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February 17, 2023, Updated November 27, 2023

Cheryl A. Tubbs, Vice President
Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92408

RE: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND WESTERN RIVERSIDE MSHCP UPDATE FOR APNS 404-190-001 and -003, IN THE CITY OF BEAUMONT, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Tubbs,

Jennings Environmental was retained by Lilburn Corporation to conduct an updated survey of the proposed development of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 404-190-001 and -003 (Project). The purpose of this update is to determine the current site conditions at the location of the proposed project and document any changes to the project area from the previous study.

This letter report provides an update to the March 30, 2021 Biological Resources Assessment and MSHCP Consistency Analysis, performed by Jericho Systems.

Previous Biological Assessment

Jericho's initial field surveys occurred in January and February 2018. For the 2021 update effort, field surveys were conducted on March 16, 17, 18, and 19, 2021 by Jericho field biologist Craig Lawrey who is experienced in conducting biological surveys throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The report concluded that the project site did not overlap with the Criteria Cells of the Western Riverside County MSHCP. However, the property falls within the MSHCP survey area for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) {BUOW} and Narrow Endemic Plant Species: Yucaipa onion (also known as "Marvin's Onion" per the RCA map, *Allium marvinii*) and many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*).

The assessment further determined that the site did contain suitable habitat for the BUOW and recommended focused surveys which were completed with negative results. The 2021 update also confirmed the 2018 findings, that the site does not contain suitable habitat for the Narrow Endemic Plant Species identified above. Additionally, none were observed during the original survey efforts. The site was also assessed for jurisdictional features in both 2018 and 2021. The site is adjacent to a drainage feature, Marshall Creek, that is considered jurisdictional. However, the Project has been designed to avoid the jurisdictional areas of the site.

Project Description and Location

The Proposed Project is to develop the site with a mixed retail and professional services complex. The Project is generally located in Section 34, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, and is depicted on the

Beaumont U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. More specifically the project is located within APNs 404-190-001 and -003, within the City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. The site is surrounded by residential parcels to the south, with undeveloped parcels to the north and west, and commercial development to the east. Figures 1 and 2, in Appendix A, depict the site location. The parcel size is approximately 9.47 acres with the development footprint comprising approximately 7.16 acres. The entire 7.16 acres will be developed and is considered permanent impacts.

Methods

Prior to performing the updated field survey, existing documentation relevant to the Project site was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) managed by CDFW (CDFW 2023), the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2023), and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2023) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project site: *Beaumont*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

Jennings biologist, Gene Jennings, conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify the potential for the occurrence of special status species, vegetation communities, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The surveys were conducted on foot, throughout the Project site between 0830 and 0930 hours on February 9, 2023. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 58.4 to 60.5 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies, no precipitation, and 5.2 to 10.2 mile-per-hour winds. Photographs of the Project site were taken to document existing conditions and are included in Appendix B.

Biological Resources Update

According to the CNDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, 34 sensitive species including 5 listed species and 1 sensitive habitat, have been documented in the *Beaumont* quad. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, CDFW-designated Species of Special Concern (SSC), and otherwise Special Animals. "Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

Special Status Species Background

Burrowing owl (BUOW)

The BUOW (*Athene cunicularia*) is a state and federal SSC. This owl is a mottled, brownish, sand-colored, dove-sized raptor, with large, yellow eyes, a rounded head lacking ear tufts, white eyebrows, and long legs compared to other owl species. It is a ground-dwelling owl typically found in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. The BUOW is heavily dependent upon the presence of mammal burrows, with ground squirrel burrows being a common choice, in its habitat to provide shelter from predators, and inclement weather, and to provide a nesting place (Coulombe 1971). They are also known to make use of human-created structures, such as cement culverts and pipes, for burrows.

