General Biological Resources Assessment

Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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List of Abbreviated Terms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of MIG's general biological resources assessment of the approximately on 16.12-acre Fontana Citrus Industrial Warehouse Project property (project site). The purpose of this report is to verify the type, location, and extent of potential sensitive biological resources within the project site and vicinity. This report provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the project site and surrounding area, as well as a description of the vegetation communities and wildlife observed at the project site. This report also includes information regarding potential wildlife movement/migration corridors, potential special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and potential for jurisdictional waters and wetlands to occur at the project site. An assessment of the Project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats and species is also included in the report. The evaluation of potential project impacts follows the checklist items from Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages.

1.1 Project Location

The 16.12-acre project site is located between Boyle and Slover Avenues (to the north and south, respectively), and Citrus and Oleander Avenues (to the west and east, respectively) in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The project is located within Section 19, Township 1S, Range 5W within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Fontana quadrangle (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*). The project site includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 251-151 -03 to -07, -09, -10, -14 to -16, --18 to -22, and -39 to -43 (Figure 3, *Project Site Map*). The project site is flat with elevations ranging between 1070-1090 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*).

The project site is largely surrounded by a mix of land use types including existing residential homes and businesses to the north, west, and east, and a vacant field of just over 620 feet in depth to the south (Figure 3). The project site is currently vacant land although approximately 16 residences were recently demolished and removed from the site in recent months due to public safety concerns (e.g., illegal squatters, fires, etc.). Of note, a large number of feral or free-roaming cats were observed throughout the property as well as a domesticated rooster, both of which are known to prey on wildlife. The project site has highly disturbed and compacted soils, with gravel, concrete, and volcanic rock fill, glass, and other debris scattered throughout the site. Large trees have been planted at various locations throughout the site and much of the vegetation on site is ruderal.

1.2 Project Description

The Project consists of one industrial warehouse building measuring approximately 360,500 square feet, 350,500 square feet of warehouse with a 10,000 square foot office on 21 parcels totaling 16.12 acres. The existing site is a mix of single-family homes, commercial, and vacant lots, and is bordered by existing single family homes and businesses to the north, west, and east, and a vacant field of just over 620 feet in depth to the south.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations and policies that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed project site and any subsequent CEQA review process.

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share the responsibility for administration of the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the USFWS and/or the NOAA Fisheries, (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Section 7 requires Federal agencies, in consultation with, and with the assistance of the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Non-federal agencies and private entities can seek authorization for take of federally listed species under Section 10 of FESA, which requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).

2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." Previously, under MBTA it was illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird, destroying a nest, or destroying an egg. In 2017, the USFWS issued a memorandum stating that the MBTA does not prohibit incidental take; therefore, the MBTA is currently limited to purposeful actions, such as hunting and poaching.

2.1.3 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1344). Waters of the United States are defined in Title 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) and include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. The lateral limits of jurisdiction in those waters may be divided into three categories – territorial seas, tidal waters, and non-tidal waters – and is determined depending on which type of waters is present (Title 33 CFR Part 328.4(a), (b), (c)). Activities in waters of the United States regulated under Section 404 include fill

for development, water resource projects (e.g., dams and levees), infrastructure developments (e.g., highways, rail lines, and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 of the CWA requires a federal permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).

Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1341) requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a water quality certification from the state in which the discharge originates. The discharge is required to comply with the applicable water quality standards. A certification obtained for the construction of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The EPA has delegated responsibility for the protection of water quality in California to State Water Resources Control Board and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

2.1.4 National Polluant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES program requires permitting for activities that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. This includes discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction sources. These are considered point-sources from a regulatory standpoint. Generally, these permits are issued and monitored under the oversight of the State Water Resources Control Board and administered by each RWQCB. Construction activities that disturb one acre or more (whether a single project or part of a larger development) are required to obtain coverage under the state's General Permit for Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. All dischargers are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The activities covered under the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbances. The permit requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) with a monitoring program. The Project will require coverage under the Construction General Permit.

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The state of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, including the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) in 1977 and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The CESA expanded upon the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) (section 2.2.2). To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of "threatened" and "endangered" species. It converted all designated "rare" animals into the CESA as threatened species but did not do so for rare plants. Thus, these laws provide the legal framework for protection of California-listed rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) implements NPPA and CESA, and its Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a computerized inventory of information on the general location and status of California's rarest plants, animals, and natural communities. During the CEQA review process, the CDFW is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect listed plants and animals.

2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA of 1977 (CFGC, §§ 1900 through 1913) directed the CDFW to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA is administered by the CDFW, which has the authority to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to protect them from "take."

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA was enacted in 1970 to provide for full disclosure of environmental impacts to the public before issuance of a permit by state and local public agencies. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the project. This is done with an Initial Study and Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an Environmental Impact Report. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the CESA or FESA but that meet specified criteria.

2.2.4 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern

The classification of "fully protected" was the CDFW's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibian and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The CFGC sections (fish at §5515, amphibian and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3511, and mammals at §4700) dealing with "fully protected" species states that these species "…may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species," (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998) although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the "fully protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

Species of special concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or they historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

2.2.5 California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513

According to Section 3503 of the CFGC, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "take" by the CDFW.

2.2.6 Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-profit plant conservation organization, publishes and maintains an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California in both hard copy and electronic version (http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/).

The Inventory assigns plants to the following categories:

1A Presumed extinct in California;
1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
3 Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and
4 Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.

Additional endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon as follows:

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

Plants on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, and the CDFW, as well as other state agencies (e.g., California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). As part of the CEQA process, such species should be fully considered, as they meet the definition of threatened or endangered under the NPPA and Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CFGC. California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species are considered to be plants about which more information is needed or are uncommon enough that their status should be regularly monitored. Such plants may be eligible or may become eligible for state listing, and CNPS and CDFW recommend that these species be evaluated for consideration during the preparation of CEQA documents (CNPS 2018, CDFW 2018).

2.2.7 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603

Streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation, as habitat for fish and other wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC. Any activity that will do one or more of the following: (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term “stream”, which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (“CCR”) as follows: “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life”. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term stream can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFW 1994). Riparian vegetation is defined as, “vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself” (CDFW 1994). In addition to impacts

to jurisdictional streambeds, removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

2.2.8 Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are habitats that are either unique in constituent components, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. These communities may or may not necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS. The CNDDB identifies a number of natural communities as rare, which are given the highest inventory priority (CDFW 2022a). Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA (CCR: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

3.0 METHODS

This analysis of potential biological resources located on the project site includes a review of available background information in and around the vicinity of the project site and completion of a field survey.

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, MIG biologists reviewed available background information pertaining to the biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project. Available literature and resource mapping reviewed included the occurrence records for special-status species and sensitive natural communities and numerous other information sources listed below:

- CNDDB record search for State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Wildlife and Rare Plants of California within the Fontana and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles: San Bernardino South, San Bernardino North, Riverside East, Riverside West, Guasti, Devore, Cucamonga Peak, and Corona North (CDFW CNDDB 2022; Appendix A)
- CNPS Rare Plant Program, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022a) records search within the Fontana and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles (Appendix A)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2022a; Appendix A)
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agricultural (USDA NRCS 2022)
- CDFW California Natural Community List (CDFW 2022)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022b)
- iNaturalist, Search for Observations in San Bernardino County, CA (2022)
- eBird, Search for Hotspots in San Bernardino County, CA (2022)

3.2 Field Surveys

A biological field survey was conducted by MIG biologist Elizabeth Kempton, PhD, on June 16, 2022 with an additional site review from site photographs in September 2023 due to demolition of properties and vegetation. The field survey was conducted on foot to assess the physical conditions on the project site, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, characterizing, and delineating the vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support special-status species and sensitive communities. The site review was conducted by reviewing several photographs that showed the changed characteristics of the site due to demolition of buildings and vegetation.

3.2.1 Plant Communities

During the field survey, the MIG biologist traversed the entire project site by foot and evaluated the suitability of on-site vegetation communities to support special-status species. An attempt was made to classify plant communities according to the Second Edition of the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009) classification system, as this method is preferred (but not required) by CDFW. However, for certain vegetation types, this system is too species-specific in its definitions of plant associations and alliances and does not accurately characterize the highly variable species composition of plant communities. For this project site, it was necessary to identify variants of plant community types for ruderal and ornamental plant assemblages and unvegetated areas that are not described in the literature. The List of California Natural and Terrestrial Communities (CDFW 2022) was consulted to determine if any rare or

sensitive plant communities are present. In addition, plant communities were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal and/or other state regulations and local policies. Plant communities within the project site were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph and digitized into ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles.

