SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Biological Resources Assessment and MSHCP Consistency Analysis

4th Street Park Expansion Project Calimesa, California

July 2022

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Executive Summary

Introduction: This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for a proposed expansion of the 4th Street Park to create sports fields and tennis courts in the City of Calimesa, California. The purpose of this report is to identify and characterize biological resources that occur on the project site and surrounding 200-feet (study area), quantify and assess potential impacts to protected biological resources, and propose regulatory compliance measures, mitigation, and avoidance measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The scope of this report includes a description of the proposed development, methods used to assess the biological resources, the environmental setting including technical characterizations and maps of vegetation communities and jurisdictional features, an assessment of the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur on the study area, a description of the regulatory setting, an analysis of the potential for the project to impact biological resources according to the thresholds in Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and detailed recommendations for avoiding or mitigating impacts. The project is within the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) area and the report includes a consistency analysis with the MSHCP regulations. Representative photographs of the study area are in Appendix A.

Proposed Development: The proposed development goals are to expand the existing 4th street park that is adjacent to the east of the property, and as shown in Figure 3, the expansion includes new parking lot, restroom, tennis courts, adaptable sports fields, a storage shed, walking paths, and lawn/landscaping. The development would cover the entire project site. The Site Plan is in Appendix B.

Methodology: This biological resource assessment is based on information compiled through a field reconnaissance on July 23, 2022 and a review of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the biological resources of the region. A general biological field reconnaissance was conducted by South Environmental biologist Matthew South and the sources and literature referenced in this assessment are provided below in Section 7. Bibliography. This report analyzes the project in relation to the goals of the MSHCP and assesses the potential impacts to MSHCP covered species and resources including but not limited to narrow endemic plants, burrowing owl, and riparian/riverine features.

Plant Communities: there are four plant communities or cover types in a 200-foot buffer surrounding the project site, and they are summarized in Table 1 below. There are no native or natural plant communities on the study area and all are either developed, disturbed, or landscaped.

Table 1. Summary of Plant Communities in Study Area

Plant Community	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Project Site	Acres Impacted by Project	Global Rank (G) /State Rank (S)
4th Street Park	1.20	0	0	not ranked
Developed	6.87	0	0	not ranked
Horse Pasture	0.79	0	0	not ranked
Ruderal/Disturbed	4.67	2.75	2.75	not ranked
Total	13.53	2.75	2.75	

Special-Status Species: The study area is not within any designated or proposed USFWS Critical Habitat units (USFWS 202) and no special-status species have been recorded to the CNDDB on the study area previously. According to the analysis presented in Appendix B there are 139 special-status species known to occur in the region, including 74-plants and 65-animals. Based on the level of disturbance and development in the study area and lack of native plant communities or habitat, no special-status species have the potential to occur in the study area. The areas that are not developed (paved or houses) are regularly tilled or maintained or have compacted soils and bare ground from horses. These areas such as developments, horse pastures and tilled, ruderal areas do not support special-status species and are of little ecological value.

Jurisdictional Resources: There is a concrete channel that occurs on the northeastern corner of the project site that has a potentially intermittent stream shown in the NWI dataset. This channelized stream has downstream connection to San Timoteo Canyon which flows into the Santa Ana River and eventually into the Pacific Ocean. This Channel is likely under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The channel is fully concrete lined and approximately 20-feet wide from bank-to-bank. The flow area is approximately 5-feet wide and has no plants, and was dry at the time of the survey. This feature is likely ephemeral or intermittent and conveys stormwater to the downstream areas.

MSHCP Consistency Analysis: Based on the WRC MSHCP GIS data the project site has the following relationship with the MSHCP:

- The project site is not within a Criteria Cell or Criteria Cell Survey Area,
- The project is not within the burrowing owl survey area, amphibian survey area, mammal survey areas, or desert tortoise areas,
- The project site is not within the survey areas for Marvin's onion and many-stemmed dudleya,
- The project site is not within conserved lands, RCA Conservation Easements, public/quasi-public lands, or policy areas,

- The project site is within the Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area,
- The MSHCP requires an assessment of the project' s potential to impacts riparian/riverine resources and an assessment of vernal pools and fairy shrimp.
- An analysis of the urban/wildlands interface is also required by the MSHCP.

Based on the analysis in this report the only biological resources protected by the MSHCP that occurs in the study area is a concrete stormwater channel that is considered a riverine feature protected by the MSHCP. No other resources occur in the study area or the project site. The project would not impact the concrete channel in any way and the channel would remain unaffected after the project is complete and during operation of the project. There is no vegetation or plants associated with the channel and none would be impacted or disturbed. Therefore, the project is consistent with the WRC MSHCP and no impacts to biological resources protected by the MSHCP would result from the construction or operation of the project.

Impacts and Recommended Mitigation: The proposed development would require removal of shrubs, and herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration has the potential to disturb an active bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1.

No other impacts are anticipated.

Conclusions: With the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1, the project would avoid impacts to biological resources of the region. Based on the analysis in Section 3, the project is consistent with the WRC MSHCP and no impacts to covered species or habitat would result. Therefore, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region

1. Introduction

This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for a proposed expansion of the 4th Street Park to create sports fields and tennis courts in the City of Calimesa, California. The purpose of this report is to identify and characterize biological resources that occur on the project site and surrounding 200-feet (study area), quantify and assess potential impacts to protected biological resources, and propose regulatory compliance measures, mitigation, and avoidance measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The scope of this report includes a description of the proposed development, methods used to assess the biological resources, the environmental setting including technical characterizations and maps of vegetation communities and jurisdictional features, an assessment of the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur on the study area, a description of the regulatory setting, an analysis of the potential for the project to impact biological resources according to the thresholds in Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and detailed recommendations for avoiding or mitigating impacts. The project is within the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) area and the report includes a consistency analysis with the MSHCP regulations. Representative photographs of the study area are in Appendix A.

