

Biological Resources Technical Memorandum

Date: April 29, 2024
Project Name: Former Manufactured Gas Plant, Bakersfield, California
Project No: D31111HG
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Remediation
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Introduction

This Biological Resources Technical Memorandum (Memo) summarizes the methods and results of a biological desktop review for the PG&E Former Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) remediation project (project) in Bakersfield, Kern County, California. The Memo includes a description of the environmental setting, and it addresses state and federally protected species, potential suitable habitat, and known aquatic resources. This Memo identifies sensitive and protected biological resources that may be present or may have the potential to occur in or near the project site and provides construction best management practices for avoiding or minimizing impacts to biological resources.

Project Location and Description

In 2019, PG&E acquired the property at 800/820 20th Street in Bakersfield, which is the location of the former MGP in California's San Joaquin Valley (Figure 1). PG&E owned the property from the mid-1940s to mid-1970s. Sampling conducted in 2017–2018 on behalf of the property owner at that time identified chemical impacts to the soil and soil vapor. PG&E repurchased the property for remediation and site closure, with the goal of selling the property for future redevelopment. PG&E has established a standard voluntary cleanup agreement with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to remediate the former MGP site. The project site covers 0.79 acre, including the 0.78-acre former MGP site and approximately 700 square feet of the adjacent City of Bakersfield P Street right-of-way (Figure 2).

Three existing structures are present on the former MGP site. These structures will be demolished in a separate action that will occur before the remediation project. Project construction would involve removing slabs, foundations, and other surface materials and debris remaining after demolition. These materials would be transported and disposed offsite at a permitted recycling or disposal facility. Soil would be excavated up to 15 feet below ground surface; excavated soil would be transported and disposed offsite at permitted disposal facilities. The site would then be restored by importing, backfilling, and compacting clean material, which would be graded to allow proper drainage from the site. As part of construction, intermittent soil and soil vapor sampling would be conducted following excavation and again following placement of the clean material. Operational activities would be limited to post-remediation sampling at soil vapor sample probes, which would be located within the vacant parcel.

Environmental Setting

The following sections describe the project's environmental setting, including land use, climate, soils, and existing site conditions.

Land Use

The project site is located in downtown Bakersfield in a highly developed, urban area. Current land use around the project site includes industrial and commercial activity, residential developments, and community open spaces such as parks. Vacant parcels with some disturbed ruderal vegetation are scattered throughout the area. A desktop review of aerial imagery and historical maps indicates this area has been developed and subject to disturbances since the 1880s (Google Earth 2022; Sanborn Map Company 1890). A channelized riverine feature, the Kern Island Canal, is located approximately 0.2 mile east of the project site, passing through the Mill Creek Linear Park at the eastern edge of Central Park. Within the park, the canal has been widened to resemble a large pond. The Kern River is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the project site.

Climate

The regional climate is characterized by mild winters and warm, dry summers. Average annual precipitation is 6.65 inches (AgACIS 2024). Average monthly temperatures range from a low of approximately 48 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to a high of 84°F in July with an annual average of 65.1°F. Refer to Table 1.

Table 1 Average Precipitation and Temperature for Bakersfield Weather Station

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total/ Annual
Precipitation (inches)	1.27	1.28	1.24	0.62	0.32	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.22	0.53	1.03	6.65
Temperature (°F)	48.5	52.4	57.3	61.9	69.7	77.4	83.7	82.4	77.3	67.0	55.5	48.3	65.1

Source: Bakersfield Weather Station (AgACIS 2024) located 3.5 miles northwest of project site.

Soils

Soils data for the project site were obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Geographic database (NRCS 2023). One soil type is present within the project site: Kimberlina-Urban land-Cajon complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The Kimberlina series consists of very deep, well-drained soils on floodplains and recent alluvial fans. These sandy loam soils formed in mixed alluvium derived dominantly from igneous and sedimentary rock sources. Within the San Joaquin Valley, elevations range from 125 to 2,250 feet above mean sea level. Elevation at the project site is approximately 405 feet above mean sea level. These soils experience frost-free periods lasting approximately 240 to 300 days.