3.2.2 Jurisdictional Habitats and Aquatic Features

The project site was inspected to determine if any wetlands and "other waters" or streambeds potentially subject to jurisdiction by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were present. MIG certified wetland delineator Elizabeth Kempton, PhD, conducted a search for jurisdictional areas on the 16.12-acre project site on June 16, 2022.Where found, areas were delineated according to the USACE's 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) in conjunction with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Arid West Supplement) (USACE 2008a) and A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2008b). Wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology information were collected according the USACE's routine methodology to determine if wetlands were present. The project site was also inspected for the presence of drainages, streams, and other aquatic features, including those that support stream-dependent (i.e., riparian) plant species that may be considered jurisdictional by CDFW. Evaluation of CDFW jurisdiction followed guidance in the CFGC and standard field practices by CDFW personnel.

3.2.3 Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on the project site was initially evaluated by conducting a 9-quadrangle database records search[1] of CNDDB, CNPS Electronic Inventory, and the USFWS IPaC database (Appendix A) to ensure a complete list of species was generated for the habitat assessment. Following the records search, the list of special-status species was developed (see Appendices B and C) and subsequently listing-status and habitat information was summarized for each species for comparison with habitats within the project site. The list of species was further refined by evaluating the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during the field survey conducted by MIG biologists (see column titled "Discussion" in Appendices B and C). Species that would not be expected on-site are not evaluated further and no recommendations are provided for these species (see last column of Appendices B and C, species indicated with the classification of "None"). Recommendations (last column of Appendices B and C) are only provided for species that could occur on the project site and are intended serve as avoidance and protection actions to reduce the potential for impacts to less than significant per CEQA.

Nomenclature used for plant names follows the Second Edition of The Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012). Nomenclature for wildlife follows CDFW's Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, And Mammal Species in California (CDFW 2016) and any changes made to species nomenclature as published in scientific journals since the publication of CDFW's list.

[1] A 9-quadrangle search is conducted using a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The search includes the quadrangle where the project is located (Fontana) and the eight surrounding quadrangles (San Bernardino South, San Bernardino North, Riverside East, Riverside West, Guasti, Devore, Cucamonga Peak, and Corona North).

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides a description of the soils, vegetation communities, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors present on the project site. Wildlife and plant species that were observed on the project site during the biological field surveys in 2022 and 2023, include those commonly found in disturbed urban areas, and are listed in Appendix D.

4.1 Physical Characteristics

The project site occurs within the USGS 7.5' series Fontana Quadrangle. The project site is flat with elevations ranging between 1070-1090 feet AMSL (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*). The project site is vacant land although approximately 16 former residences were recently demolished and removed from the site due to public safety concerns (e.g., illegal squatters, fires, etc.). Of note, a large number of feral or free-roaming cats were observed throughout the property as well as a domesticated rooster, both of which are known to prey on wildlife. The project site has highly disturbed and compacted soils, with gravel, concrete, and volcanic rock fill, glass, and other debris scattered throughout the site. Large trees have been planted at various locations throughout the site and much of the vegetation on site is ruderal.

4.2 Soils

The USDA Web Soil Survey reports only one soil unit within the boundary of the 16.12-acre project site (USDA NRCS 2022):

- TuB - Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (16.12 ac, 100% of project site)

The "TuB - Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes" map unit comprises 100% of the project site (Figure 4). This soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 5 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded and would not be considered hydric. Documented strata typically correspond to loamy sand (at 0-6", 6-18", and 18-60" depth). Conditions present on at the project site were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2022) with the exception that the soils had marked disturbance from previous developments, and therefore strata were indiscernible and relatively more compact that natural conditions.

4.3 Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats

Plant communities on-site and were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations. The majority of the 16.12-acre project site is located within an urban area that is characterized by disturbed by land uses. The landcover type observed during the field survey is described in more detail below.

Disturbed and/or Developed (16.12 acres)
The entire project site has been historically altered by development, and as such, all the landcover at the project site can be classified as Disturbed and/or Developed. The project site consists of remnant foundation (concrete pieces and asphalt fill) from the previous developments, other fill (commercially derived granite and volcanic gravel), and scattered trash and debris. In the past ornamental trees were present on the site but they were recently removed along with the vacant houses. The majority of the vegetation present on the site is non-native, and the site receives regular clearing to maintain compliance

with fire code. Areas on the site are primarily dominated by non-native vegetation but no trees remain on the site as of September 2023.

4.4 Sensitive Plant Communities

No sensitive plant communities were observed on the project site, and the site does not exhibit the characteristic attributes that may support (such as the known distribution and elevation, landscape position, plant species composition, soil and/or substrate type, water chemistry, and/or hydroperiod) as the project site is highly disturbed. Five Sensitive Plant Communities were uncovered by the CDFW CNDDB (2021) search and are outlined at the end of Appendix B; however, none of these are expected to occur at the project site. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat areas for any federally listed animals are present.

4.5 Special-Status Plants

Special-status plants are defined here to include: (1) plants that are federal- or state-listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, (2) federal and state candidates for listing, (3) plants assigned a Rank of 1 through 4 by the CNPS Inventory, and (4) plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in the CEQA, section 15380. The project site was initially determined to provide potentially suitable habitat for a total of 80 special-status plant species based on the proximity of the project to previously recorded occurrences in the region, vegetation types and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soil types, and other species-specific habitat requirements (CDFW CNDDB 2022). Based on results of the habitat suitability analysis and focused late season survey conducted on June 16, 2022, none of the 80 plant species are expected to occur on the project site, and no recommendations are provided for avoidance of these species. A table presenting the special-status plant species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, including plant species' habitat requirements and reported blooming periods, is provided in Appendix B.

4.6 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species include those species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA or CESA; candidates for listing by the USFWS or CDFW; and species of special concern to the CDFW; and birds protected by the CDFW under CFGC Sections 3503 and 3513. It was initially determined that 61 special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site (CDFW CNDDB 2022). Of these wildlife species, 59 are not expected to occur on the project site (species with Recommendations listed as "None" in the table provided in Appendix C. Reasons include the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species distributional range, the limited availability of foraging and nesting habitat, amount of site disturbance from past and present land uses, and/or the proximity of existing human-related disturbances (see Discussion column in table). A table presenting the special-status wildlife species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, including species-specific habitat requirements, is provided in Appendix C. Two bird species have some potential to occur on-site including: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii,* a California Watch List Species) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*, a California Species of Special Concern).

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia) is* a California Species of Special Concern but no burrowing owl or sign thereof were observed on the site during either survey (2022 and 2023). However, the Project Site contains suitable habitat for burrowing owl within pipes and other ground structures that could provide a surrogate for a burrow. Burrowing owl are commonly found in disturbed sites like the Project Site and can also be found in a wide variety of other open habitats such as grassland or deserts with sparse vegetation. Although no burrowing owl were found during these surveys, it is possible for burrowing owls to encroach upon the project-site at any time. The nearest occurrences (CNDDB 2023, Occurrence Numbers 1784 and 314) are less than 2 miles from the Project Site. Recommendations are provided to reduce potential impacts to burrowing owl to a less than significant level are discussed under recommendations.

Nesting Birds
Nesting birds are protected under CFGC 3503, 3503.5, and 3512, which prohibits the take of active bird nests. Ruderal vegetation and small mammal burrows within the project site provide marginally suitable nesting habitat for common bird species protected by the code. There is potential for ground--nesting birds to establish nests on the project site prior to initiation of project construction.

Roosting Bats
During the 2022 field survey, a number of ornamental trees and approximately 16 dilapidated houses were observed on the site. At that time, the MIG biologist concluded the project site could provide suitable roosting (i.e., trees and abandoned structures) and foraging (i.e., open land) habitat for the rare pallid bat as well as other common bat species protected under California Fish and Game Code. However, after the 2022 survey and prior to the 2023 site review, the ornamental trees and dilapidated residences were allowed by the City to be removed from the site for reasons of public safety. Therefore, the MIG biologist now concludes there is no suitable habitat onsite for the pallid bat or other common bat species.

No other special-status wildlife species are expected to be impacted by project construction due to a lack of suitable habitat (refer to Appendix C) and high degree of site disturbance due to existing development within and surrounding the project site.