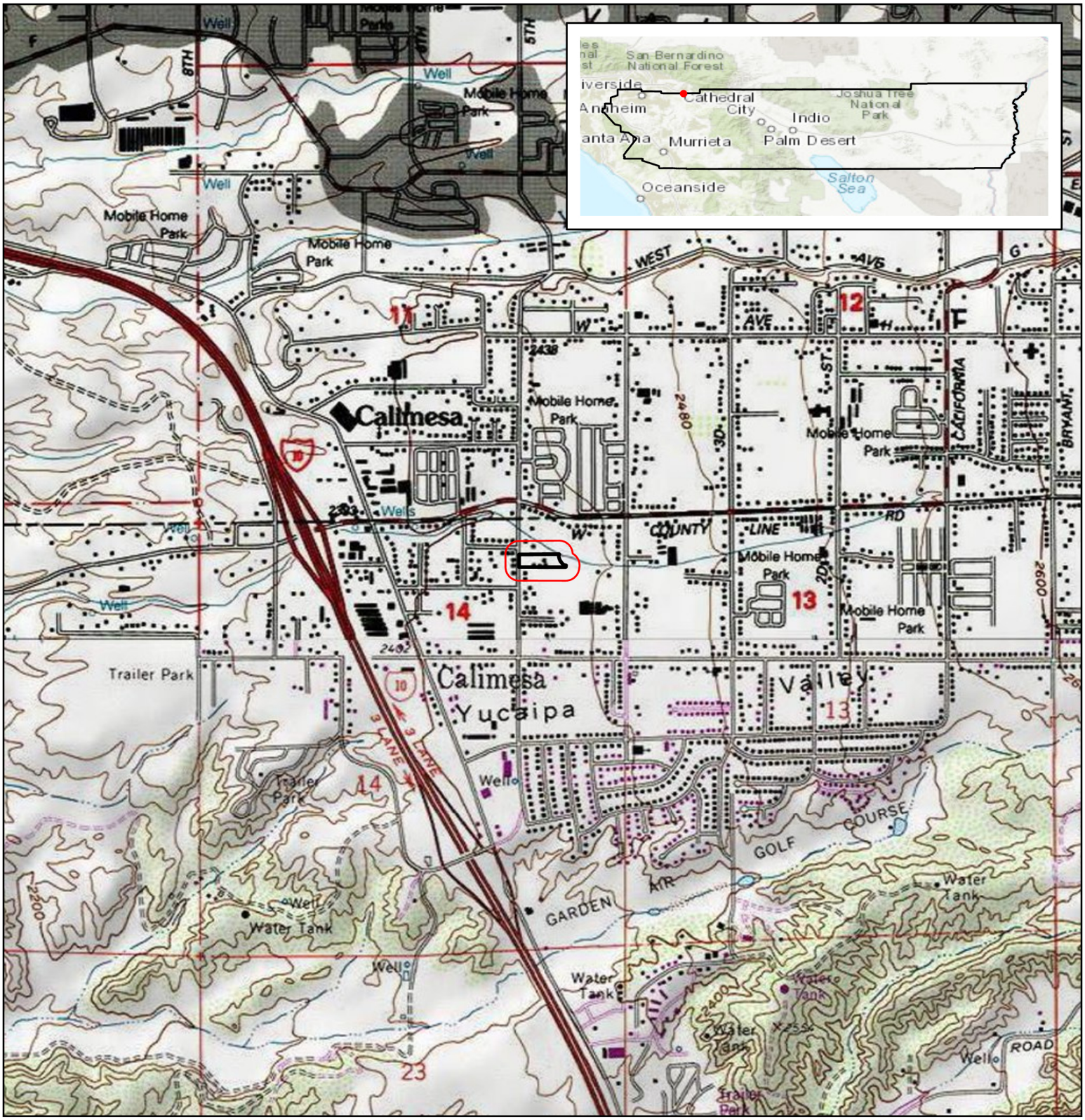
1.1 Project Description

Location and Setting

The property proposed for development (project site) includes 2.75-acres consisting of portions of parcel with Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 411-140-021 located at 941 5th Street in the City of Calimesa (see Figure 1 and Figure 2 below). The project site is on the United State Geologic Service (USGS) Yucaipa 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map in Section 16 of Township 02 South (T02S) and Range 02 West (R02W). The project site has no development on it but is disturbed by tilling or grading that has occurred in the past to manage the plants on the site.

Proposed Development

The proposed development goals are to expand the existing 4th street park that is adjacent to the east of the property, and as shown in Figure 3, the expansion includes new parking lot, restroom, tennis courts, adaptable sports fields, a storage shed, walking paths, and lawn/landscaping. The development would cover the entire project site. The Site Plan is in Appendix B.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2022

4th Street Park Expansion Project

Figure 1. Project Location

Project Site

Study Area (200-ft buffer)

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

Project Site is within the City of Calimesa, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Yucaipa 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 16 of Township 02 South and Range 02 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 34.0026544N, Longitude: -117.055369W

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Source: BING Aerial Photograph Base Map 2022

4th Street Park Expansion Project

Figure 2. Site Vicinity

Project Site

Study Area (200-ft buffer)

0 125 250 Feet

N

Scale: 1:2,500

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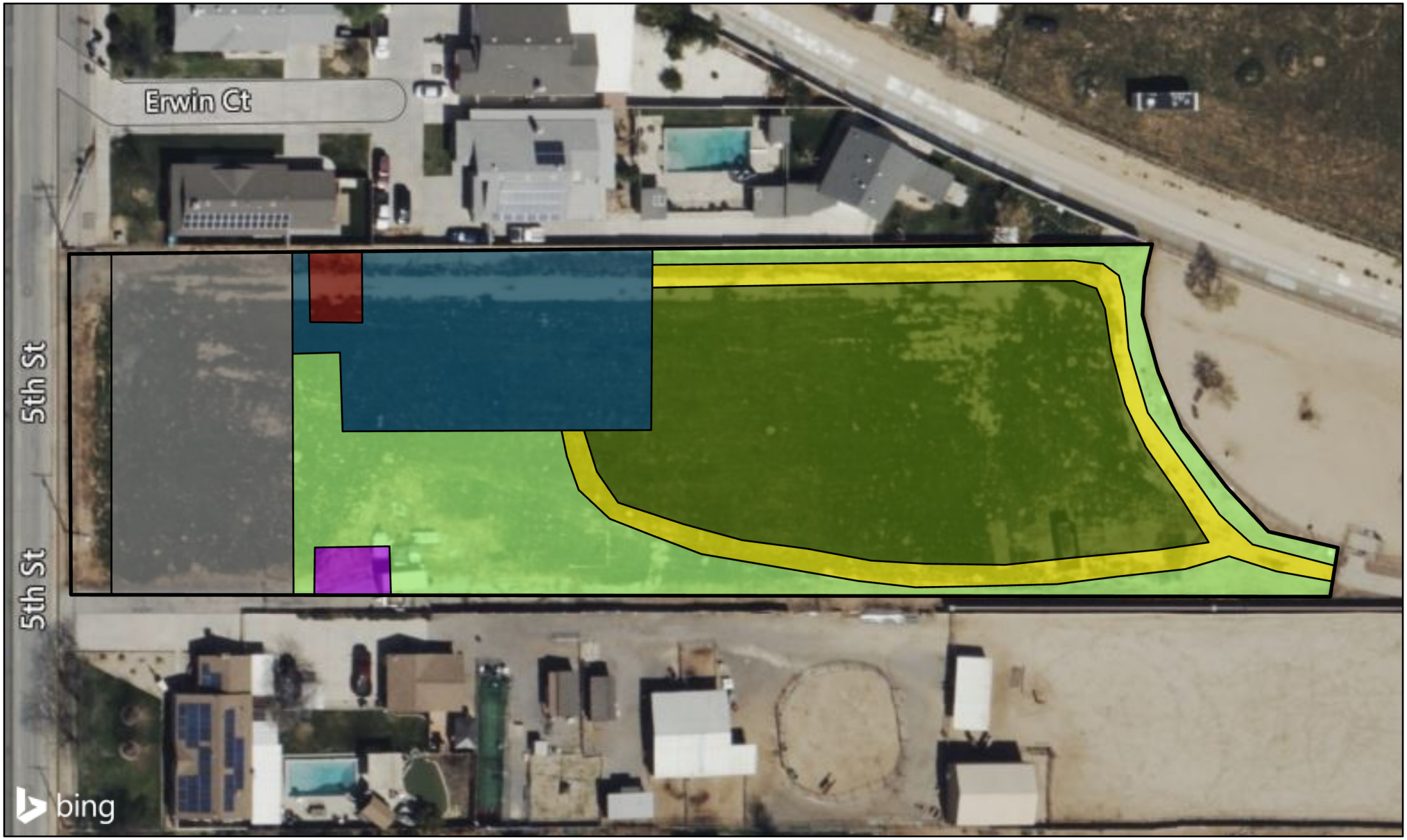

Source: BING Aerial Photograph Base Map 2022

4th Street Park Expansion Project

Figure 3. Proposed Development

0 45 90 Feet

N

Project Site

Proposed Development

Adaptable Open Sports Area

Decomposed Granite Walking Path

Maintenance Shed

Parking Lot

Restroom

Tennis Courts

Water Efficient Landscaped Area

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1.2 Methodology

This biological resource assessment is based on information compiled through a field reconnaissance and a review of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the biological resources of the region. A general biological field reconnaissance was conducted by South Environmental biologist Matthew South and the sources and literature referenced in this assessment are provided below in Section 7. Bibliography.