BUOW spends a great deal of time standing on dirt mounds at the entrance to a burrow or perched on a fence post or other low-to-the-ground perch from which they hunt for prey. BUOW frequently hunt by hovering in place above the ground and dropping on their prey from above. They feed primarily on insects such as grasshoppers, June beetles, and moths, but will also take small rodents, birds, and reptiles. They are active during the day and night but are considered a crepuscular owls; generally observed in the early morning hours or at twilight. The breeding season for BUOW is February 1 through August 31. Up to 11, but typically 7 to 9, eggs are laid in a burrow, abandoned pipe, or other subterranean hollows where incubation is complete in 28-30 days. Young BUOW fledges in 44 days. The BUOW is considered a migratory species in portions of its range, which includes western North America from Canada to Mexico, and east to Texas and Louisiana. BUOW populations in California are considered to be sedentary or locally migratory.

Throughout its range, the BUOW is vulnerable to habitat loss, predation, vehicular collisions, destruction of burrow sites, and the poisoning of ground squirrels (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Zarn 1974, Remsen 1978). BUOW has disappeared from significant portions of their range in the last 15 years and, overall, nearly 60% of the breeding groups of owls known to have existed in California during the 1980s had disappeared by the early 1990s (Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The BUOW is not listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Act but is considered both a federal and state Species of Special Concern. The BUOW is a migratory bird protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5).

Habitat and Wildlife

The habitat on-site consists of disturbed ruderal vegetation (Figure 4). The entire proposed development area (7.16 acres) is within the ruderal vegetation classification. The site shows signs of recent vegetation management in the form of mowing as well as pedestrian traffic. Plant species observed on site are; wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), common stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), Menzie's fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), cheese weed (*Malva parviflora*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Animal species observed or otherwise detected on or in the vicinity of the project site during the surveys included; common raven (*Corvus corax*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

The project site is located within a moderately developed portion of Beaumont. Although the site is undeveloped, very little evidence of any wildlife existed on-site. As indicated above very few species were observed during the site survey.

City of Beaumont Heritage Trees

The City of Beaumont does not have a heritage or protected tree ordinance at this time. However, a permit is required to remove or trim trees that are of the fruit or nut variety or within the public right-of-way and are not on site (Beaumont, Code of Ordinances Chapter 12.20). There are a number of trees on the project site, but none are fruit or nut trees. Because there is no heritage tree protection ordinance in the City of Beaumont, the Project will not impact heritage trees.

Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan

Prior to the field visit the Riverside Conservation Authority's website and databases were searched. This includes the MSHCP plan itself and any relevant protocol survey requirements. The database also includes a mapping program that contains site-specific information related to criteria cell location, special survey areas for plants and animals, and vegetation mapping.

The Project is located within The Pass Area Plan of the MSHCP. The target conservation acreage range for The Pass Area Plan is 22,510 – 27,895 acres; it is composed of approximately 13,970 acres of existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands and 8,540 – 13,925 acres of Additional Reserve Lands.

The Pass Area Plan of the MSHCP comprises a variety of existing and proposed Cores, Linkages, Constrained Linkages, and Noncontiguous Habitat Blocks (referred to herein generally as "Cores and Linkages"). These Cores are a block of Habitat of appropriate size, configuration, and vegetation characteristics to generally support the life history requirements of one or more Covered Species. While the Linkages are a connection between Core Areas with adequate size, configuration and vegetation characteristics to generally provide for "Live-In" Habitat and/or provide for genetic flow for identified Planning Species. The Cores and Linkages within the Pass Area Plan that were evaluated for their relationship to the Project are described in the Plan as:

- Contains the Proposed Constrained Linkage 22
- Contains the Proposed Constrained Linkage 23
- Contains a portion of Proposed Core 3
- Contains a portion of Proposed Linkage 6
- Contains Proposed Linkage 12
- Contains a portion of Existing Core I
- Contains a portion of Existing Core K
- Contains a portion of Existing Noncontiguous Habitat Block B

As noted in Table 2, the Project would not affect any linkages or core areas within the Pass Plan Area. A summary of all MSHCP Conservation Goals and Policies as they relate to this Project is provided. The only conservation goal applicable to the Project is that it is located within a Burrowing owl survey area.