4.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Providing functional habitat connectivity between natural areas is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations and allowing for the continued dispersal of native plant and animal species. The regional movement and migration of wildlife species has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development of open areas, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible and forming a functional barrier between undeveloped areas. Additional roads associated with development, although narrow, may result in barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated islands of habitat, which affects wildlife behavior, foraging activity, reproductive patterns, immigration and emigration or dispersal capabilities, and survivability. Wildlife corridors can consist of a sequence of stepping-stones across the landscape (i.e., discontinuous areas of habitat such as isolated wetlands), continuous lineal strips of vegetation and habitat (e.g., riparian strips and ridge lines), or they may be parts of larger habitat areas selected for its known or likely importance to local wildlife. The project site does not act as a wildlife movement corridor due to the current built environment as well as the presence of urban/suburban development surrounding the site. The project site is expected to be utilized by common, non-special-status wildlife for foraging and possibly breeding. However, the project site is situated in an urbanized area and

does not represent a wildlife movement corridor as it is bound on all sides by residential and industrial land uses and therefore does not preclude wildlife movement in otherwise open areas.

4.8 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

No waterways, wetlands, or riparian vegetation subject to regulation by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB are present on the project site. No features were detected by the National Wetlands Inventory (as shown on Figure 6) at or near the project site. There is an ephemeral stream immediately north of the project site that terminates at a storm drain, and there is no evidence (e.g., watermarks, vegetation, or other characteristics) that water flows from this stream enter the project site.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources that may occur in the project site. Each impact discussion includes mitigation measures that would be implemented during the project to avoid and/or reduce the potential for and/or level of impacts to each resource. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

5.1 Thresholds of Significance

This section describes potential impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the construction of the proposed project. CEQA Guidelines provide guidance in evaluating project impacts and determining whether impacts may be significant. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project." In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrologic interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plant (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

5.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA and local regulations, the significance of potential impacts is evaluated through the application of the significance criteria described above. The objective of the biological resources analysis is to identify potential adverse effects and/or significant impacts on biological resources. Avoidance is often the preferred approach for the management of biological resources; however, it is not always possible to completely avoid impacts. Mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are identified, as appropriate, including procedures to be followed if significant biological resources are identified prior to the initiation of construction.

Special Status Plant Communities, Jurisdictional Waters, and Other Sensitive Biological Resources

No special-status plant communities, jurisdictional waters, or other sensitive biological resources areas (i.e., USFWS Critical Habitat, Habitat Conservation Plan [HCP] Areas) are expected to be present on the

project site due the lack of designation or suitable habitat (refer to Appendix B); therefore, no impacts to these resources are anticipated as a result of Project implementation, and no further mitigation is required.

Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species are expected to be present on the project site due to the extent of current development and subsequent lack of suitable habitat (refer to Appendix B); therefore, no impacts to special-status plants are anticipated as a result of Project implementation, and no further mitigation is required.

Special-Status Wildlife

Impact BIO-1: Nesting Birds (including burrowing owl and special-status birds)

The project site has the potential to provide nesting habitat for burrowing owl and bird species protected by the CFGC Sections 3503 and 3513.There is potential for ground- nesting birds to establish nests on the project site prior any project-related construction. Construction activities including site mobilization, foundation removal, other vegetation clearing, grubbing, grading, and noise and vibration from the operation of heavy equipment have the potential to result in significant direct (i.e., death or physical harm) and/or indirect (i.e., nest abandonment) impacts to nesting birds. The loss of an active nest of common or special-status bird species and/or their eggs or young as a result of project construction would be considered a violation of the CFGC, Section 3503, 3503.5, 3513 and therefore, would be considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Recommendation BIO-1 would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Recommendations

BIO-1 Pre-construction Survey for Burrowing Owl and Ground Nesting Birds.

Burrowing Owl. No more than 14 days prior to ground disturbance a focused survey for burrowing owl will be required to ensure take avoidance. Even though burrowing owls were not located as part of the general biological survey, a pre-construction survey for burrowing owl is required because burrowing owls may encroach or migrate to the property at any time, and therefore steps should be taken to ensure avoidance, including reevaluating the locations/presence of burrowing owl or burrows. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the survey requirements outlined in Appendix D of the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl*, dated March 7, 2012. If burrowing owl are found on the Project Site during pre-construction surveys, the biologist conducting surveys shall immediately contact the CDFW to develop a plan for avoidance and/or translocation prior to construction crews initiating any ground disturbance on the Project Site.

Ground Nesting Birds. To the extent feasible, construction activities should be scheduled to avoid the nesting season. If construction activities are scheduled to take place outside the nesting season, all impacts to nesting birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code would be avoided. The nesting season for most birds in San Bernardino County extends from February 1 through September 1.

If it is not possible to schedule construction activities between September 1 and January 31, then pre-construction surveys for nesting birds will be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that no nests would be disturbed during project implementation. These surveys will be conducted no more than 5 days prior to the initiation of any site disturbance activities and equipment mobilization, including tree, shrub, or vegetation removal, fence installation, grading, etc. If project activities are delayed by more than 5 days, an additional nesting bird survey will be performed. During this survey, the biologist will inspect all trees and other potential nesting habitats (e.g., trees and shrubs) in and immediately adjacent to the impact area for nests. Active nesting is present if a bird is building a nest, sitting in a nest, a nest has eggs or chicks in it, or adults are observed carrying food to the nest. The results of the surveys will be documented.

If an active nest is found sufficiently close to work areas to be disturbed by these activities, the qualified biologist will determine the extent of a construction-free buffer zone to be established around the nest (typically up to 300 feet for raptors and up to 100 feet for other species), to ensure that no nests of species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code will be disturbed during project implementation. Within the buffer zone, no site disturbance and mobilization of heavy equipment, including but not limited to equipment staging, fence installation, clearing, grubbing, vegetation removal, demolition, and grading will be permitted until the chicks have fledged.

A qualified biologist is an individual who has a degree in biological sciences or related resource management with a minimum of two seasonal years post-degree experience conducting surveys for nesting birds. During or following academic training, the qualified biologist will have achieved a high level of professional experience and knowledge in biological sciences and special-status species identification, ecology, and habitat requirements.

6.0 REFERENCES

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7.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Vicinity Map

