinum	Barley

Schismus barbatus *	Mediterranean beardgrass
CYPERACEAE	**SEDGE FAMILY**
*Cyperus involucratus**	Umbrella plant

*Non-native Plants

BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
HAWKS AND EAGLES	**ACCIPITRIDAE**
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
DOVES AND PIGEONS	**COLUMBIDAE**
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Eurasian Collared Dove*	*Streptopelia decaocto*
CROWS, RAVENS, AND JAYS	**CORVIDAE**
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
PASSERINES	**PASSERELIIDAE**
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
FINCHES	**FRINGILLIDAE**
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
CARDINALS	**CARDINALE**
Western tanager	*Piranga ludoviciana*

*Non-native birds
+Active Nest

MAMMALS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
CATS	**FELIDAE**
Domesticated Cat	*Felis cattus*

Appendix B. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	Annual herb from rhizomatous root stock. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and occasionally in freshwater wetlands. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, it persists where disturbance is superficial. From 30 to 182 meters (100 to 600 feet) in elevation, western Riverside and San Diego counties. It blooms from April through October.	April - October	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	Perennial plant. Occasionally in boggy meadows, swamps and freshwater marshes. Less than 900 feet elevation. San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara counties. To Washington State. In San Bernardino, occurs mostly along Santa Ana River.	May - Aug flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitats.
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Dry, rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and yellow pine forest. Below 1700 meters (5000 feet) elevation. Santa Monica Mtns. to San Jacinto Mtns.	May - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	Perennial. Swampy places, San Bernardino Valley. Central California to Washington	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes, swamps, playas and chenopod scrub. Found in riparian areas, valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California.	April - September	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Salt marsh bird's beak *Chloropyron maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*	Coastal salt marsh below 10 meters (30 feet) elevation. Southern California coast.	May - Oct	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable marsh habitat on site.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	Found on dry sandy soils and dry slopes and flats. Sometimes at the interface of two vegetation types such as chaparral and oak woodland. Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 130 to 5600 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Gorgonio Pass and west Riverside Co.	April - June flowering period	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Paniculate tarplant *Deinandra paniculate*	Annual herb. Found in valley and foothill grasslands. Mostly non-wetlands, occasionally in wetlands. Most recorded popuations from Riverside County and borders with San Berrnardino and San Diego counties.	Aug - November	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. Suitable grassland habitat no longer present.
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	Annual wildflower. Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr - Jun	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana River woolly star *Eriastrum densifolium* var. *sanctorum*	Perennial subshrub found in alluvial fan scrub, coastal sage scrub on alluvial deposits along the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Co.	June - August flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*	Perennial herb. Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Grows on sandy or gravelly soils. From 70 - 810 meters (230 – 2700 feet) elevation.	February – July (occasionally September)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California walnut *Juglans californica*	Tree. One widespread on alluvial fans, with development most trees and woodlands have been lost. Usually found in association with alluvial fan and oak woodland habitats.	March – June (flowering, fruiting period)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2 Considered "endangered" in Los Angeles County and for all of California by The Nature Conservancy.	Present as single trees.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* ssp. *robinsonii*	Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub habitats, primarily on dry soils. From Los Angeles County south to Baja California.	Jan - April	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable scrub habitats.
Parish's desert-thorn *Lycium parishii*	Perennial shrub. Sandy to rocky slopes and canyons below 2000 feet. Possibly coastal sage scrub, def. In creosote bush scrub. San Bernardino Valley and western Colorado Desert.	March - April flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2.3	None. Species was not observed.
Parish's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus parishii*	Perennial shrub. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Known from only two historical localities, both gone. Presumed extinct.	June – July flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1A	None. Species was not observed. No suitable habitat.
Pringle's monardella *Monardella pringlei*	Annual herb. Sandy places, coastal sage scrub near Colton. 900 - 1200 feet. Nine locations all historical. Not recorded since the turn of the last century. Presumed extinct.	May - June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1A	None. No suitable habitat.
California muhly *Muhlenbergia californica*	Perennial. Occasional in wet places up to 7000 feet. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, yellow pine forest. Cismontane especially around the San Bernardino Valley to the edge of the desert.	July - Sept flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	Perennial shrub. Found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on clay or decomposed granite soils. Sometimes found in disturbed areas such as flood-scoured or road cuts, atream sides. Elevation range from 1440-2500 meters.	August - November flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Fish				
Arroyo chub *Gila orcutti*	Coastal streams of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 3	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temperatures of 17 - 20 degrees centigrade. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	Depending on the phase of their life history strategy, steelhead Live in freshwater rivers and streams, estuaries and marine environments. Steelhead occupy freshwater streams or lakes during spawning and then migrate back through brackish water to the open ocean to live during their adult non-spawning phase of their life cycle. Steelhead spend most of the year in estuaries or open ocean and only return to fresh water to spawn.	Year-round	FED: END DPS* STATE: ND *A Distinct Population Segment in the southern California	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Amphibians				
No sensitive amphibians were identified as potentially present in the data search.				
Reptiles				
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	Requires a moist environment. Moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.	Year-round. Mostly diurnal. Mainly underground in appropriate temperatures.	FED: ND Forest Service Sensitive STATE: SSC	None. Site lacks shrubs and trees to provide leaf litter for cover. Site is weedy and probably disked each year for weed control.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Belding's orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*	Semi-arid brushy areas usually with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. to Baja Calif.	Diurnal March - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Feb.)	FED: ND STATE: WL	None. No suitable brushy habitats.
San Diegan tiger whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Found primarily in hot and dry open areas. Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Diurnal year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. Soils are suitable but sparse shrub cover is lacking.
Blainville's horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland; typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif.	April - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Oct.)	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Not tolerant of human activity; site too disturbed.
San Bernardino ring-necked snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	Wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, woodlands. Prefers moist habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC Forest Service Sensitive Species	None. Site lacks suitable moist habitats.
Glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	Nocturnal. Typically active from late February until November, depending on the weather. Most active in May. Less active during summer.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site lacks suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus exsul*	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows cracks in rocks or other surface material. Chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Year round	FED: C2* STATE: SSC	None. Site is too heavily disturbed and habitat mostly absent
Birds				
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	Fairly common resident in most of southern California, becoming more numerous in warmer areas in winter. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats. Peak abundance in coastal estuaries. In the desert, mostly seen during migrations; winters locally in suitable habitats.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Great egret *Casmerodius albus*	Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, commonly resident and a breeder at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. An uncommon transient in the rest of southern California.	Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Snowy egret *Egretta thula*	Common winter visitor along the coast, occasionally remaining throughout the summer. Common resident at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Uncommon transient elsewhere in southern California.	Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	Fairly common transient and summer visitor at the Salton Sea. Irregular and local breeder. Uncommon in winter. Primarily transient throughout the rest of southern California, as well as a local visitor along the coast.	Most spring and summer in the desert; winter along the coast	FED: ND STATE: WL (nesting colonies)	None. No suitable habitat.