Table 2: MSHCP Conservation Goals for Project Area

Conservation Goals	**Within /Adjacent**	**Not Within /Adjacent**
Proposed Constrained Linkages: **None**		X
Core Areas: **None**		X
Linkages: **None**		X
Constrained Linkage:		X

Conservation Goals	Within /Adjacent	Not Within /Adjacent
Habitat Block:		X
Core: **None**		X
Criteria Cell**:**		X
Pre-existing Conservation Area		X
Riparian/Riverine or Vernal Pool Habitat		X
Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area	X	
Urban/Wildlife Interface		X
Mammal Survey Area		X
Amphibian Survey Area		X
Burrowing Owl Survey Area	X	

NARROW ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES

Pursuant to Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP, focused surveys for narrow endemic plant species are required for properties within the mapped areas if the appropriate habitat is present. The survey area maps have been reviewed and assessed, and the proposed project is located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area based on Figure 6-1 of the MSHCP.

The Project Site occurs partially within a predetermined Survey Area for two (2) MSHCP narrow endemic plant species including Marvin's onion and many-stemmed dudleya (RCA GIS Data Downloads 2020). Suitable soils and/or habitat conditions are not present for these species. Table 4 below details the typical habitat requirements for these species.

Table 3 – Narrow Endemic Plant Species

Species Name *(Scientific Name)* Status	**Habitat Description**	**Comments**
Marvin's onion (Yucaipa onion) (*Allium marvinii*) CRPR 1B.2 MSHCP Covered	Chaparral. In openings on clay soils, generally on the sides of slopes or mountains.	Not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of suitable habitat, including suitable clay and clay associated substrates, in conjunction with historic and ongoing disturbance on the Site.

Species Name *(Scientific Name)* Status	**Habitat Description**	**Comments**
Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) CRPR 1B.2 MSHCP Covered	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Often occurring in clay soils.	Not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of suitable habitat, including suitable clay and clay associated substrates.

Therefore, this Project is consistent with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

- No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis

SPECIES NOT ADEQUATELY CONSERVED

As described in Section 2.1.4, of the 146 Covered Species addressed in the MSHCP, 118 species are considered to be adequately conserved. The remaining 28 Covered Species will be considered to be adequately conserved when certain conservation requirements are met as identified in the species-specific conservation objectives for those species. For 16 of the 28 species, particular species-specific conservation objectives, which are identified in Table 9-3, must be satisfied to shift those particular species to the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved. For the remaining 12 species, a Memorandum of Understanding must be executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land in order to shift these species to the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved.

The Project site does not contain the appropriate habitats for any of these species. There is no occurrence potential for any of these species to occur within the Project site.

- No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis

URBAN/ WILDLANDS INTERFACE

Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP presents guidelines to minimize the indirect effects of projects in proximity to the MSCHP Conservation areas. This section provides mitigation measures for impacts associated with Drainage, Toxics, Lighting, Noise, Invasives, Barriers, and Grading/Land Development. The Project site is adjacent to Marshall Creek. As such the following discussion for Urban/Wildlands interface is provided.

Drainage

The Project's stormwater should be directed to a stormwater basin on the project site. The basin shall be designed in accordance with all federal, state, regional, and local standards and regulations concerning water quality. These measures will assure that the project stormwater discharges are no greater in volume and velocity than current undeveloped conditions and that the water leaving the site complies with all applicable water quality standards. No drainage/runoff from the site shall flow directly into the Marshall Creek.

Toxics

According to the MSHCP, measures shall be incorporated to ensure that application of chemicals do not result in discharge to the MSHCP Conservation Area. During the construction of the project, construction activities have the potential to cause release of toxics that could impact the MSHCP Conservation Area. To address these potential short-term impacts, the project is required to stage construction operations as far away from Marshall Creek to the maximum extent feasible. These mitigation measures will be imposed by the County of Riverside.