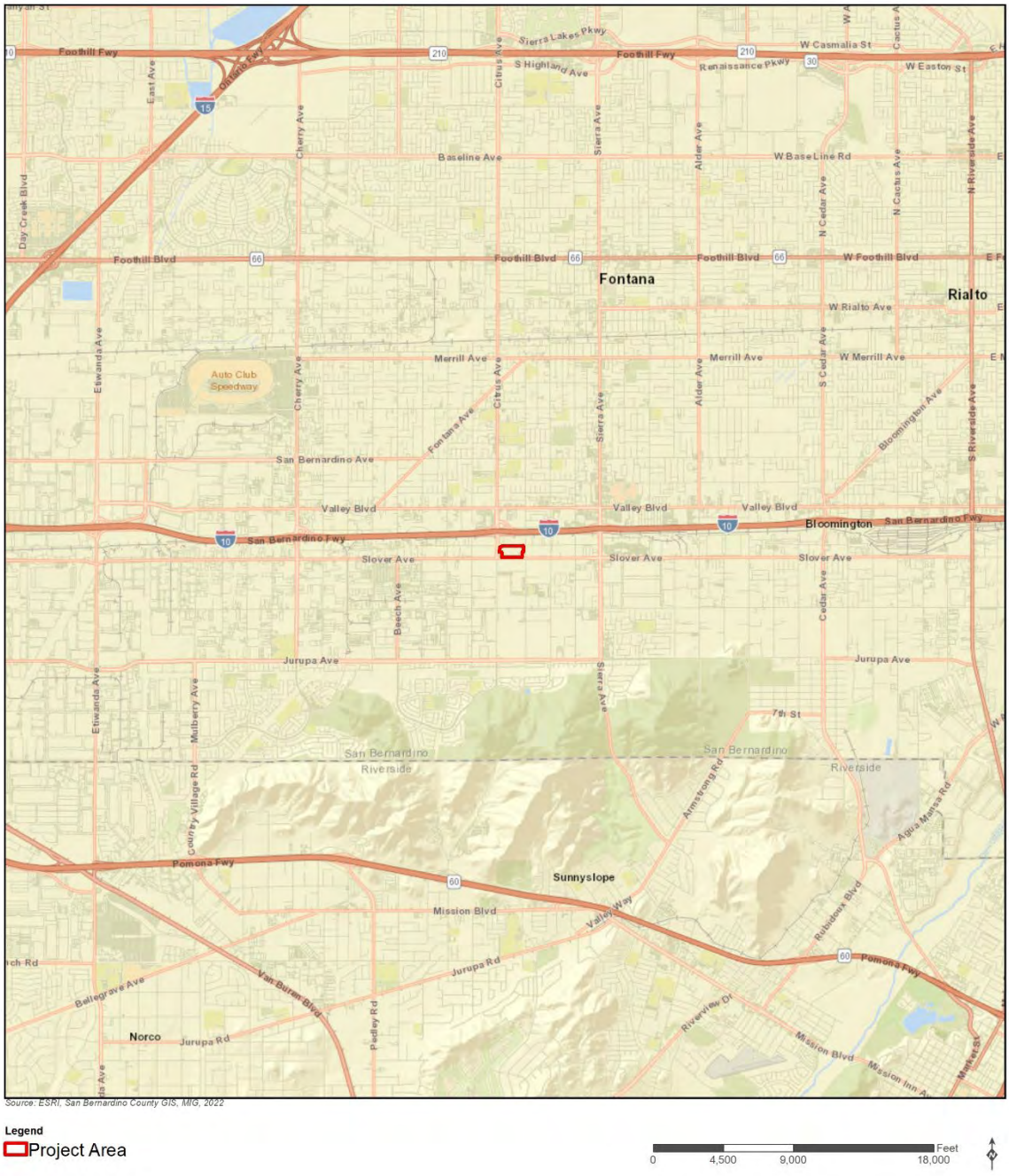


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map
Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

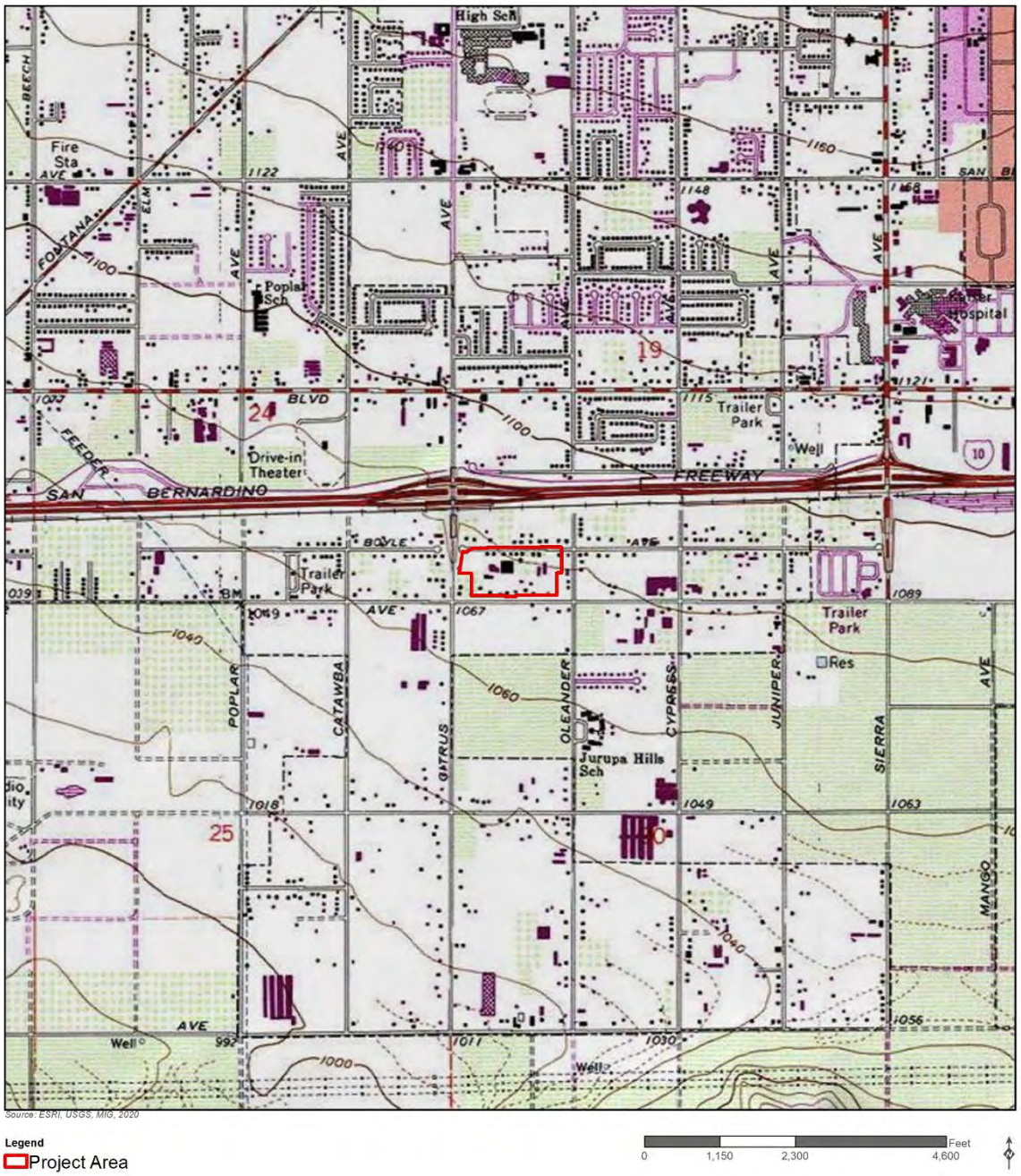


Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map
Fontana Citrus Industrial Warehouse Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

Figure 3. Project Location
Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

Figure 4: SSURGO Soils Map

Figure 4. Soils Map
Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

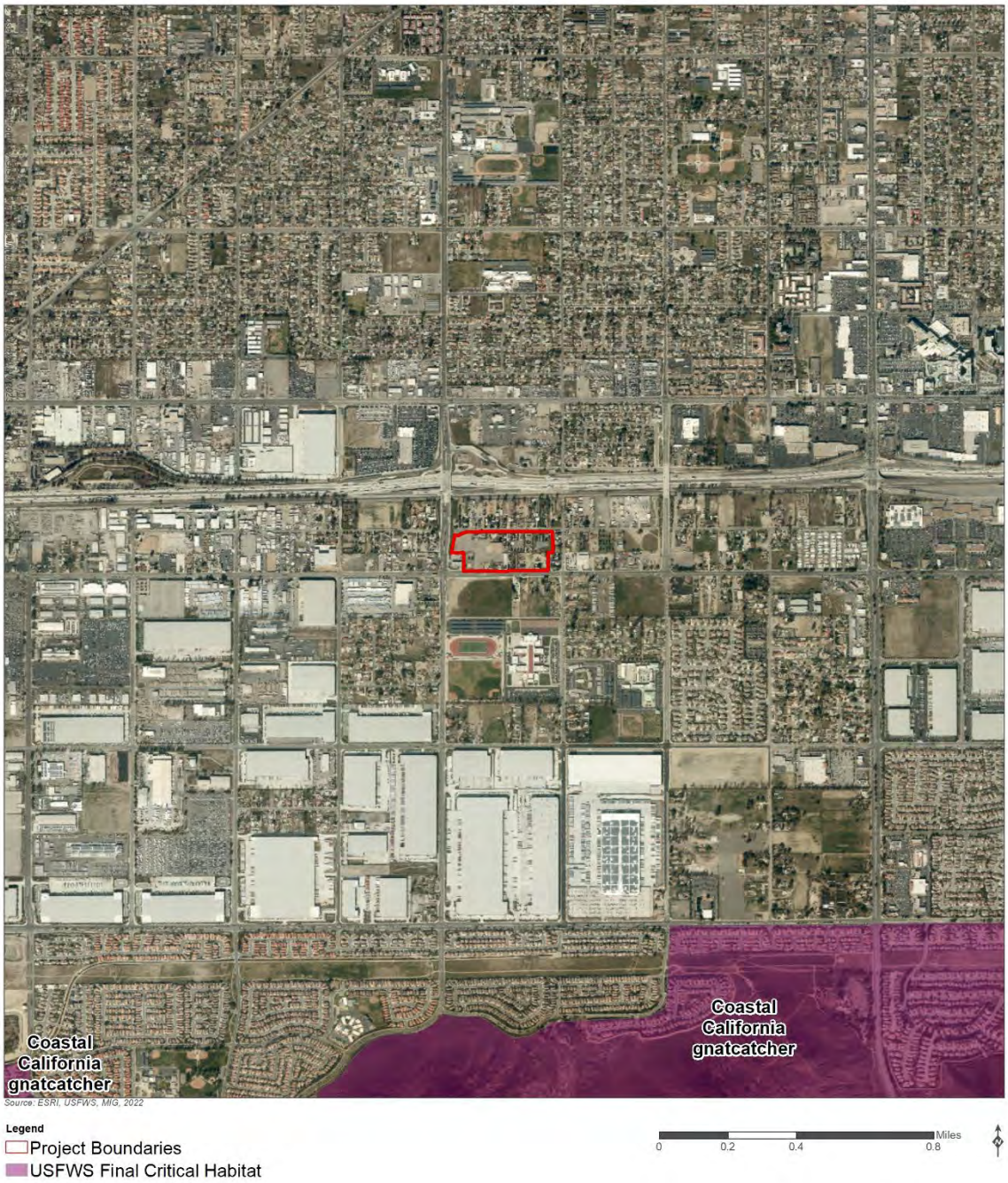


Figure 5. USFWS Critical Habitat Map
Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

Figure 6: National Wetland Inventory Map

Figure 6. National Wetlands Inventory Map
Citrus Avenue Project
Fontana, CA
CHI Holdings

Figure 7: Current Project Site Photographs

Photo 1. Looking south toward the intersection of Citrus and Slover Aves.