Existing Site Conditions

The project site is developed, predominately paved, and the former MGP site is surrounded by fencing. Three existing structures are present within the project site that will be demolished before the project begins. Various ornamental street trees, including Mediterranean cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), scrape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), locust (*Robinia* sp.), London plane tree (*Platanus x hispanica*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) are present outside the southern and eastern boundaries of the project site.

Methods

A desktop analysis was conducted to assess the presence of biological resources within the project's Biological Study Area (BSA). The 1.95-acre BSA consists of the project site and a 50-foot buffer (Figure 2). The analysis included a review of publicly available databases to generate a list of special-status species and other sensitive biological resources (for example, aquatic features and sensitive natural communities) that are known or have potential to occur in and near the BSA. For the purposes of this Memo, the term *special-status* is defined to include plants and animals meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal *Endangered Species Act* (ESA; 50 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 17.11 for wildlife; 50 CFR 17.12 for plants; 67 *Federal Register* 40658 for candidate species, and various notices in the *Federal Register* for proposed species).
- Listed under the *California Endangered Species Act* as threatened or endangered, or proposed or candidates for listing.
- Designated as rare under the *Native Plant Protection Act*.
- Species that otherwise meet the definition of rare, threatened, or endangered species under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380. This includes plant species listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) in the online version of its Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California as California Rare Plant Rank 1 A, 1 B, 2 A, 2 B, 3, or 4 (CNPS 2022).
- Designated as a Species of Special Concern, Watch List Species, or a Fully Protected Species by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).
- Designated as a Bird of Conservation Concern by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- Bird species protected under the federal *Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act*.
- Bat species considered by the Western Bat Working Group Regional Bat Species Priority Matrix as “Red” or “High”; these species are considered to be “imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment” (WBWG 2017).

Natural communities are considered sensitive if they are ranked as critically imperiled (S1), imperiled (S2), or vulnerable (S3) on the CDFW List of California Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2023).

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was queried for special-status species occurrence records within a 5-mile buffer of the BSA (CDFW 2024). An unofficial USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation resource list of federally threatened and endangered species that may occur in or near the BSA and designated critical habitats that overlap the BSA was generated (USFWS 2024a; Attachment 1). Other publicly available data reviewed as part of the desktop analysis included the CNPS Electronic Inventory for special-status plant occurrences (CNPS 2024). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Essential Fish Mapper was reviewed for the presence of essential fish habitat (NOAA 2024). The California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI) and the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) were

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reviewed for the presence of wetlands and other potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources (SFEI 2022 USFW 2024b).

Results

Results of the desktop analysis indicate that 35 special-status species (15 plant species, 20 wildlife species) have been previously documented within 5 miles of the BSA. The likelihood of special-status species occurrence was determined based on natural history parameters and the species' range, habitat, foraging needs, migration routes, and reproductive requirements using the following general categories:

- **High (potential to occur onsite or offsite where the species may be affected by the project from noise, dust, lighting, hydrological modifications, and so on)** —The species has a strong likelihood to be found in the BSA before or during construction, but it has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following considerations: (1) Suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in or near the BSA; (2) Migration routes or corridors are near or within the BSA; (3) Records of sighting are documented in or near the BSA; and (4) Invasive predators (for example, bullfrogs) are absent. The main assumptions are that records of occurrence have been documented within or near the BSA, the BSA falls within the range of the species, and suitable habitat is present, but it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- **Moderate**—Species may be found in the BSA before or during construction, but it has not been directly observed to date. The likelihood that a species may occur is based on the following conditions: (1) Suitable habitat that meets the life history requirements of the species is present in or near the BSA; (2) Migration routes or corridors are near or within the BSA; and (3) Invasive predators (for example, bullfrogs) are absent. The main assumption is that the BSA falls within the range of the species and suitable habitat is present, but no records of occurrence are located within or near the BSA, and it is undetermined whether the habitat is currently occupied.
- **Low**—The species is not likely to occur in the BSA based on the following considerations: (1) Lack of suitable habitat and features that are required to satisfy the life history requirements of the species (for example, absence of foraging habitat, lack of reproductive areas, and lack of sheltering areas); (2) Presence of barriers to migration/dispersal; (3) Presence of predators or invasive species that inhibit survival or occupation (for example, the presence of bullfrogs or invasive fish); and (4) Lack of hibernacula, hibernation areas, or estivation areas onsite.
- **Not Expected**—Suitable habitat does not exist in the BSA, or the species is restricted to or known to be present only within a specific area outside of the BSA.