Lighting

The proposed Project is not anticipated to significantly increase lighting and glare. All light sources will be designed with internal baffles to direct the lighting towards the ground and the developed areas and have a zero-side angle cut off to the horizon. All lighting will be consistent with County of Riverside's Light Pollution Ordinance and the MSHCP.

Noise

The proposed Project is not anticipated to have a significant increase in noise. While the Project is located in close proximity to Marshall Creek, the increase in construction noise will be minimal given the mostly developed area adjacent to the Project. Additionally, the proposed Project is for a multi-use housing development and is no anticipated to generate noise levels above the approved standards for such a project. All noise levels will be in compliance with County of Riverside's Standards.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (VOLUME I, APPENDIX C)

Appendix C of the MSHCP details Best Management Practices (BMPs) that should be implemented. However, the project does not impact any of the covered species or habitats described in the MSHCP or any federally or state-listed species. As such, there are only two BMPs that could qualify as required for this project:

13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).

14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with an orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Biological Resources Assessment

Based on the literature review and personal observations made in the immediate vicinity, no State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species are documented/or expected to occur within the Project site. Additionally, no plant species with the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 were observed on-site or documented/expected to occur on-site in the relevant databases. No other sensitive species were observed within the project area or buffer area.

The Project Site appears to be largely unchanged from the previous report. The site is still vacant, and the habitat is ruderal/disturbed vegetation. The previous report did indicate that the site is suitable for BUOW, and that condition remains on site. As such, pre-construction surveys are recommended to be completed prior to site disturbance using the approved Western Riverside MSHCP Protocols for BUOW Surveys.

Western Riverside MSHCP

As indicated in the previous report, the site is not mapped within a criteria cell or subunit. The Project is also consistent with the MSHCP policies found in Section 6 which include Riparian/Riverine Areas/ Vernal Pools; Urban/Wildlands Interface; and Surveys for Special Status Species. The site is not located within an area mapped for Criteria Area Plant Species, Special Status Species, Riparian/Riverine/Vernal Pools, and Urban/Wildlife Interface.

The site is mapped within a location for narrow endemic plant species and burrowing owl. However, as detailed above none of these species were observed. Therefore, the Project is consistent with MSCHP policies and conditions.

The conditions on-site are, as mentioned above, very similar to the conditions documented in the previous report. The Proposed Project is consistent with the MSHCP as mentioned in the previous report and will not cause the MSHCP to not meet its conservation goals. Additionally, with the implementation of the following mitigation measure, the Project can document consistency with the MSSHCP.

To ensure there will be no impact on BUOW, a pre-construction survey is required. The suggested mitigation is as follows:

> Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall perform a preconstruction survey that shall be conducted within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to avoid direct take of burrowing owls. If the results of the survey indicate that no burrowing owls are present on-site. If burrowing owls are found to be present or nesting on-site during the preconstruction survey, then the following recommendations must be adhered to: Exclusion and relocation activities may not occur during the breeding season, which is defined as March 1 through August 31, with the following exception: From March 1 through March 15 and from August 1 through August 31 exclusion and relocation activities may take place if it is proven to the Lead Agency and/or appropriate agencies (if any) that egg laying or chick rearing is not taking place. This determination must be made by a qualified biologist.

Nesting Birds

Since there is some habitat adjacent to the Project site that is suitable for nesting birds in general, the following mitigation measure should be implemented.