Literature Review

The assessment of the project began with a review of literature relating to the biological resources that are known to occur in the vicinity of the parcel that included the following resources:

- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was reviewed to identify special-status plants, animals, and natural communities that have previously recorded in the United State Geologic Service (USGS) Yucaipa 7.5"quad in which the project site is located, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5"quads: Harrison Mountain, Keller Peak, Big Bear Lake, Redlands, Forest Falls, Sunnymead, El Casco, and Beaumont (CDFW 2022a).
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps (CDFW 2022b)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2022a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data (USFWS 2022b)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2022a).
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Database (USDA 2022)
- National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2022a)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022c)
- California Protected Areas Database (CPAD 2022)
- WRC MSHCP GIS Data (Riverside County 2022)

Field Reconnaissance

South Environmental biologist Matthew South conducted a field reconnaissance on July 23, 2022 to record plants and animals observed on the site, characterize and map plant communities according to A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2022b), and assess the potential for special-status species to occur. A formal jurisdictional delineation of "waters of the U.S." and or

wetlands and waters of the state was not conducted but a preliminary investigation of potential jurisdictional features was performed.

MSHCP Consistency Analysis

As shown in Figure 4 below, the project site is near the northern boundary of the WRC MSHCP and outside of a Criteria Cell. This report analyzes the project in relation to the goals of the MSHCP and assesses the potential impacts to MSHCP covered species and resources including but not limited to narrow endemic plants, burrowing owl, and riparian/riverine features.

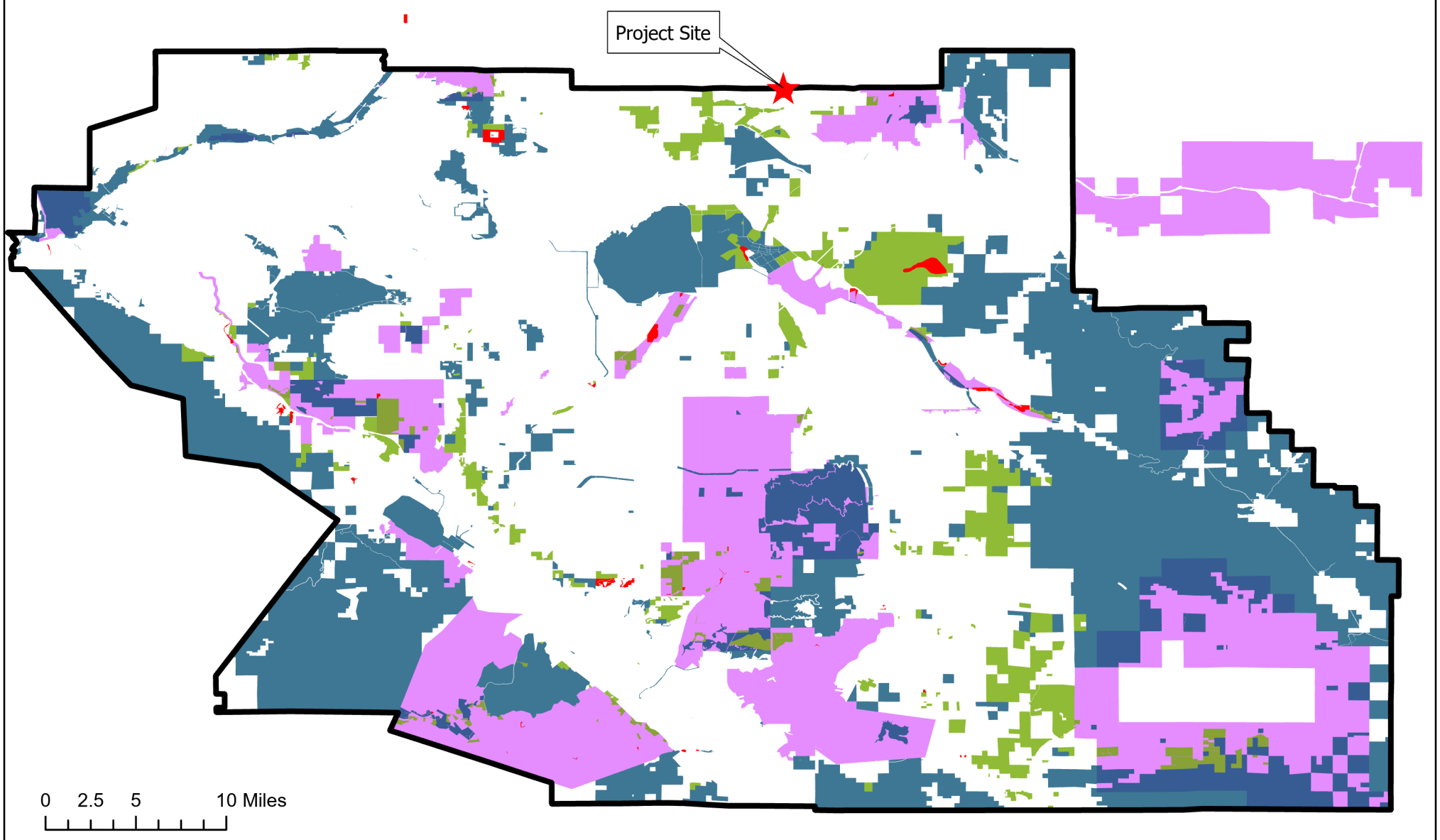

Figure 4. Western Riverside County MSHCP Overview

- Project Site
- WRCMSHCP Boundary
- MSHCP Criteria Cells
- Multiple Species Habitat Conserved Lands
- RCA Conservation Easements
- Public/Quasi-Public Lands
- Policy Areas

Sources:
-BING Aerial Basemap
-Riverside County Mapping Portal Data

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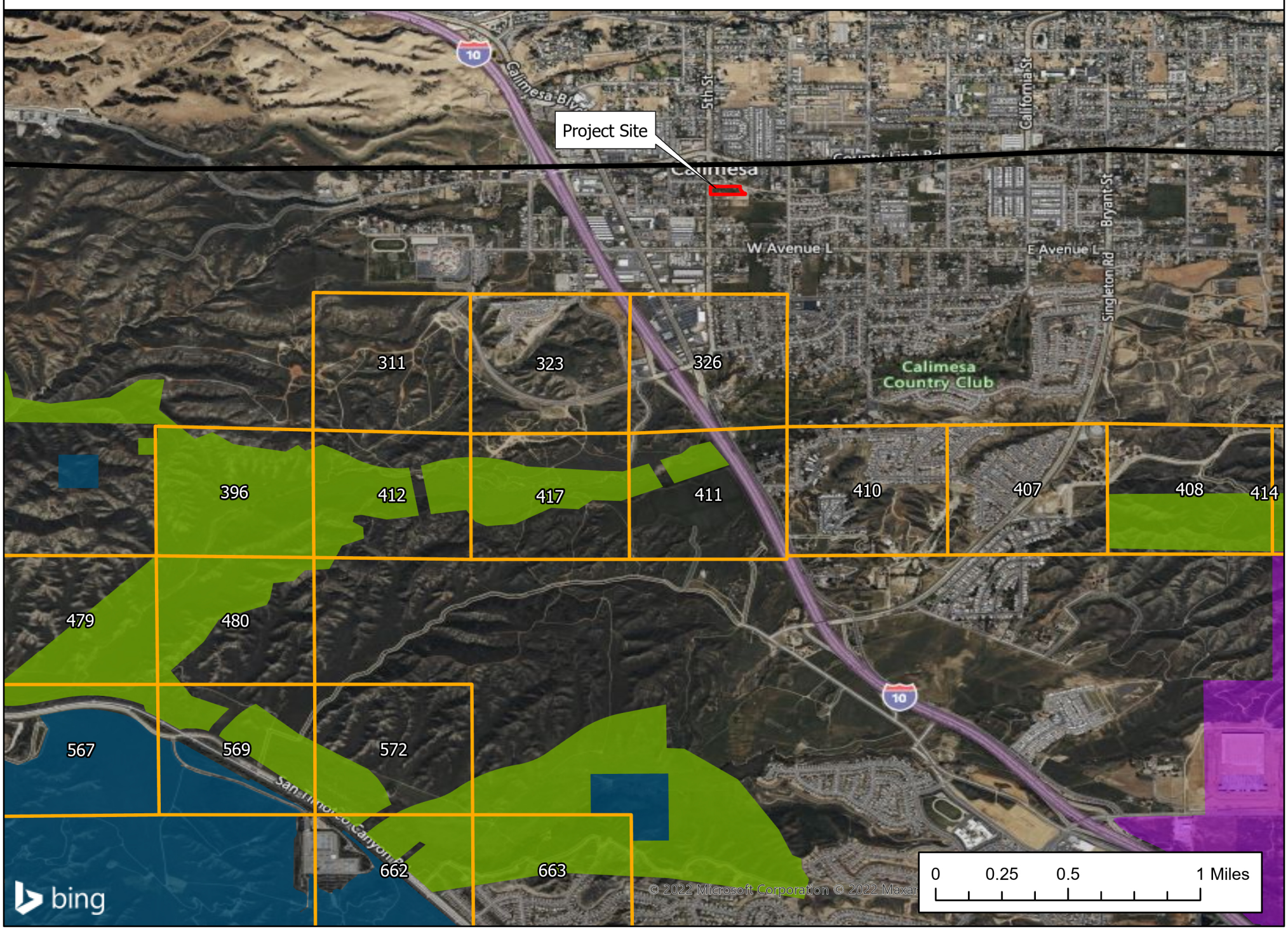