These species, along with their potential to occur, are detailed in Attachment 2. CNDDDB occurrence record locations are shown on Figure 3.

The BSA is developed with no native vegetation communities; as such, it was determined that no suitable habitat is present for any of the 35 special-status species identified in the desktop analysis, and none of these identified species are expected to occur within the BSA. However, ornamental trees around the perimeter of the project site may provide suitable nesting habitat for birds protected under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act* (MBTA) and *California Fish and Game Code* §503, including house finches (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), and other common passerine species. Structures, such as buildings and ventilation units on the adjacent property along the northern edge of the BSA, may also provide suitable nesting habitat. The three existing structures within the project site will have been removed before the start of construction activities. However, birds may nest in equipment or materials stored onsite, and ground-nesting species such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), may nest within the project footprint. No raptors would be expected to nest in the street trees within the BSA as the area is

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very developed with high levels of disturbance (including movement and noise from vehicles and pedestrians), and no foraging habitat is present nearby.

No designated critical habitat or essential fish habitat was identified within the 5-mile search area. One sensitive natural community, great valley cottonwood riparian forest, was identified within 5 miles along the Kern River. This community does not occur within the BSA.

No NWI wetlands or other NWI or CAR aquatic resources were identified within the BSA. The Kern Island Canal, a channelized riverine feature and the nearest aquatic resource, is located approximately 0.2 mile east of the BSA.

Conclusions

Because of lack of suitable habitat, no special-status species are expected to occur in the BSA. No designated critical habitat, essential fish habitat, sensitive natural communities, or aquatic resources are present in the BSA. However, nesting birds protected under the MBTA may use the ornamental trees located within 15 feet of the project site and structures located 35 feet north of the project site in the adjacent property. Birds nesting in an urban setting are acclimated to movement and noise from vehicles and pedestrians; therefore, those nesting in the vicinity of the project site are unlikely to be disturbed. Birds may also nest on the ground within the project site (ground-nesting species) or in materials or equipment stored onsite where disturbance is more likely. Table 2 summarizes best management practices recommended to avoid or minimize adverse effects to nesting birds, including survey recommendations, avoidance buffers, and work windows.

Table 2 Avoidance and Minimization Measures Implementation Details for Biological Resources

Biological Resource	Avoidance and Minimization Measure	Implementation
Nesting Birds	<p>If construction will occur during the nesting season (February through August), a qualified biologist with nesting bird experience (as approved by the PG&E Biologist) will conduct a preconstruction nesting bird survey 7 days of any ground disturbance or construction activity. Surveys should be conducted within the project site boundary. Any clearing and removal of surface materials or vegetation must be complete within 1 week of the survey or a follow-up survey must be conducted to make sure remaining areas to be cleared are free of nesting birds. If active nests are identified, they will be monitored by the qualified biologist for signs of disturbance from project activities. If behavior indicating disturbance is observed, a disturbance-free buffer will be established around the nest as developed by the qualified biologist based on species and work activities. The buffer will not be removed until the young have left the nest, the nest is otherwise determined to be inactive by the qualified biologist. If personnel observe a nest on the ground or in materials or equipment, activities will cease and the PG&E Biologist will be notified immediately.</p>	<p>Conduct nest surveys 7 days before construction during nesting season (February through August). Monitor nest for signs of disturbance. Establish disturbance-free buffers around active nests as needed.</p>