Photo 2. Looking north toward large barn-like structure located just east of the center of the vacant lot.

Photo 3. Looking northwest toward gas station on the southwest end of the property.

Photo 4. Looking north at the old remnant foundation from an old structure located adjacent to the gas station.

Photo 5. View of former residence on north side of the property. Note the presence of over 10 cats on the porch of this structure.

Photo 6. Looking west toward gas station from just north of the residences on the south side of the project site.

Figure 7 (cont.): Current Project Site Photographs

Photo 7. Looking south toward entrance of property at 16262 Boyle Ave.

Photo 8. Looking south toward Slover Ave. from 16264 Slover Ave.

Photo 9. Looking west toward exposed foundation at 16264 Slover Ave.

Photo 10. Looking southwest toward boarded up residence at 16283 Boyle Ave. Note the presence of openings that may allow for bats or other animals to enter the structure.

Photo 11. Looking toward center of property. Note the presence of burned/vandalized vehicle on property.

Photo 12. Looking south toward Slover Ave from southeast area of the project site.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Special Status Species Database Search Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Bernardino North (3411723) OR San Bernardino South (3411713) OR Riverside East (3311783) OR Riverside West (3311784) OR Guasti (3411715) OR Fontana (3411714) OR Devore (3411724) OR Cucamonga Peak (3411725) OR Corona North (3311785))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Abronia villosa var. aurita chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Ambrosia monogyra singlewhorl burrobrush	PDAST50010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus hornii var. hornii Horn's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Batrachoseps gabrieli San Gabriel slender salamander	AAAAD02110	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	G2	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
Carex comosa bristly sedge	PMCYP032Y0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
Castilleja lasiorhyncha San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	PDSCR0D410	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Ceratochrysis longimala Desert cuckoo wasp	IIHYM71040	None	None	G1	S1	
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Charina umbratica southern rubber boa	ARADA01011	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima greenest tiger beetle	IICOL02201	None	None	G5T1	S1	
Cladium californicum California saw-grass	PMCYP04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Claytonia peirsonii ssp. peirsonii Peirson's spring beauty	PDPOR03121	None	None	G2G3T2	S2	1B.2
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum Santa Ana River woollystar	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii Johnston's buckwheat	PDPGN083W5	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.3
Euchloe hyantis andrewsi Andrew's marble butterfly	IILEPA5032	None	None	G4G5T1	S1	
Eugnosta busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	SH	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Falco columbarius merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
Fimbristylis thermalis hot springs fimbristylis	PMCYP0B0N0	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Galium californicum ssp. primum Alvin Meadow bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E6	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus San Bernardino flying squirrel	AMAFB09021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Lilium parryi lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Linanthus concinnus San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Lycium parishii Parish's desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0D0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3
Malacothamnus parishii Parish's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0C0	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A
Monardella australis ssp. jokerstii Jokerst's monardella	PDLAM18112	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
Monardella pringlei Pringle's monardella	PDLAM180J0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	PMPOA480A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
Muhlenbergia utilis aparejo grass	PMPOA481X0	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Nasturtium gambelii Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neolarra alba white cuckoo bee	IIHYM81010	None	None	GH	SH	
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Oreonana vestita woolly mountain-parsley	PDAPI1G030	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Ovis canadensis nelsoni desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	G4T4	S3	FP
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	IIDIP05021	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Schoenus nigricans black bog-rush	PMCYP0P010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CARE2330CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Riparian Forest Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Willow Scrub Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
Sphenopholis obtusata prairie wedge grass	PMPOA5T030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Spinus lawrencei Lawrence's goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains jewelflower	PDBRA2G060	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3
Streptanthus campestris southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea grey-leaved violet	PDVIO04431	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
least Bell's vireo						

Record Count: 123

Search Results

82 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: 9-Quad include [3411713:3411723:3311783:3311784:3411715:3411714:3411724:3411725:3311785]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Ambrosia monogyra	singlewhorl burrobrush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Aug-Nov	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	 © 2014 Keir Morse
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	 © 2010 Benjamin Smith
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Mar	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	 © 2016 Neal Kramer
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Astragalus hornii var. *hornii*	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	 © 2016 Keir Morse

Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Calochortus simulans	La Panza mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Carex comosa	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1	 Dean Wm. Taylor 1997
Castilleja lasiorhyncha	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca*	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Claytonia peirsonii ssp. *peirsonii*	Peirson's spring beauty	Montiaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G2G3T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Cryptantha incana	Tulare cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. *glandulosa*	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2	No Photo Available
Deinandra	paniculate	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	

paniculata	tarplant			Nov						No Photo Available
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Eriogonum microthecum var. *alpinum*	alpine slender buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	No Photo Available
Eriogonum microthecum var. *johnstonii*	Johnston's buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Sep	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *minus*	alpine sulfur-flowered buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Eriophyllum lanatum var. *obovatum*	southern Sierra woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Frasera neglecta	pine green-gentian	Gentianaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Fritillaria pinetorum	pine fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	 © 2008 Steve Matson
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	 © 2019 Keir Morse
Galium californicum ssp. *primum*	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	

herb										© 2015 Keir Morse
Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. *parishii*	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	No Photo Available
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2	No Photo Available
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Juncus duranii	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	 © 2017 Keir Morse
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	 © 2014 Debra L. Cook
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	 © 2015 Keir Morse

Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	 © 2008 Thomas Stoughton
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	 © 2019 RT Hawke
Lycium parishii	Parish's desert-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3	No Photo Available
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jul	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A	 © 2021 Keir Morse
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii*	Jokerst's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1	No Photo Available
Monardella pringlei	Pringle's monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	GX	SX	1A	No Photo Available
Monardella saxicola	rock monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	 © 2004 Naomi Fraga
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2	No Photo Available
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada*	short-joint beavertail	Cactaceae	perennial stem	Apr-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available

Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Sep	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	No Photo Available
Phacelia mohavensis	Mojave phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4Q	S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-May	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2	No Photo Available
Ribes divaricatum var. *parishii*	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	No Photo Available
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	No Photo Available
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	 ©2013 Debra L. Cook
Schoenus nigricans	black bog-rush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Aug-Sep	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	No Photo Available
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Sphenopholis obtusata	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	No Photo Available
Streptanthus	southern	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	

campestris	jewelflower			Jul						No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Viola pinetorum ssp. *grisea*	grey-leaved violet	Violaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Yucca brevifolia							GNR	SNR	CBR	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 82 of 82 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2022. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 10 June 2022].