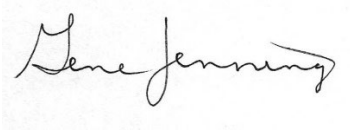
> Nesting bird nesting season generally extends from February 1 through September 15 in southern California and specifically, March 15 through August 31 for migratory passerine

birds. To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist will conduct pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys (NBS) prior to Project-related disturbance to nestable vegetation to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action will be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist will set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which will be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage, and expected types, intensity, and duration of the disturbance. The nests and buffer zones shall be field-checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no-work buffer zone shall be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity shall commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein, and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this analysis to the best of my ability, and the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This report was prepared in accordance with professional requirements and standards. Fieldwork conducted for this assessment was performed by me. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project proponent and that I have no financial interest in the project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-534-4547 should you have any questions or require further information.
Sincerely,

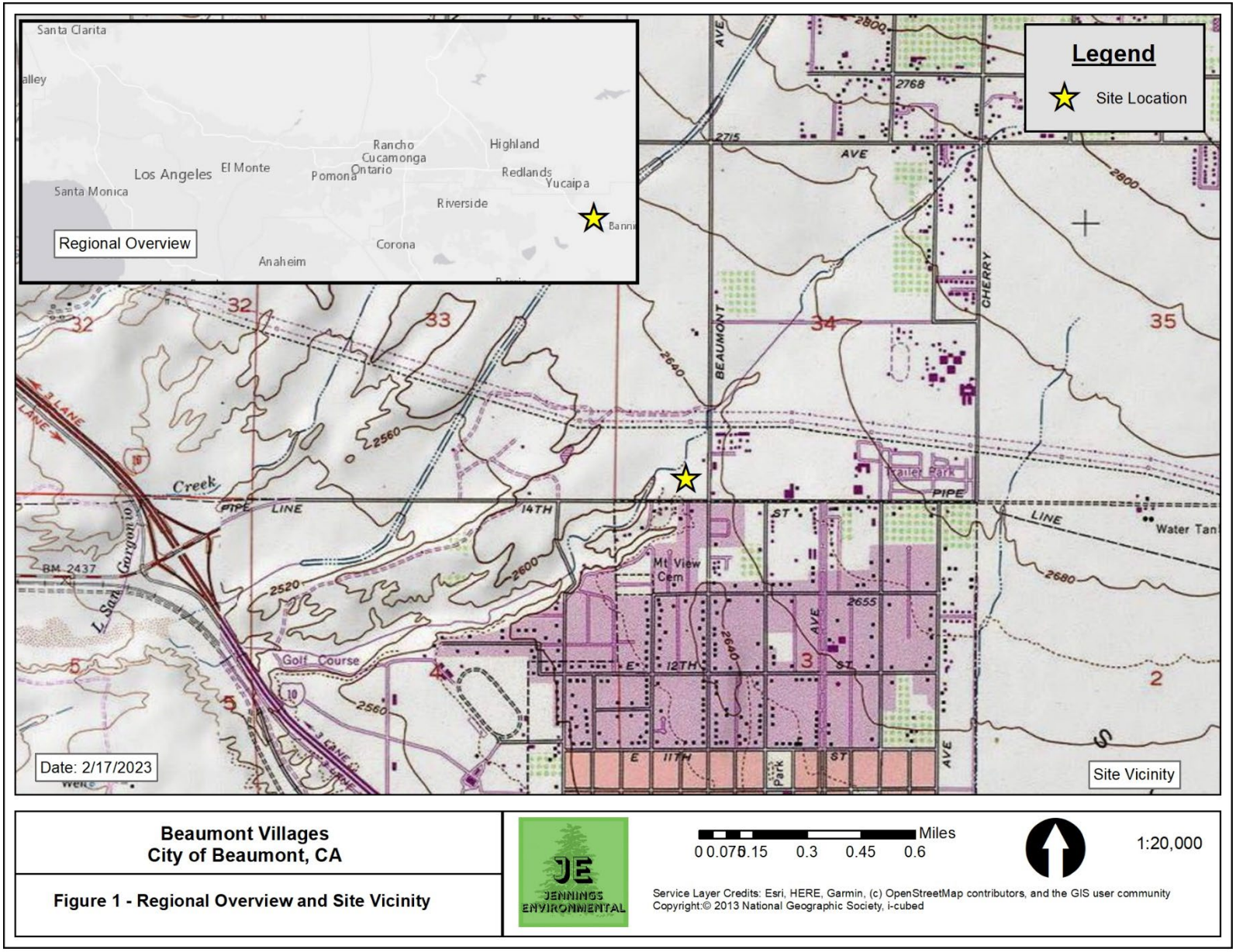


Gene Jennings
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

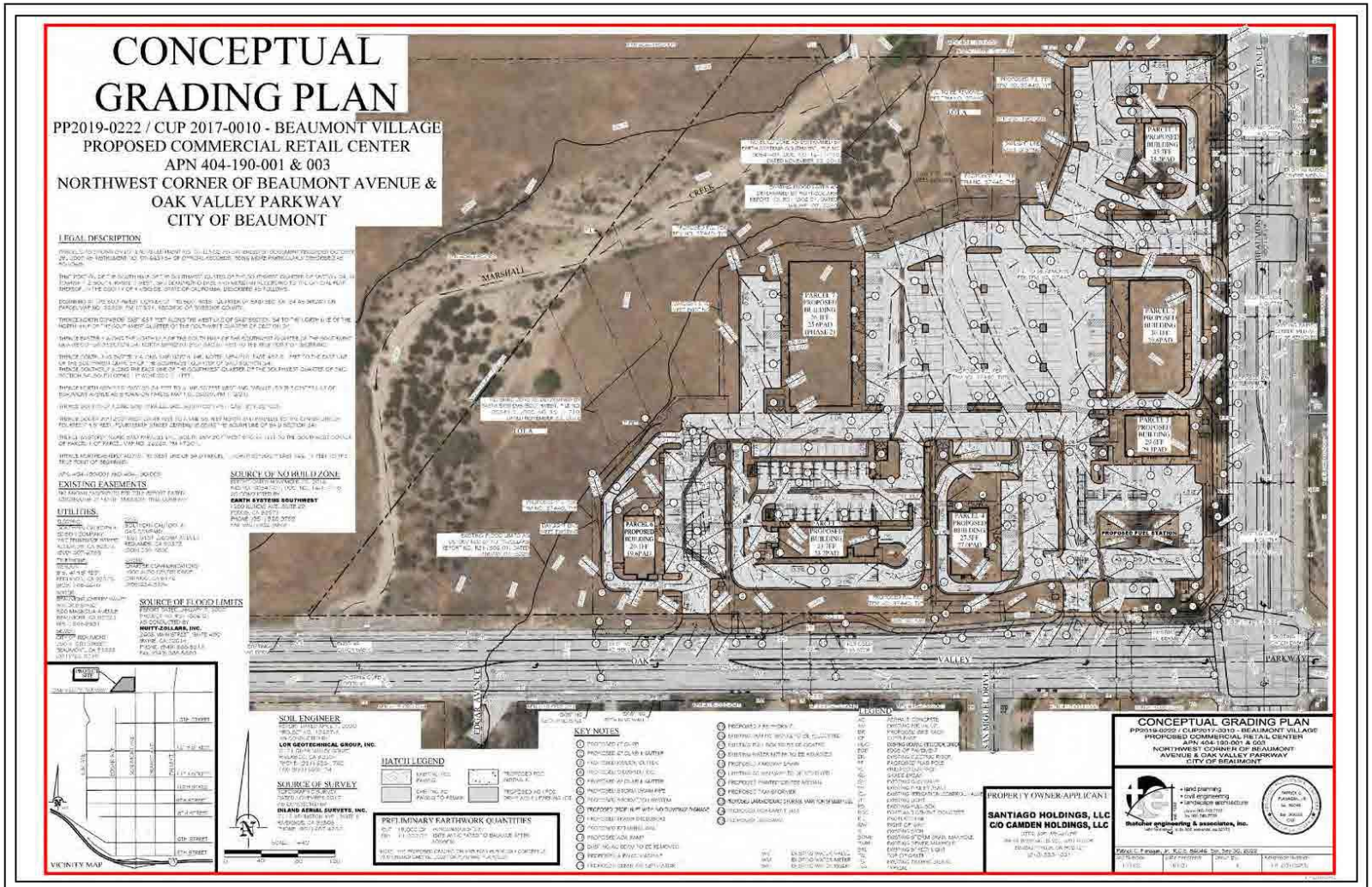
Appendices:

Appendix A – Figures
Appendix B – Site Photos
Appendix C – Potential to Occur Table

Appendix A - Figures

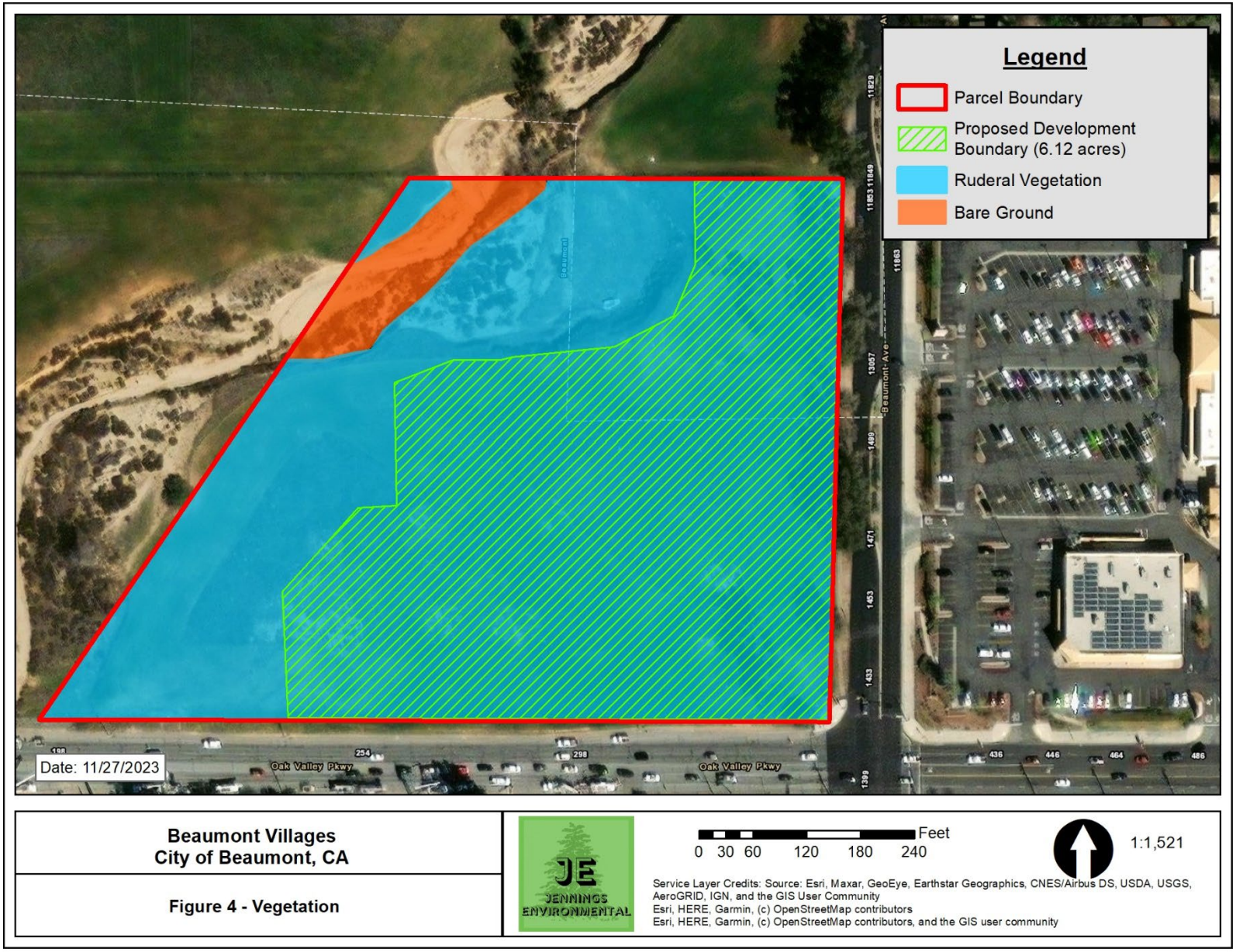

Legend
Site Location
Regional Overview
Santa Clarita
Los Angeles
El Monte
Pomona
Rancho Cucamonga
Ontario
Highland
Redlands
Yucaipa
Riverside
Santa Monica
Corona
Anaheim
Date: 2/17/2023
Site Vicinity
BEAUMONT
CHERRY
AVE
14TH
12TH
11TH
Mt View Cem
Golf Course
Water Park
PIPE LINE
Creek
BM 2437
Beaumont Villages
City of Beaumont, CA
Figure 1 - Regional Overview and Site Vicinity
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
Miles
0 0.075 0.15 0.3 0.45 0.6
1:20,000
Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed


Legend
Proposed Development Boundary
Parcel Boundary
Oak Valley Pkwy
Beaumont Ave
Edgar Ave
Date: 11/27/2023
Beaumont Villages
City of Beaumont, CA
Figure 2 - Site Location
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
Feet
0 50 100 200 300 400
1:2,333
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community



Service Layer Credits: Thatcher Engineering & Associates, Inc. 4/1/21

Figure 3 Site Plan	Beaumont Villages


Legend
Parcel Boundary
Proposed Development Boundary (6.12 acres)
Ruderal Vegetation
Bare Ground
Date: 11/27/2023
Oak Valley Pkwy
Oak Valley Pkwy
Beaumont Ave
Beaumont Villages
City of Beaumont, CA
Figure 4 - Vegetation
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
0 30 60 120 180 240
Feet
1:1,521
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Appendix B - Photos

	Photo 1 – Northeast corner of parcel facing southwest.
	Photo 2 – Eastern edge of parcel, near the center, facing west.

	Photo 3 – Eastern edge of parcel, near the center, facing southwest.
	Photo 4 – Southeast corner of parcel, facing northwest. Showing ruderal vegetation and recent mowing.

Appendix C – Potential to Occur Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	None, None	G5T2?, S2, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None, None	G5T3, S4, CDFW-WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	None, None	G1, S1, 1B.2	Chaparral. In openings on clay soils. 850-1070 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None, None	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None, None	G5, S2S3, CDFW-WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None, None	G5T5, S3, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None, None	GUT1, S1, 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, playas. Lake margins, alkaline sites. 