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Figures



Attachment 1
USFWS IPaC Resources List



Attachment 2
Special-status Species Potential for
Occurrence



Table 2-A. Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CNPS			
<i>Allium howellii</i> Howell's onion	--	--	4.3	Valley and foothill grasslands, sometimes clay or serpentine soils. Elevation range 165-7,220 ft.	March-April	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDB.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> Horn's milketch	--	--	1B.1	Alkaline soils along lake margins, meadows, seeps, and playas. Elevation range 195-2790ft.	May-October	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Azolla microphylla</i> Mexican mosquito fern	--	--	4.2	Marshes and swamps, often in ponds or waters. Elevation range 300ft.	August	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDB.
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> <i>hispidum</i> Hispid saltbird'sbeak	--	--	1B.1	Alkaline areas associated with meadow seeps, and playas in valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range 5103ft.	June-September	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Clarkia exilis</i> Slender clarkia	--	--	4.3	Cismontane woodland. Elevation range 395-3,280ft.	April-May	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDB.
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i> Recurved larkspur	--	--	1B.2	Alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, valley, foothill grasslands, and cismontane woodlands. Elevation range 2,590ft.	March-June	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Eriastrum hooveri</i> Hoover's eriastrum	FD	--	4.2	Chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes in gravelly soils. Elevation range 8,000ft.	March-July	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Eriogonum gossypinum</i> Cottony buckwheat	--	--	4.2	Chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland in clay soils. Elevation range 330-1,805ft.	March-September	Not expected No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDB.

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Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CNPS			
<i>Eschscholzia lemmonii</i> <i>kernensis</i> Tejon poppy	--	--	1B.1	Open areas in valley and foothill grasslands and chenopod scrub. Elevation range 525-3,280 ft.	(February) March-May	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	--	--	2B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, and riparian scrub in mesic areas. Elevation 0-3,985 ft.	September May	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Lasthenia ferrisiae</i> Ferris's goldfields	--	--	4.2	Vernal pools with alkali or clay soils. Elevation range 652,295 ft.	February-May	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDDB.
<i>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</i> Largeflowered leptosiphon	--	--	4.2	Cismontane woodland, closed coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range 15-4,005ft.	April-August	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDDB.
<i>Monolopia congdonii</i> San Joaquin woollyheads	FE	--	1B.2	Sandy areas in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range 195-2,625ft.	February-May	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> <i>treleasei</i> Bakersfield cactus	FE	SE	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in valley and foothill grasslands, chenopod scrub, and cismontane woodlands. Elevation range 439-600 ft.	April-May	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA.

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Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	CNPS			
<i>Trichostema ovatum</i> San Joaquin bluecurls	--	--	4.2	Chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation range 120-150ft.	(April-June) July-October	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present in the BSA. This species is tracked in the CNDDDB.

Sources: CDFW 2024, CNPS 2024

^aStatus Designations:

Federal status:

FE = listed as endangered ~~Endangered Species Act~~

FD = delisted under ~~Endangered Species Act~~

State Status:

SE = listed as endangered under ~~California Endangered Species Act~~

CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) codes:

1B Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2B 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

CNPS CRPR threat codes:

.1 Seriously endangered 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)

Notes:

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

CNPS = California Native Plant Society

ft = feet

Table 2-B. Special-status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur within the Biological Study Area

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Other		
Invertebrates					
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	--	SCE	--	Grassland and scrub habitats with wildflower foraging sites, including the Inner Coast Range of California and margins of the Mojave Desert.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	--	--	Vernal pools, vernal swales, alkaline ponds, and ditches. Optimal pools tend to be a neutral to slightly alkaline pH, have low dissolved salts, and are dominated by vernal pool plants. This species can occur in pools as small as 0.25 acres, but most occur in much smaller pools less than 0.25 acre.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 miles.
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population)	FC	--	--	Winter roost sites extending along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	--	--	Dependent on its host plant, the elderberry, a shrub that grows in riparian areas and foothill oak woodlands in California. While these shrubs are widely distributed, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle is only found on the floor and low foothills.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
Amphibians					
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	FPT	--	SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill woodlands, pastures, and cropland agriculture.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 miles.