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

San Bernardino County, California

Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

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

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker *Catostomus santaanae* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
San Diego Ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered

Santa Ana River Woolly-star Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (▪)

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

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

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

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

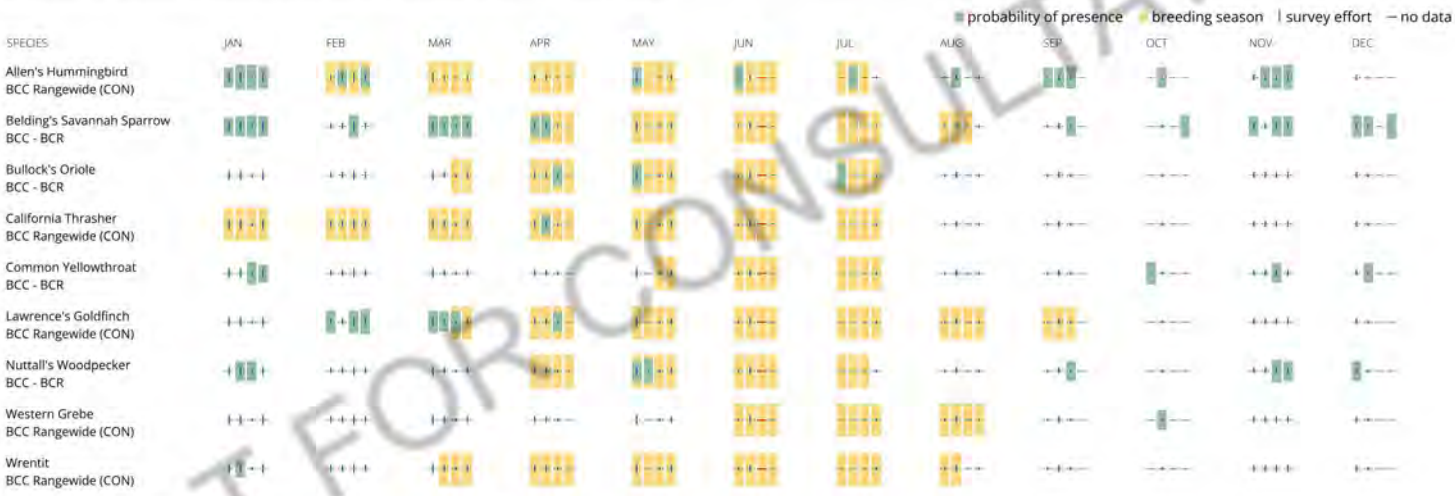
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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



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

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

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

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local Ecological Services Field Office or visit the CBRA Consultations website. The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

There are no known coastal barriers at this location.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the official CBRS maps. The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Wetland information is not available at this time

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

Appendix B
Special-Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
DICOTS							
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; Sandy	75-1,600 m; Annual herb; Blooms from (Jan) March to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Singlewhorl burrobrush *Ambrosia monogyra*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy	10-500 m; Perennial shrub; Blooms from August to November	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Soils at the project site are too disturbed and compacted to support this species.	None.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	FE	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes), Disturbed areas (often), Sandy (sometimes)	20-415 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from April to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Soils at the project site are too disturbed and compacted to support this species.	None.
San Gabriel manzanita *Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral	595-1,500 m; Perennial evergreen shrub; Blooms in March	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE	SE	1B.1	Marshes and swamps; Openings, Sandy	3-170 m; Perennial stoloniferous herb; Blooms May to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic or sandy enough to support this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii var. hornii*	--	--	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Playas; Alkaline, Lake Margins	90-850 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Alkaline soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	70-825 m; Shrub; Blooms March to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover *Castilleja lasiorhyncha*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic	1,300-2,390 m; Annual herb (hemiparasitic); Blooms May to Aug	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	--	--	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline	0-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Alkaline soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Salt marsh bird's beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE	SE	1B.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps	0-30 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May to Nov.	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No coastal dunes, marshes, or swamps are located at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Peninsular spineflower *Chorizanthe leptotheca*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic	300-1,900 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May-Aug	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils present at the site are disturbed and consist of an aggregate of multiple types of fill and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	225-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The Project site does not have sufficiently sandy/rocky granitic soils to support this species. The soils present at the site are disturbed and consist of an aggregate of multiple types of fill and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
White-bracted spineflower *Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*	--	--	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	300-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The Project site does not have sufficiently sandy/rocky granitic soils to support this species. The soils present at the site are disturbed and consist of an aggregate of multiple types of fill and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Peirson's spring beauty *Claytonia peirsonii* ssp. *peirsonii*	--	--	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Metamorphic, Scree, Talus	1,510-2,745 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from (March) May to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Tulare cryptantha *Cryptantha incana*	--	--	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	1,430-21,50 m; Annual herb; Blooms from June to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps	15-280 m; Annual herb/vine; Blooms July to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes or swamps are located at the project site.	None.
Paniculate tarplant *Deinandra paniculata*	--	--	4.2	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)	25-940 m; Annual herb; Blooms from (Mar) April to November	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic or sandy enough to support this species. No vernal pools are present at the project site.	**None**
Johnston's monkeyflower *Diplacus johnstonii*	--	--	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest	975-2,920 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Sandy	200-760 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Soils at the site are not sufficiently sandy and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay (often)	15-790 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Clay soils that could support this species are not present at the project site and the soils at the project site are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Santa Ana River woollystar *Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	91-610 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Gravelly/sandy soils that could support this species are not present at the project site and the soils at the project site are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Alpine slender buckwheat *Eriogonum microthecum* var. *alpinum*	--	--	4.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, Great Basin scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	2,500-3,300 m; Perennial herb, Blooms from Jul-Sep	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Johnston's buckwheat *Eriogonum microthecum* var. *johnstonii*	--	--	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky	1,829-2,926 m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms from July to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Alpine sulfur-flowered buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum* var. *minus*	--	--	4.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly	1,800-3,068 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from June to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Southern Sierra woolly sunflower *Eriophyllum lanatum* var. *obovatum*	--	--	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Loam, Sandy	1,114-2,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from June-July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Pine green-gentian *Frasera neglecta*	--	--	4.3	Meadows and seeps	1,400-2,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May-July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
San Antonio Canyon bedstraw *Galium angustifolium* ssp. *gabrielense*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	1,200-2,650 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from April to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Alvin Meadow bedstraw *Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Sandy	1,350-1,700 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Jepson's bedstraw *Galium jepsonii*	--	--	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	1,540-2,500 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from July to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Johnston's bedstraw *Galium johnstonii*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland	1,220-2,300 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from June to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*	--	--	1A	Marshes and swamps	10-1,525 m; Perennial herb (rhizomatous); Blooms August to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes or swamps are located at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
urn-flowered alumroot *Heuchera caespitosa*	--	--	4.3	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky	1,155-2,650m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from May to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	70-810 m; Perennial herb; Blooms February to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The Project site does not have sufficiently gravelly/sandy soils to support this species. The soils present at the site are disturbed and consist of an aggregate of multiple types of fill and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Southern California black walnut *Juglans californica*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	50-900 m; Perennial deciduous tree; Blooms from March to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The mesic conditions, vegetation, and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	--	--	1B.1	Marshes and swamps, Playas, Vernal pools	1-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms from February to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No vernal pools, marshes, swamps, or playas are present at the project site.	**None**
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	1-885 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
San Gabriel linanthus *Linanthus concinnus*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Openings, Rocky	1,520-2,800 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Parish's desert-thorn *Lycium parishii*	--	--	2B.3	Coastal scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	135-1,030 m; Perennial shrub; Blooms March to April	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Parish's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus parishii*	--	--	1A	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	305-455 m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms June to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Jokerst's monardella *Monardella australis* ssp. *jokerstii*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Alluvial Terraces, Drainages, Scree, Slopes, Talus, Washes	1,350-1,750 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from July to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Pringle's monardella *Monardella pringlei*	--	--	1A	Coastal scrub	500-1,800 m; Annual herb; Blooms June to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Rock monardella *Monardella saxicola*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest; Rocky, Serpentinite (usually)	500-1,800 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from June to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	FE	ST	1B.1	Marshes and swamps	5-330 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms April to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes or swamps are located at the project site.	None.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	--	--	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Mesic	3-1,210 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No vernal pools are present at the project site.	**None**
Short-joint beavertail *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland	425-1,800 m; Perennial stem; Blooms from April to June (August)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Woolly mountain-parsley *Oreonana vestita*	--	--	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly (sometimes), Talus (sometimes)	1,615-3,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from March to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Mojave phacelia *Phacelia mohavensis*	--	--	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	1,400-2,500 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	--	--	1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	1-400 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
White rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; Gravelly, Sandy	0-2,100 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from (July) August to November (December)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site. Soils present at the site are not sufficiently sandy enough to support this species.	None.
San Gabriel oak *Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland	450-1,000 m; Perennial evergreen shrub; Blooms from April to May	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*	--	--	1A	Riparian woodland	65-300 m; Perennial deciduous shrub; Blooms from February to April	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No riparian woodland habitat is present on-site.	None.
Coulter's matilija poppy *Romneya coulteri*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Burned areas (often)	20-1,200 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; March to July (August)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline (sometimes).	15-800 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to April (May)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
San Gabriel ragwort *Senecio astephanus*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal bluff scrub; Rocky, Slopes	400-1,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Salt Spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; Alkaline, Mesic	15-1,530; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Alkaline and mesic soils that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
Laguna Mountains jewelflower *Streptanthus bernardinus*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest	670-2,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Southern jewelflower *Streptanthus campestris*	--	--	1B.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Rocky	900-2,300 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from (April) May to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	--	--	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland; Streambanks	2-2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Grey-leaved violet *Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*	--	--	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	1,500-3,400 m; Perennial herb; April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
MONOCOTS							
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	FT	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay (often)	25-1,120 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic or sandy enough to support this species. No vernal pools or similarly mesic sites are present at the project site.	**None**
Catalina mariposa lily *Calochortus catalinae*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	15-700 m; perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from (Feb)Mar-Jun	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Soils at the project site are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Palmer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic	710-2,390 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky	100-1700 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from May to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
La Panza mariposa-lily *Calochortus simulans*	--	--	1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic (often), Sandy, Serpentinite (sometimes)	325-1,150 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms April to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Intermediate mariposa-lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky	105-855 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms May to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	--	--	2B.2	Coastal prairie, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland	0-625 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms May to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
California saw-grass *Cladium californicum*	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps	60-1,600 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from June to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes, swamps, meadow, or seeps are located at the project site.	None.
hot springs fimbristylis *Fimbristylis thermalis*	--	--	2B.2	Meadows and seeps	110-1,340 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from July to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No meadows or seeps are located at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Pine fritillary *Fritillaria pinetorum*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic (sometimes), Metamorphic (sometimes)	1,735-3,300 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from May to July (September)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Vernal barley *Hordeum intercedens*	--	--	3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pool	5 to 1,000 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, and the project site is not vernally mesic enough to support this species.	None.
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	--	--	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub; Mesic	0 to 1,215 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from September to May	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Duran's rush *Juncus duranii*	--	--	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic	1,768-2,804 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb Blooms from Jul to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Ocellated Humboldt lily *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Openings	30-1,800 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from Mar-Jul(Aug)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, and the project site is not mesic enough to support this species.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
lemon lily *Lilium parryi*	--	--	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic	1,220-2,745m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from July to August	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
California muhly *Muhlenbergia californica*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic, Seeps, Streambanks	100-2,000 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb Blooms from June to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Aparejo grass *Muhlenbergia utilis*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps; Alkaline (sometimes), Serpentinite (sometimes)	25-2,325 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from March to October	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. Soils present at the project site would not support this species.	None.
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	--	--	1B.2	Marshes and swamps	0-650m; Perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes or swamps are located at the project site.	None.
Black bog-rush *Schoenus nigricans*	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps	150-2,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from August to September	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No marshes or swamps are located at the project site.	None.