Clark's grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*	Found on open water. Forages on fish. Nest is a floating platform on water.	Present in open sea during the non-breeding season. Inland on large water bodies during breeding season.	FED: ND STATE: BCC	None. No suitable open water habitat present.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	Open country in South America and southern North America.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting) CFP	None. No suitable habitat.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Open habitats for foraging. Prefer prairie and grassland habitats, but also in hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops. Nests in scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands.	Resident spring through summer (breeding)	FED: ND STATE: THR	None. No suitable foraging habitat.
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.	Fall & winter; scarce in summers	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Little or sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.	Year-round; predominant in summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year-round Jan 1 to Aug 31 breeding period.	FED: ND STATE: SSC (nesting and wintering). CFP	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Locally rare throughout North America.	Nov - Feb	FED: END STATE: END, CFP	Low. Species is known to winter in the San Bernardino Mountains. May be present in flight.
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.	Winter	FED: C2* STATE: SSC	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	Common near water. Forage for fish in large water bodies. Nest in tall trees near water sources.	Winter	FED: ND STATE: WL	None. No suitable water bodies nearby. May fly over during migration.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	Fall & winter	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California found nesting in coastal areas and inland mountains.	Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor)	FED: ND STATE: END, CFP	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year-round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site located is heavily impact and located in an urbanized area and. Likelihood of owls nesting on site is zero.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Primarily nests in riparian forest, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of large river systems. Prefers close tangles of willow, often mixed with cottonwood and an understory of blackberry, nettles or wild grape Known in California from the Mojave and Colorado Rivers.	Summer	FED: THR Forest Service Sensitive STATE: END BCC throughout its range	None. No suitable habitat.
Allen's hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*	Common in coastal sage scrub and low riparian woods. Formerly along a narrow strip that stretches up the coast from California to southern Oregon, now expanding rapidly into the Inland Empire area.	Year-round Feb 1 - Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Costa's hummingbird *Calypte costae*	Common in coastal sage scrub and desert scrub, mostly away from the coast in more arid regions.	Year-round Jan 15 to Jun 10 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	Uncommon to fairly common in open woodlands in interior California, rare on the coast.	Winter	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat; does not breed in this area.
Nuttall's woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*	Chaparral mixed with scrub oak; wooded canyons and streamside trees. Has easily adapted to suburban and rural neighborhoods with suitable tree habitats.	Year-round Apr 1 to Jul 20 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions STATE: ND	None. May be in adjacent neighborhoods, but no suitable habitat on site.
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May – Sept breeding period	FED: END STATE: END (nesting)	None. No suitable habitat.
Vermilion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	Rare and local resident along Colorado River and Morongo Valley. Rare fall and winter visitor to lowlands in the coast and desert areas, including the Salton Sea. Breeds near water in both riparian groves and mesquite thickets.	April to May breeding	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat exists on site.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	Coniferous mountain forests, bogs, and muskeg. Nests in trees. Forages on insects.	Preesnt during the breeding season.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat present on site.
California thrasher *Toxostoma redvivum*	Common in dense coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitat. Forages for insects on the ground. Nests in shrub.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable scrub habitat present on site.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Variable, Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Marginally suitable foraging habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Variable Year-round	FED: ND STATE: THR (Nesting sites)	None. No suitable nesting habitat.
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*	Chaparral and evergreen brushland. Coastal and interior scrub habitats from Washington south to Baja California. Not in the Central Valley	Year-round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Oak titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*	Warm, dry oak and mixed woodlands from southern California up to Washington state.	Year-round Mar 15 to Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi*	Tall *Opuntia* required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica*	Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat in or around the property.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.	Apr - Sept	FED: END STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Year-round. Nocturnal migrant	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	Marshes and wet understory of riparian woodlands. Throughout southern California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas.	Year-round, May 20 to Jul 3 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Yellow warbler *Setophagus petechia brewsteri*	Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Spring and summer for breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Spotted towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*	Chaparral. Oak woodlands and riparian thickets.	Presence varies throughout its range. Year-round in our region. Apr 15 to Jul 20 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	Generally common, found in brushy areas and marshes, especially streamside thickets.	Year-round Feb 20 to Sep 5 breeding period	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the preferred habitat.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Bell's sage sparrow *Amphispiza belli belli*	Uncommon to common resident. Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Fairly common in coastal sage scrub in the south portion of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to eight inches above the ground. Individual territories are about 50 yards apart.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	Occupies grassland habitats across North America. They are found in a variety of tall- and mixed-grass habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	Dry woodlands and brushy areas near areas with some water and riparian habitats.	Year-round Mar 20 to Sep 20 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Tri-colored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Resident Year-round in the coast and eastern edge of the desert. Occurs in all coastal counties including interior areas west of the deserts. Breeds in dense colonies is reed beds.	Year-round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Mammals				
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert palm oasis and desert wash. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. This species forages over water and among trees.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorasaccus*	Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico (Williams, 1986). In California, pocketed free-tailed bats are typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs.	Warmer months. Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habit in or around the site.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Day roost in caves, crevices, mines and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Hibernation sites are probably rock crevices. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forest from sea level through to mixed conifer. Throughout Southern California.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	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.	Year-round, diurnal and Crepuscular activity	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site is located in a highly urbanized area and species is not expected to be present. In addition, but the geographic location of the property indicates that the individuals observed belonged to the desert race, and not the coastal race.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually with rocks or coarse gravel. Arid coastal areas in grassland, coastal scrub and chaparral. San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties.	Nocturnal; active year-round.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Habitat lacks complexity; ruderal grasslands not known to be occupied by this species.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Nocturnal; active late spring to early fall.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat on site.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. Preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems.	Nocturnal; active year-round	FED: END STATE: ND	No suitable habitat.
Dulzura kangaroo rat *Dipodomys simulans*	Southern California and northwestern Mexico, including Baja California. Sandy and gravelly soils in semi-desert, dry grassland and scrub, and chaparral. Sometimes pine, oak and fir forests.	Nocturnal; active year-round	FED: END STATE: THR	None. No suitable mixed scrub/grassland habitat
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Moderate to dense canopies, particularly in rocky areas. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Coastal southern California.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
American badger Taxidea taxus	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats. Friable soils for digging, food for foraging and uncultivated ground.	More active in spring and summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Site lacks plant habitats preferred by this species.