2. Environmental Setting

The project site is heavily disturbed by tilling or past grading that has removed all native plants and only ruderal plants found in disturbed areas occur. The site is surrounded by existing homes, many with horse corrals and facilities, and 5th Street occurs to the west, 4th Street Park occurs to the east, and a concrete channelized stream occurs at the northeast corner of the project site. There are no native plant communities, and the area is within the urbanized areas of the City of Calimesa.

2.1 Topography and Climate

The project site appears to have been graded or tilled in the recent past and is flat at an elevation of 2440-feet throughout. Climate in the region is hot and dry, with average summer high temperatures in the upper-80s and average winter lows in the upper-40s. Average yearly rainfall is 14-inches (less than half the national average) and the wettest months are December – March, and almost no precipitation between May-September.

2.3 Soils

Two soils occur on the study area as shown in Figure 5:

- **Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (RaB2)** is the most abundant soil type and occurs throughout the project site and the majority of the study area except for a small sliver in the west edge on the opposite side of the 5th Street than the project site. This is a non-hydric soil that is well drained.
- **Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (ReC2)**is on the western edge of the study area and not on the project site. This is a non-hydric soil that is well drained.

2.3 Plant Communities

As shown in Figure 6, there are four plant communities or cover types in a 200-foot buffer surrounding the project site, and they are summarized in Table 1 below. There are no native or natural plant communities on the study area and all are either developed, disturbed, or landscaped.

Table 1. Summary of Plant Communities in Study Area

Plant Community	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Project Site	Acres Impacted by Project	Global Rank (G) /State Rank (S)
4th Street Park	1.20	0	0	not ranked
Developed	6.87	0	0	not ranked
Horse Pasture	0.79	0	0	not ranked
Ruderal/Disturbed	4.67	2.75	2.75	not ranked
Total	13.53	2.75	2.75	

Source: BING Aerial Photograph Base Map 2022

4th Street Park Expansion Project

Figure 5. Soils

0 65 130 Feet

N

Study Area (200-ft buffer)

Project Site

Soils

Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded (RaB2)

Ramona very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (ReC2)

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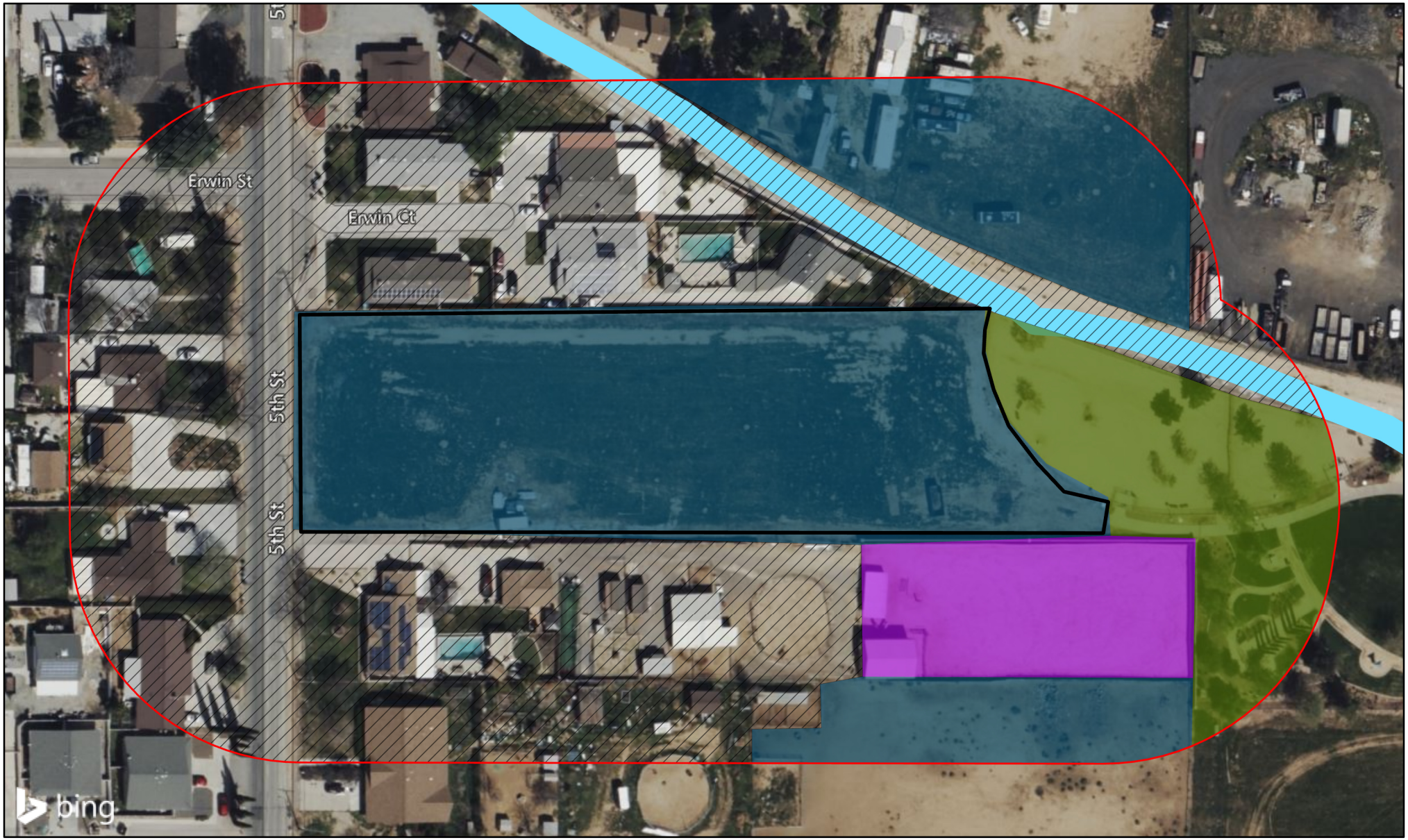

Source: BING Aerial Photograph Base Map 2022

4th Street Park Expansion Project

Figure 6. Plant Communities and Land Cover Types

0 65 130 Feet

N

Study Area (200-ft buffer)

Project Site

NWI - Channelized Stream

Plant Communities and Land Cover Types

4th Street Park

Developed

Horse Pasture

Ruderal/Disturbed

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4th Street Park

4th Street Park occurs on 1.20-acres of the east adjacent parcel in the study area, and the project proposes to extend the boundaries of the park. The portions of the park that are within the study area include a dog park that has bare ground with a few western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees that are maintained and regularly pruned. The park also has walking paths, fencing, lawns and more landscaped and maintained trees as well as playground equipment and restrooms.