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	--	--	2B.2	Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps; Mesic	300 to 2,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to July	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Ferns							
Western spleenwort *Asplenium vespertinum*				Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Rocky	180-1000m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from February to June	Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Plant Communities							
California Walnut Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Riparian Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Willow Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.

NOTES:

Appendix A: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

[1] Excerpted from CDFW CNDDB (2022)
[2] Excerpted from CNPS (2022)
[3] The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CDFW CNDDB (2022) and CNPS (2022), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2022 field survey

STATUS KEY:

Federal
FE: Federally-listed Endangered
FT: Federally-listed Threatened

State
SE: California-listed Endangered
ST: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS): CNPS has developed five categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR). CRPR designations are defined as follows:
1A: Presumed extinct in California
1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3: Plants about which we need more information
4: Species of limited distribution in California, but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat

CNPS also adds a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDB. CNPS rank designations therefore appear as: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions are defined as follows:
.1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of 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)

Appendix C
Special-Status Wildlife Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
INVERTEBRATES					
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	--	--	Found along coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.*	This species is generally found in native habitats, and the site is too disturbed to support this species due to the lack of abundant food plants.	**None.**
Desert cuckoo wasp *Ceratochrysis longimala*	--	--	Various desert habitats, generally in sandy soils.	No sufficiently sandy soils habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site. This species is believed to be extirpated from the general area and was not observed during the visit.	**None.**
Greenest tiger beetle *Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima*			Riparian woodland	No riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Andrew's marble butterfly *Euchloe hyantis andrewsi*	--	--	Lower montane coniferous forest. Inhabits yellow pine forest near Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mtns, San Bernardino Co, 5000-6000 ft. Host plants are *Streptanthus bernardinus* and *Arabis holboellii* var *pinetorum*; larval foodplant is *Descurainia richardsonii*.	No forest habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Busck's gallmoth *Eugnosta busckana*	--	--	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	No coastal scrub/dune habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	FE	--	Occurs in sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties, and within hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants *Plantago erecta*, *P. insularis*, and *Orthocarpus purpurescens*.	No food plants typical that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site. Due to the levels of previous ground disturbance soils on site would not expect to support sufficient growth of *Plantago*, *Orthocarpus*, or other food plants that support this species.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
White cuckoo bee *Neolarra alba*	--	--	Known only from localities in Southern California. Cleptoparasitic in the nests of perdita bees.	This species may be extirpated from the general area surrounding the project. Nearby occurrences are from the 1940s and significant development has occurred within and around the general area. No white cuckoo bees were observed during the survey.	**None.**
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	FE	--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation.	No Delhi sands or fine-sands habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	FE	--	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	Due to the level of disturbance to the soils by previous operations on the project site, it is not expected that suitable habitat would be present on the site. No vernally mesic pools/waters were detected on the site.	**None.**
FISHES					
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	FT	--	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefers permanent streams with sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, algae, and riparian vegetation that provides cover and refuge from floods.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	**None.**
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Steelhead - southern California DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	FE	--	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	**None.**
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8	--	CSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana River and San Gabriel Rivers. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	No streams or waterways occur within the boundary of the project that could support this species.	**None.**
AMPHIBIANS					
San Gabriel slender salamander *Batrachoseps gabrieli*	--	--	Known only from the San Gabriel Mtns. Found under rocks, wood, and fern fronds, and on soil at the base of talus slopes. Most active on the surface in winter and early spring.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	--	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	FE	SE	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave, and San Diego River basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
REPTILES					
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	--	CSC	Inhabits broadleaved uplands, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal dunes. Generally, occurs in moist, loose soil.	Sandy friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	--	CSC	Habitat generalist that prefers scrub and grassland habitats, often found in areas with loose or sandy soils.	Sandy friable soils that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
Orangethroat whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	--	WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food (i.e, termites).	Sandy friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	--	CSC	Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse chaparral vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Soils and vegetation at the project site are too disturbed to support this species. Nearby occurrences are within areas of sparse vegetation within the Santa Ana River.	**None.**
Southern rubber boa *Charina umbratica*	--	ST	Habitat includes coniferous and deciduous semi-open forests and woodlands (Jeffrey pine, yellow pine, sugar pine, white fir, black oak), forest clearings, patchy chaparral/shrubland, meadows, and grassy savannas, commonly in riparian zones or around rock outcrops.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. Local occurrences of this species in the vicinity are in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	--	--	Found in coastal and cismontane southern California. Inhabits granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. The nearest occurrence is known from native habitats of the La Loma Hills in Grand Terrace.	**None.**
Red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean Desert scrub, and Sonoran Desert scrub from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects.	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. Nearby occurrences are immediately adjacent to and within the Santa Ana River.	**None.**
San Bernardino ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	--	--	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation	The habitats that support this species are not present at the project site. The project site is open with little groundcover and does not possess streams or moist habitats.	**None.**
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--	CSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for refuge, and abundant supply of insects.	Loose/friable soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Two-striped gartersnake *Thamnophis hammondii*	--	CSC	Found in marshes and swamps, riparian scrub, riparian woodlands, and wetlands. Occurs near permanent fresh water along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
BIRDS					
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--	WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks. Can also occupy developed urban habitats.	This species is known to occupy urban developed habitats. Trees and other features of buildings may provide nesting or roosting opportunities for this species.	**See measure BIO-1, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.**
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--	CSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland habitats. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	--	WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or hilly habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	--	FP, WL	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	No cliffs or steep areas that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species are present on the project site.	**None.**
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	--	WL	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or similarly dense vegetation associations that would support this species are present on the project site.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--	CSC	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilius beecheyi*).	Soils at the project site are not sufficiently friable enough to support this species for breeding, as the soils have been compacted for previous developments. Also, due to the presence of a large number (>>10) of free-roaming or feral cats, this ground nesting species is not expected to inhabit this area.	**None.**
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	--	ST	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	The project site does not provide sufficient habitat for this species. Occurrences of this species are believed to potentially be extirpated due to the high-levels of development in the area.	**None.**
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow (*Salix* spp.) often mixed with cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), with lower story of blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), nettles (*Urtica* spp.), or wild grape (*Vitis girdiana*).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	--	CSC	Freshwater marshlands or mesic areas.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE	SE	Inhabits riparian and wetland thickets, generally of willow (*Salix* spp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.), or both, sometimes boxelder (*Acer negundo*) or Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	--	WL	Inhabits open areas, including short-grass prairies, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	No large open areas or alkali flat habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	--	WL	Open conifer woodland, prairie groves; in migration, also foothills, marshes, open country. Generally, breeds in semi-open terrain having trees for nest sites and open areas for hunting. May winter in more open areas, such as grasslands, coastal marshes.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	--	CSC	This summer resident is found riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodlands. Nests in thickets of willows and other brushy tangles near watercourses	No large open areas or alkali flat habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	--	CSC	Found in a variety of habitats including broadleaf upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean Desert scrub, pinon and juniper woodland, riparian woodland, and Sonoran Desert scrub. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning. Nests in dense shrubs and brush.	The project site does not provide dense vegetation for this species to nest in. Due to the levels of disturbance on the project site this species would not be expected.	**None.**
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--	ST	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense ~~vegetatio~~8egetationn for nesting habitat.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Critical habitat is present approximately over a mile from the site. However, no coastal sage scrub habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	--	CSC	Occurs in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	--	--	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	No bodies of water or vegetation types that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways (usually *Salix* spp., *Baccharis* spp., and *Prosopis* spp.).	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	**None.**
MAMMALS					
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and sagebrush habitats. Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	The nearest known location of this species is within and adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Due to the level of disturbance on the project site substrates present would not support this species.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*	--	CSC	Desert border areas in eastern San Diego County in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Vegetation associations and soils present at the project site would not support this species.	**None.**
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE	CSC	Inhabits alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	The nearest known locations known of this species is within and adjacent to the Santa Ana River. Due to the level of disturbance on the project site substrates present would not support this species.	**None.**
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	FE	ST	Inhabits primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat (*Eriogonum sp.*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), brome grass (*Bromus sp.*) and filaree (*Erodium sp.*). Will burrow into firm soil.	Vegetation associations and soils present at the project site would not support this species.	**None.**
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	--	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	Trees, buildings, and other structures present on site may provide suitable artificial habitats for this species.	**See measure BIO-2, which includes pre-construction survey and roost avoidance measures.**
San Bernardino flying squirrel *Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*	--	CSC	Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range. Needs cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover. Needs nearby water.	The project site is out of the geographic range and does not provide the habitats that may support this species.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	--	CSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the project site.	None.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	--	CSC	Found in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges. Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	The project site does not provide coastal sage scrub or similar, transitional native habitats that may support this species.	**None.**
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	--	CSC	Inhabits coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.	The project site does not provide coastal sage scrub or similar native habitats with sufficient canopies or rocky areas that may support this species.	**None.**
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--	CSC	Inhabits a variety of arid areas in Southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	The project site does not provide native habitats with sufficient canopies or rocky areas that may support this species.	**None.**
Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	--	CSC	Inhabits desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	The project site does not possess adequate scrub/shrub cover or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	**None.**
Desert bighorn sheep *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*	--	FP	Generally inhabits mountainous areas. Open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	The project site does not provide native habitats with sufficient steep/mountainous or rocky areas that may support this species.	**None.**
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	--	CSC	Inhabits lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Found in open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Vegetation associations and soils present at the project site would not support this species.	**None.**