Legend

FED: Federal Classifications

END Taxa listed as endangered

THR Taxa listed as threatened

PE Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered

PT Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened

C2* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) revised its classifications of candidate taxa (species, subspecies, and other taxonomic designations). Species formerly designated as "Category 1 Candidate for listing" are now known simply as "Candidate". The former designation of "Category 2 Candidate for listing" has been discontinued. The USFWS will continue to assess the need for protection of these taxa and may, in the future, designate such taxa as Candidates. NRAI has noted the change in species status by marking with an asterisk (*) those C2 candidates that were removed from the list.

C Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.

BCC Bird of Conservation Concern

ND Not designated as a sensitive species

STATE: State Classifications

END Taxa listed as endangered

THR Taxa listed as threatened

CE Candidate for endangered listing

CT Candidate for threatened listing

CFP California Fully Protected. Species legally protected under special legislation enacted prior to the California Endangered Species Act.

SSC Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.

SA Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.

WL Watch list.

ND Not designated as a sensitive species

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

1A Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California

1B Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere

2P Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere.

3 Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.

4 Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored

CNPS: Threat Codes (new as of 2006)

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

.2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Occurrence Probabilities

Occurs	Observed on the site during this study or recorded on site by other qualified biologists.
Expected	Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
High	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
Moderate	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas or marginally suitable habitat exist on site.
Low	No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
None	Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
Unknown	No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.