Developed

Developed areas dominate the western portions of the study area (6.87-acres) and include existing houses, paved roads, and maintained yards. A concrete stream channel occurs in the northeastern portion of the study area that outlets to San Timoteo Canyon Creek several miles to the southeast.

Horse Pasture

A horse pasture and riding area occurs on 0.79-acre southeast of the project site.

Ruderal/Disturbed

Ruderal/disturbed areas occur on 4.67-acres of the study area, including the entire project site. These areas are disturbed by tilling, mowing, grading, or other soil disturbance that has resulted in the removal or loss of plants, and the areas include a lot of bare soil and sparse ruderal plants. Species observed include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), false fleabane (*Pulicaria paludosa*), and short pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia encana*). On the project site there is currently graded areas, storage of spoils and construction equipment and materials such as large concrete piping, trailers, storage containers, and machinery.

2.4 Wildlife

Wildlife was infrequent in the study area due to the level of disturbance and development, and only species found in urban and developed areas were observed. The following animals were detected on the study area during the surveys: northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglotto*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). Other species typically found in urban areas are expected to occur such as California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

2.5 Special-Status Species

The study area is not within any designated or proposed USFWS Critical Habitat units (USFWS 202) and no special-status species have been recorded to the CNDDB on the study area previously. According to the analysis presented in Appendix B there are 139 special-status species known to occur in the region, including 74-plants and 65-animals. Based on the level of disturbance and development in the study area and lack of native plant communities or habitat, no special-status species have the potential to occur in the study area. The areas that are not developed (paved or houses) are regularly tilled or maintained or have compacted soils and bare ground from horses. These areas such as developments, horse pastures and tilled, ruderal areas do not support special-status species and are of little ecological value.

2.6 Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW 2018 *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* defines sensitive natural communities as those that are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects." CDFW considers a natural community sensitive if it has a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3, which includes communities that are vulnerable (G3/S3), imperiled (G2/S2), and critically imperiled (G1/S1). CDFW uses the alliances and groups described in the Manual of California Vegetation Online to characterize California's natural communities, and provides the California Natural Communities List online (most current is dated September 9, 2020) to list the current global and state rarity rank for each natural community characterized in the Manual. There are no native plant communities on the project site, and only disturbed, developed, or maintained areas occur that have no global or state ranking and are of low ecological value. No sensitive natural communities occur.

2.7 Protected Trees

No trees occur on the project site.

2.8 Hydrology and Jurisdictional Features

The project site is located within the Santa Ana watershed (HUC8) and within the San Timoteo Canyon – Santa Timoteo Wash sub-watershed (HUC12). As shown in Figure 6, there is a concrete channel that occurs on the northeastern corner of the project site that has a potentially intermittent stream shown in the NWI dataset. This channelized stream has downstream connection to San Tiomoteo Canyon which flows into the Santa Ana River and eventually into the Pacific Ocean. This Channel is likely under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, US Army Corps of Engineers, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The channel is fully concrete lined and approximately 20-feet wide from bank-to-bank. The flow area is approximately 5-feet wide and has no plants, and was dry at

the time of the survey. This feature is likely ephemeral or intermittent and conveys stormwater to the downstream areas.

2.9 Habitat Linkages and Wildlife Migration Corridors

The project site is graded and disturbed, with only ruderal plants. The surrounding areas are developed and maintained areas that have little value for wildlife and the developments and disturbed areas would be considered barriers to wildlife movement. The project site is fenced around all sides and has no connectivity to any native plant communities or habitats. The adjacent park is highly maintained and has not native plant communities, and does not provide opportunities for wildlife movement. For these reasons, the study area is not considered an important habitat linkage or migration corridor for wildlife.

3. MSHCP Consistency Analysis

As shown in Figure 4 above, the project site is near the northern border of the MSHCP boundary.

3.1 MSHCP Literature Review

Based on the WRC MSHCP GIS data the project site has the following relationship with the MSHCP:

- The project site is not within a Criteria Cell or Criteria Cell Survey Area,
- The project is not within the burrowing owl survey area, amphibian survey area, mammal survey areas, or desert tortoise areas,
- The project site is not within the survey areas for Marvin's onion and many-stemmed dudleya,
- The project site is not within conserved lands, RCA Conservation Easements, public/quasi-public lands, or policy areas,
- The project site is within the Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area,
- The MSHCP requires an assessment of the project's potential to impacts riparian/riverine resources and an assessment of vernal pools and fairy shrimp.
- An analysis of the urban/wildlands interface is also required by the MSHCP.

3.2 Narrow Endemic Plants

The project site lacks native plant communities and was recently graded. It is highly disturbed and has soil piles, machinery, equipment and materials storage, and trailers. The site lack native plant communities and only ruderal plants were observed sporadically on the project site. The surrounding areas are developed and lack the potential for narrow endemic plants to occur. No narrow endemic plants or other sensitive plants were observed on the project site during the survey and none are expected to occur based on the level of disturbance on the site. No narrow endemic plants occur on the project site or surrounding areas.

3.3 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment

The project site is not within the burrowing owl survey area, nonetheless, it was assessed for potential habitat for burrowing owls. Burrowing owls are known to use disturbed areas if there are sufficient cover sites and foraging areas/prey surrounding the sites to support the owl. The project site does have some small mammal burrows along the edges where grading did not occur, but they were smaller than 3-inches and not suitable for burrowing owls. In addition, no sign of burrowing owl use was observed at the burrows. The surrounding areas are developed and have tilled or compacted soils where burrowing species would not occur. The project site and surrounding areas also lack a suitable foraging area. For these reasons, the site lacks habitat for burrowing owls, and burrowing owls do not occur.

3.4 Riparian/Riverine Areas

There is a concrete channel that conveys stormwater located outside the project site at the northeast corner. This feature has downstream connection to San Timoteo Canyon. The channel is approximately 20-feet wide with a flow area of 5-feet wide. The channel is paved and has not plants of any kind and no riparian areas.

3.5 Vernal Pools and Fairy Shrimp

The site is developed and has non-hydric soils. No vernal pools or wetland plants or other similar features were observed on the site and the level of disturbance on the site and surrounding areas indicates that vernal pools and fairy shrimp do not occur.

3.6 Urban/Wildlands Interface

The site is set in an urban area and is entirely surrounded by developments. The site is adjacent o 4th street park, which has a dog park, playground equipment, lawns, landscaped native trees, restrooms, and parking lot. This park is not native habitat or wildlands. The project does not occur at the urban/wildlands interface and is in an urban area that is currently developed and disturbed.

3.7 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

Based on the analysis in this report the only biological resources protected by the MSHCP that occurs in the study area is a concrete stormwater channel that is considered a riverine feature protected by the MSHCP. No other resources occur in the study area or the project site. The project would not impact the concrete channel in any way and the channel would remain unaffected after the project is complete and during operation of the project. There is no vegetation or plants associated with the channel and none would be impacted or disturbed. Therefore, the project is consistent with the WRC MSHCP and no impacts to biological resources protected by the MSHCP would result from the construction or operation of the project.

4. Impacts Analysis and Recommendations

For the purposes of this report, impacts to protected biological resources are analyzed within the context of the regulatory setting. Below is an overview of the federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to protected biological resources on the study area, and an analysis of impacts to those resources that may occur as a result of the proposed development follows.