75-350 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Endangered, None	G5T1, S1, 1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 35-695 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	None, None	G4T1, S1, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None, Candidate Endangered	G2, S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Bombus pensylvanicus	American bumble bee	None, None	G3G4, S2	Long-tongued; forages on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trifolium), thistles (Cirsium), sunflowers (Helianthus), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. Queens overwinter in rotten wood or underground.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 195-2530 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G4, S4, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	None, None	G4, S4, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None, None	G3G4T2, S2, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, inclusive of Orange County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None, None	G3T2, S2, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	None, Endangered	G3, S3, 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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Threatened, Threatened	G2, S3	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None, None	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None, None	G4G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	None, None	G4, S2, 2B.1	Mojavean desert scrub. Sandy or gravelly slopes and washes.150-1280 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None, None	G5T2, S1S2, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None, None	G4, S3?, 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons. -30-1090 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Progne subis	purple martin	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly; also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None, None	G3, S3.2	Riparian forest	This habitat type is **absent** from the Project site.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None, None	G2G3, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S3	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.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Coding and Terms

E = Endangered T = Threatened C = Candidate FP = Fully Protected SSC = Species of Special Concern R = Rare

State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

State Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
? = Uncertainty in the exact status of an element (could move up or down one direction from current rank)

Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank**)** attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa.* The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

State Ranking:

S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.
4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

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