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Potential for Occurrence[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	--	CSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	The project site does not possess adequate vegetation types / undisturbed ground or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	**None.**

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered
FT: Federally-listed Threatened
FD: Federally-delisted

State

SE: State-listed Endangered
ST: State-listed Threatened
CSC: California Species of Special Concern
WL: State Watch List

SOURCES:

[1] Excerpted from CNDDB (2022)

[2] The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDB (2022) and CNPS (2022), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2022 field survey

Appendix D
Floral and Faunal Compendium

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Note: This is a list of species observed as part of the site visit on June 6, 2022. This species list does not represent a comprehensive study consisting of multiple visits and is does not constitute a protocol-level survey for plants or animals.

Kingdom Plantae	
GYMNOSPERMS	
Cupressaceae (Conifer Family)	
Hollywood juniper	*Juniperus chinensis**
Pinaceae (Pine Family)	
Canary island pine	*Pinus canariensis**
DICOTS	
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)	
Tumbleweed	*Amaranthus albus**
Lamb's quarters	*Chenopodium album**
Russian thistle	*Salsola tragus**
Anacardiaceae (Sumac Family)	
Peruvian pepper tree	*Schinus molle**
Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)	
English ivy	*Hedera helix**
Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)	
Ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya**
Blessed thistle	*Centaurea benedicta**
Brittlebush	*Encelia farinosa**
Flax-leaved horseweed	*Erigeron bonariensis**
Hairy leaved sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Telegraph weed	*Heterotheca grandiflora*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola**
Sow thistle	*Sonchus oleraceus**
Golden crown beard	*Verbesina enceliodes**
Bignoniaceae (Trumpet vine Family)	
Trumpet vine	*Campsis radicans**
Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	
Mustard	*Brassica tournefortii**
Short pod Mustard	*Hirschfeldia incana**
Cactaceae (Cactus Family)	
Monstrose	*Cereus peruvianus monstrosel*
Nopales	*Opuntia ficus-indica**
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)	
Spotted spurge	*Euphorbia maculata**
Castor bean	*Ricinus communis**
Turkey-mullein	*Croton setiger*

Fabaceae (Pea Family)	
Silver wattle	*Acacia dealbata**
White lead tree	*Leucaena leucocephala**
Geraniaceae (Geranium Family)	
Coastal heron's bill	*Erodium cicutarium**
Loasaceae (Blazing Star Family)	
Small flowered stickleaf	*Mentzelia micrantha*
Malvaceae (Mallow Family)	
Queensland Bottle Tree	*Brachychiton rupestris**
Cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora**
Bull mallow	*Malva nicaeensis*
Nyctaginaceae (Four o' clock Family)	
Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea* sp.*
Oleaceae (Olive Family)	
Japanese privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Olive	*Olea europaea**
Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)	
California sun cup	*Camissoniopsis bistorta*
California primrose	*Eulobus californicus*
Polygonaceae (Buckwheat Family)	
Slender buckwheat	*Eriogonum gracile*
Prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare**
Portulacaceae (Purslane Family)	
Elephant Bush	*Portulaca afra**
Rosaceae (Rose Family)	
Loquot	*Eriobotrya japonica**
Rutaceae (Rue Family)	
Lemon	*Citrus limon**
Simaroubaceae (Quassia Family)	
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima**
Solanaceae (Nightshade Family)	
White nightshade	*Solanum americanum*
Verbenaceae (Verbena Family)	
Trailing lantana	*Lantana montevidensis**
Zygophyllaceae (Caltrop Family)	
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris**
MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae (Agave Family)	
American century plant	*Agave americana**
Arecaceae (Palm Family)	
Canary island date palm	*Phoenix canariensis**

Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta**
Asphodelaceae (Aloe Family)	
Aloe	*Aloe vera**
Poaceae (Grass Family)	
Old han schismus	*Schismus barbatus**
Foxtail barley	*Hordeum murinum**
Red brome	*Bromus rubens**
Goldentop	*Lamarckia aurea**
Kingdom Animalia	
LIZARDS	
Phyronosomatidae (Spiny Lizard Family)	
Fence lizard	*Sceloporus undulatus*
BIRDS	
Columbidae (Pigeon and Dove Family)	
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
rock pigeon	*Columba livia*
Corvidae (Crow Family)	
California scrub jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Common raven	*Corvus corax*
Fringillidae (Finch Family)	
house finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
Mimidae (Mockingbird and Thrasher Family)	
northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Phasianidae (Pheasant Family)	
Domesticated chicken	*Gallus gallus domesticus**
Passeridae (Old World Sparrow Family)	
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus**
Sturnidae (Starling Family)	
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris**
MAMMALS	
Felidae (Cat Family)	
Domesticated cat	*Felis catus**
Gelomyidae (Pocket Golpher Family)	
Botta's pocket golpher	*Thomomys bottae*
Sciuridae (Squirrel Family)	
western gray squirrel	*Sciurus griseus*
Asterisk (*) denotes non-native or invasive species.	