4.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any part, nest, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

California Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project." A project is an activity undertaken by a public agency or a private activity which must receive some discretionary approval (meaning that the agency has the authority to deny the requested permit or approval) from a government agency which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change in the environment.

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared when a proposed action is determined to be a "project" under CEQA. The IS is a checklist that asks specific questions about the project's level of environmental impacts in many categories, including biological resources. The checklist includes a series of questions to

determine the projects level of potential impacts in each of the categories. The CEQA Checklist includes the following questions regarding biological resources:

- *Would the project:*
    - *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 California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
    - *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?*
    - *Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological 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 Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

Potential level of impact choices includes: No Impacts, Less Than Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated, and Potentially Significant Impact. For projects that have no impact or less than significant impact a Negative Declaration is prepared, for those with Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and for those with a Potentially Significant Impact prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

State of California Fish and Game Code Section 1600

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 outlines the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) permitting process, and states:

- An entity shall not substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake*, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake

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

- substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of and river, stream, or lake, or

- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake*, or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

A permit, known as a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, from CDFW is required to conduct any of the activities described above.

State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3515 states that is it unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

California Migratory Bird Protection Act

The California Migratory Bird Protect Act (MBPA) was enacted in September 2019 to reinforce the MBTA at the state level. The Act states:

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2017, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code." This section is inactive on January 20, 2025 and the following language below will be adopted.

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act." This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025.

Local Regulations

WRC MSHCP

The MSHCP is a regional plan in western Riverside County that provides coverage for "take" of 146 plant and animals species, and established a planning network of open space, conservation areas, and habitat corridors and linkages for conservation of the target plants and animals.

4.2 Project Impacts and Recommended Mitigation

Plant Community Impacts

The project would be constructed and operated on an already disturbed area that is graded and has only ruderal plants. No native plant communities or habitats would be impacted by the project because none occur in the study area. There are no sensitive natural communities or other areas that would be considered as habitat for any sensitive species.

Nesting Birds

The proposed development would require removal of shrubs, and herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration has the potential to disturb an active bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in Regulatory Compliance Measure #1 below.

<u>Regulatory Compliance Measure #1: Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey</u>

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal should be timed to occur between September 1 – January 31, which is outside the bird nesting season.

- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled between February 1 – August 31, which is the bird nesting season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the affected area and suitable habitat within a 300-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

Special-Status Species

According to the analysis presented in Appendix B, no special-status species have the potential to occur on the project site or surrounding areas because no habitat occurs, and only developed areas and areas disturbed with ruderal plants occur, and these areas are not considered habitat for special-status species. Therefore, the project would not result in impacts to special-status species.

Jurisdictional Resources

As described previously, there is a concrete channel that conveys stormwater located outside the project site at the northeast corner. This feature has downstream connection to San Timoteo Canyon and eventually to the Pacific Ocean. It is potentially under the jurisdiction of the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB. The project would not impact the concrete channel in any way and the channel would remain unaffected after the project is complete and during operation of the project. There is no vegetation or plants associated with the channel and none would be impacted or disturbed. Therefore, the project would not have any affect on jurisdictional resources.

Protected or Native Trees

There are no trees on the project site and none would be impacted by the project.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The study area is an urbanized setting and not within a wildlife movement corridor or habitat linkage. The project site is disturbed and recently graded, has staged soils, materials, and machinery and lacks native plants or plant communities. The project would have no impact to wildlife movement corridors or habitat linkages.

Cumulative Impacts

With the implementation of Regulatory Compliance Measure #1, the project would avoid impacts to biological resources of the region. Based on the analysis in Section 3, the project is consistent with the WRC MSHCP and no impacts to covered species or habitat would result. Therefore, the project would not contribute to the cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

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Appendix A

Photograph Log

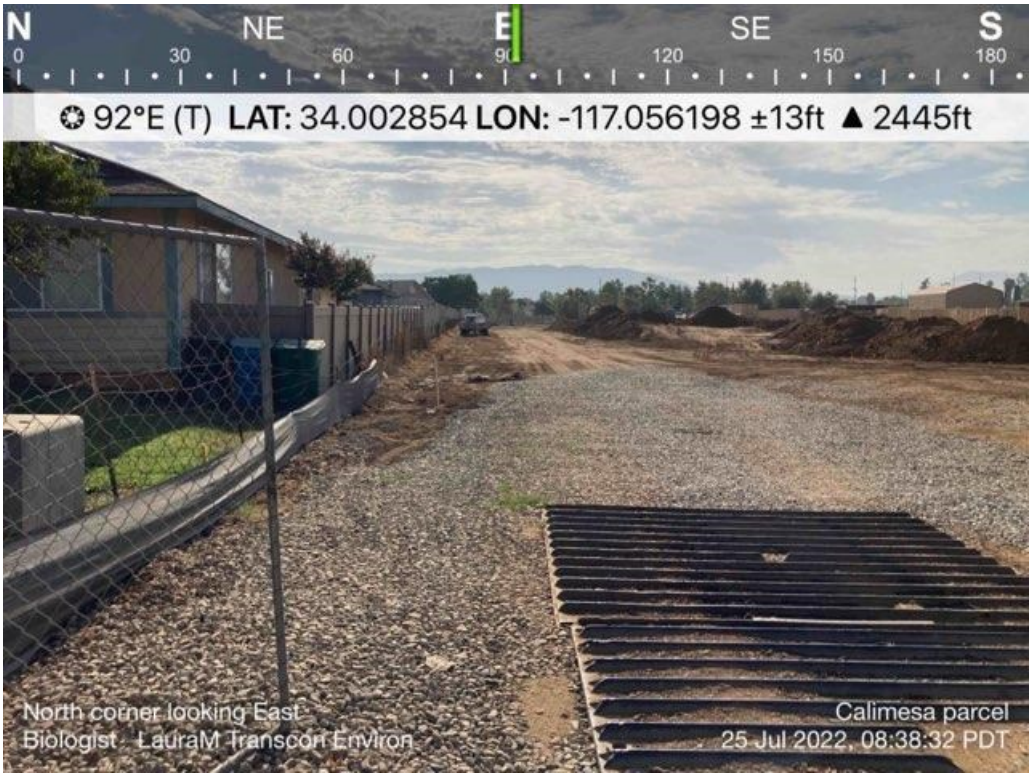

Photo 1. Depicts the entrance onto the project site from 5th Street.

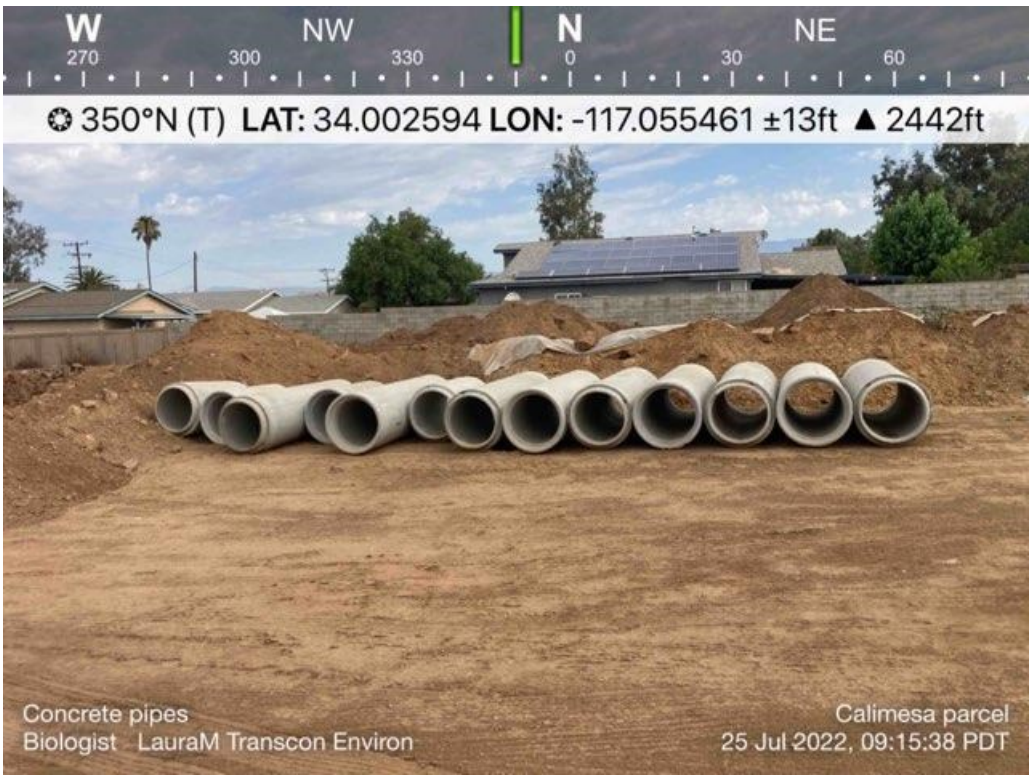

Photo 2. Depicts the materials staged on the graded project site.

Photo 3. Depicts the center of the project site.

Photo 4. Depicts the materials and machinery on the project site.

Photo 5. Depicts the edge of the project site and adjacent developments.

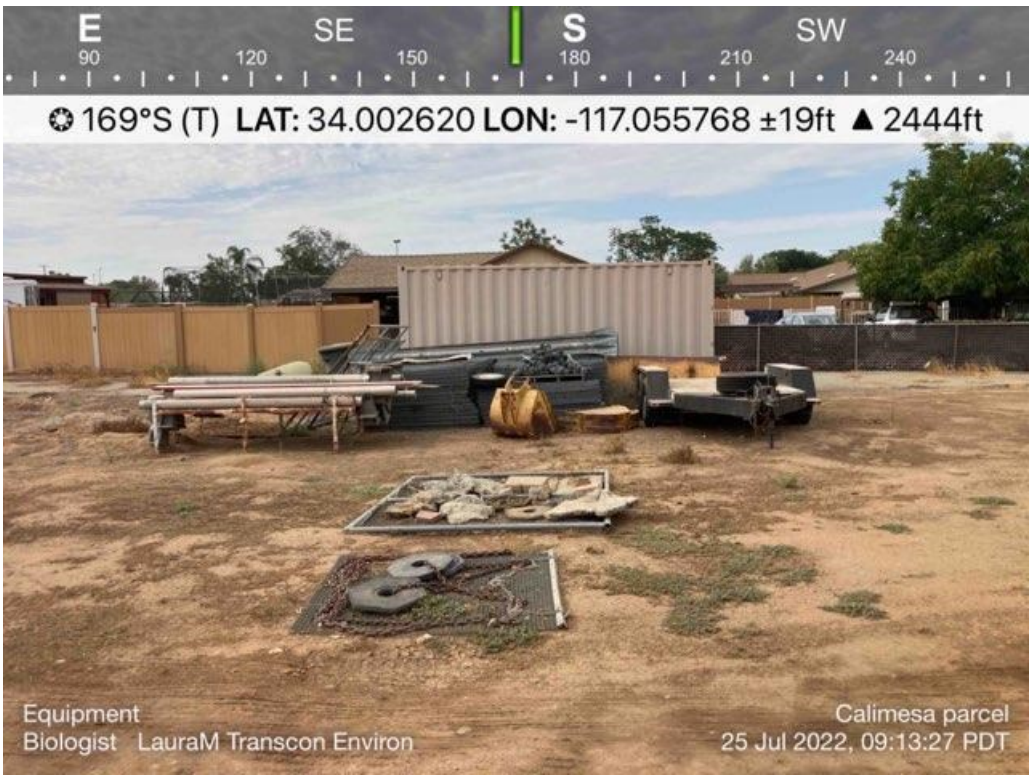

Photo 6. Depicts the materials staged on the project site.

Photo 7. Depicts the concrete channel adjacent to the project site, taken from 4th Street.

Photo 8. Depicts the existing 4th Street Park.

Appendix B

Site Plan

4TH STREET PARK EXPANSION SITE PLAN

Per Capita Project Application

December 23, 2021

Appendix C

Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status based on adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status species include:

- Plants or wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act;
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.
- Plants or wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP;
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (List 1A, 1B and 2 plants) in California;
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants in which there is limited information about distribution (List 3);
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.);
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050); and
- Wildlife protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

Federally-Protected Status

All references to Federally-protected species in this BRA include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species, as applicable:

FE Federally-listed as Endangered
FT Federally-listed as Threatened
FPE Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
FPT Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
FPD Federally proposed for delisting
FC Federal candidate species (former C1 species)

State-Protected Status

For the purposes of this BRA, the following acronyms are used for State status species, as applicable:

SE State-listed as Endangered
ST State-listed as Threatened
SR State-listed as Rare
SCE State candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT State candidate for listing as Threatened
SFP State Fully Protected
SSC California Species of Special Concern

California Rare Plant Rank

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of special-status species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (CNPS 2018). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed six categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR), of which Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are particularly considered sensitive:

Rank 1A Presumed extinct in California.
Rank 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
Rank 2A Presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 3 Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
Rank 4 Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS recently added "threat ranks" which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., Rank 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Potential to Occur Assessment

Special-status species that **present** or are **likely** (high or medium potential) to occur within the parcel are a based on one or more of the following:

- the direct observation of the species within the parcel during any field surveys;
- a record reported in the CNDDB; and
- the parcel is within known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.

Special-status species that are **unlikely** (low potential) to occur are based on one of the following:

- the parcel has the general habitat types but lacks necessary habitat elements such as suitable microhabitat or soils; or
- the parcel is outside the known elevation range or distribution of the species, and has otherwise suitable habitats;

Special-status species that have no potential to occur on the parcel are labeled as **none** due to the absence of suitable habitat.

Special-Status Plant

Scientific Name	Common Name	FedList	CalList	CRPR	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Allium howellii var. clokeyi	Mt. Pinos onion	None	None	1B.3	Great Basin scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, meadows and seeps (edges).	1385-1800 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral.	In openings on clay soils. 850-1070 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Arenaria lanuginosa var. saxosa	rock sandwort	None	None	2B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Mesic, sandy sites. 1920-2935 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Marshes and swamps.	Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, playas.	Lake margins, alkaline sites. 75-350 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Endangered	None	1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 35-695 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Astragalus lentiginosus var. sierrae	Big Bear Valley milk-vetch	None	None	1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest.	Stony meadows and open pinewoods; sandy and gravelly soils in a variety of habitats. 1710-3230 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Astragalus leucolobus	Big Bear Valley woollypod	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry pine woods, gravelly knolls among sagebrush, or stony lake shores in the pine belt. 1460-2895 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 365-1040 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Atriplex coronata var. notatior	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Endangered	None	1B.1	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub.	On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 90-1590 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Boechera parishii	Parish's rockcress	None	None	1B.2	Pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest.	Generally found on pebble plains on clay soil with quartzite cobbles; sometimes on limestone. 1825-2805 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Botrychium crenulatum	scalloped moonwort	None	None	2B.2	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps.	Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 1185-3110 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 195-2530 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Calyptridium pygmaeum	pygmy pussypaws	None	None	1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 2145-3415 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Carex occidentalis	western sedge	None	None	2B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	1645-2320 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Castilleja cinerea	ash-gray paintbrush	Threatened	None	1B.2	Pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains, in clay openings; often in meadow edges. 725-2860 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Castilleja lasiorhyncha	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland.	Mesic to drying soils in open areas of stream and meadow margins or in vernally wet areas. 1140-2320 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None	None	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.	Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes.	Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	None	None	1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans).	Sandy or gravelly places. 365-1830 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater).	Freshwater marsh. 15-280 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	None	Endangered	1B.3	Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 640-1645 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Eremogone ursina	Big Bear Valley sandwort	Threatened	None	1B.2	Pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, meadows and seeps.	Mesic, rocky sites. 1795-2895 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral.	In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Eriogonum kennedyi var. austromontanum	southern mountain buckwheat	Threatened	None	1B.2	Pebble (pavement) plain, lower montane coniferous forest.	Usually found in pebble plain habitats. 1765-3020 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Eriogonum microthecum var. lacus-ursi	Bear Lake buckwheat	None	None	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, Great Basin scrub.	Clay outcrops. 2000-2100 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Erythranthe exigua	San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest.	Seeps and sandy sometimes disturbed soil in moist drainages of annual streams; clay soils. 2060-2630 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Erythranthe purpurea	little purple monkeyflower	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry clay or gravelly soils under Jeffrey pines, along annual streams or vernal springs and seeps. 2045-2290 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Gilia leptantha ssp. leptantha	San Bernardino gilia	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 1520-2595 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Heuchera parishii	Parish's alumroot	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder and rock field.	Rocky places. Sometimes on carbonate. 1340-3505 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Horkelia wilderae	Barton Flats horkelia	None	None	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral.	On rocky, north aspects in openings that hold persistent snowdrifts. 1980-2895 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None	None	2B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub.	Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-1495 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma	silver-haired ivesia	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest.	In pebble plains and meadows with other rare plants. 1490-2960 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Lewisia brachycalyx	short-sepaled lewisia	None	None	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	Dry to moist meadows in rich loam. 1400-2290 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps. 625-2930 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	None	None	1A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub.	In a wash. 305-455 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	None	None	2B.1	Mojavean desert scrub.	Sandy or gravelly slopes and washes.150-1280 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	None	None	1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and ridges in openings. 700-1800 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps.	Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 15-815 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Navarretia peninsularis	Baja navarretia	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Wet areas in open forest. 1150-2365 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Oxytropis oreophila var. oreophila	rock-loving oxytrope	None	None	2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest.	Gravelly or rocky sites. 2615-3505 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Packera bernardina	San Bernardino ragwort	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest.	Mesic, sometimes alkaline meadows, and dry rocky slopes. 1615-2470 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	None	None	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	Mesic sites, streamsides, sometimes calcareous. 1245-2440 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Perideridia parishii ssp. parishii	Parish's yampah	None	None	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest.	Damp meadows or along streambeds-prefers an open pine canopy. 1470-2530 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None	None	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.	Sandy or rocky canyons. -30-1090 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Phlox dolichantha	Big Bear Valley phlox	None	None	1B.2	Pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest.	Sloping hillsides, in shade under pines and Quercus kelloggii, with heavy pine litter; also in openings. 1980-2805 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Physaria kingii ssp. bernardina	San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod	Endangered	None	1B.1	Pinyon and juniper woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest.	Dry sandy to rocky carbonate soils. 1980-2590 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Poa atropurpurea	San Bernardino blue grass	Endangered	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps.	Mesic meadows of open pine forests and grassy slopes, loamy alluvial to sandy loam soil. 1255-2655 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Pyrrocoma uniflora var. gossypina	Bear Valley pyrrocoma	None	None	1B.2	Pebble plain, meadows and seeps.	Meadows, meadow edges, and along streams in or near pebble plain habitat. 2040-2280 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	None	None	1A	Riparian woodland.	Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii	Parish's checkerbloom	None	Rare	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits. 1095-2135 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. dolosa	Bear Valley checkerbloom	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Known from wet areas within forested habitats. Affected by hydrological changes. 1575-2590 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None	None	2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Sidalcea pedata	bird-foot checkerbloom	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains.	Vernally mesic sites in meadows or pebble plains. 1840-2305 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamsides or roadcuts. 1440-2500 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	None	None	1B.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Open, rocky areas. 605-2590 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Streptanthus juneae	June's jewelflower	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral (montane).	Openings. 2155-2370 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Taraxacum californicum	California dandelion	Endangered	None	1B.1	Meadows and seeps.	Mesic meadows, usually free of taller vegetation. 1620-2590 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Thelypodium stenopetalum	slender-petaled thelypodium	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	Meadows and seeps.	Seasonally moist alkaline clay soils; associated with seeps and springs in the pebble plains. 2045-2240 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps.	Along streams, seepage areas. 60-930 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	None	None	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools.	Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 5-435 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.
Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea	grey-leaved violet	None	None	1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 1580-3700 m.	None. There is no habitat for this species, and these species were not observed during a survey of the site.

Special-Status Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_EN-Endangered | USFS_S-Sensitive	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes.	Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	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 km of the colony.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive | NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List | USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.		None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills.	Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water.	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes.	Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Shallow freshwater marsh.	Dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Progne subis	purple martin	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern |	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir,	Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly; also in human-made	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
				IUCN_LC-Least Concern	ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine.	structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	None	None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding.	Closely associated with oaks.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened | NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Threatened	None	AFS_TH-Threatened | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams.	Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	None	None	AFS_TH-Threatened | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara County to north to Washington state.	Food plant genera include Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia and Phacelia.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	None		Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Bombus morrisoni	Morrison bumble bee	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	From the Sierra-Cascade ranges eastward across the intermountain west.	Food plant genera include Cirsium, Cleome, Helianthus, Lupinus, Chrysothamnus, and Melilotus.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	None	None				None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Euchloe hyantis andrewsi	Andrew's marble butterfly	None	None		Inhabits yellow pine forest near Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mtns, San Bernardino Co, 5000-6000 ft.	Hostplants are Streptanthus bernardinus and Arabis holboellii var pinetorum; larval foodplant is Descurainia richardsonii.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Eugnosta busckana	Busck's gallmoth	None	None				None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Halictus harmonius	haromonius halictid bee	None	None		Known only from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mts., possibly also the San Jacinto Mts.		None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Neolarra alba	white cuckoo bee	None	None		Known only from localities in Southern California.	Cleptoparasitic in the nests of perdita bees.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive |	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
				WBWG_H-High Priority			
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral and grassland in San Diego County.	Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County.	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Threatened	Threatened	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | WBWG_H-High Priority	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus	San Bernardino flying squirrel	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern |	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
				WBWG_H-High Priority			
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	lesser long-nosed bat	Delisted	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | WBWG_H-High Priority	Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves, mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti, agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant.	Caves and mines are used as day roosts. Caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None	None		Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges.	Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Neotamias speciosus speciosus	lodgepole chipmunk	None	None		Summits of isolated Piute, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains. Usually found in open-canopy forests.	Habitat is usually lodgepole pine forests in the San Bernardino Mts and chinquapin slopes in the San Jacinto Mts.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	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, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc.	Rocky areas with high cliffs.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for	Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
					digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.		
Perognathus alticola alticola	white-eared pocket mouse	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered | USFS_S-Sensitive	Ponderosa and Jeffrey pine habitats; also in mixed chaparral and sagebrush habitats in the San Bernardino Mountains.	Burrows are constructed in loose soil.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	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: termites.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Charina umbratica	southern rubber boa	None	Threatened	USFS_S-Sensitive	Known from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mtns; found in a variety of montane forest habitats. Snakes resembling C. umbratica reported from Mt. Pinos and Tehachapi mtns group with C. bottae based on mtDNA. Further research needed.	Found in vicinity of streams or wet meadows; requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops, and under surface litter.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas 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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	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 veg.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	OthrStatus	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	None. The project site lacks habitat for this species.