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Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Other		
Reptiles					
<i>Anniella grinnelli</i> Bakersfield legless lizard	--	--	SSC	Moist, warm, loose soil with plant cover within sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream banks with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Often found near surface objects such as rocks, driftwood, and logs, and in leaf litter. Restricted to the southern San Joaquin Valley and the eastern side of the Carrizo Plain, including within the city limits of Bakersfield.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	--	--	SSC	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Northwestern pond turtle	FPT	--	SSC	Permanent and intermittent freshwater aquatic habitats including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, and pools. Prefers habitats with abundant basking sites, underwater refugia, and standing or slow moving water. Nesting sites are on sandy banks or in fields or spots up to a few hundred meters from water.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Gambelia sila</i> Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FE	SE	FP	Scattered in undeveloped lands of the San Joaquin Coast Range foothills. Found in nonnative grassland valley sinks and scrub on the San Joaquin Valley floor; valley needlegrass grasslands and alkali playas also provide suitable habitat. Prefers to inhabit open, sparsely vegetated areas of low relief; thick cover of herbaceous vegetation impedes movement, making them more vulnerable to predators and less likely to capture prey. Relies mainly on speed to avoid predators and catch prey. In areas with herbaceous vegetation, will use barren washes and	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.

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Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Other		
Birds					
<i>Atheneunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	--	--	SSC BCC	Open arid and semi-arid habitats with short, emergent vegetation; including grasslands, deserts, agricultural, ruderal areas, and open landscaped areas.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> yellowbilled cuckoo	FT	--	--	Uncommon to rare summer resident of valley foothill desert riparian habitats in scattered locations in California. Densely foliated, deciduous trees and shrubs, especially willows, required for roosting and nesting sites.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 mile
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	--	Breeding range in southwestern United States. Nesting in relatively dense riparian vegetation where surface water is present or soil moisture is high enough to maintain the appropriate vegetation characteristics.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 mile
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	FE	SE	FP	Nesting occurs in cliff cavities, large rock outcrops, and trees. Feeds primarily on mammalian carrion, and occasionally on the remains of reptiles and birds.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 mile
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--	ST	--	Open grasslands and desert habitats. It is common to see this hawk perched on a fence post in a prairie or open field. Also inhabits agricultural areas, and is known to follow farmer's tractors in search of insect or rodent prey.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA.

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Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Other		
Mammals					
<i>Dipodomys nitratooides nitrator</i> Tipton kangaroo rat	FE	SE	--	Requires soft, friable soils that escape seasonal flooding; species digs burrows in elevated soil mounds often at the bases of shrubs.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 miles.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Western mastiff bat	--	--	SSC WBWC Red	Arid and semiarid, rocky canyon country habitats; rock crevices and shallow caves sides of cliffs and rock walls, and occasionally buildings. Roosts usually located above the ground with unobstructed approach.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Onychomys torridus tularensis</i> Tulare grasshopper mouse	--	--	SSC	Compact soils with a sparse growth of perennial grasses. Habitats include blue oak savanna; desert scrub associated with composed of grasses and shrubs; valley sink and scrub; Coast Range saltbush scrub; Great Valley meadow scrub on the valley floor and valley grassland.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA.
<i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i> Buena Vista ornate shrew	FE	--	SSC	Dense groundcover for protection from predators, and soil that supports diverse populations of insects, earthworms, and other small invertebrates. Found only in the Tulare Basin of the San Joaquin Valley.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA. No CNDDDB occurrence records within 5 miles.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	--	--	SSC	Open areas; plains and prairies; farmland and woodlands. Constructs deep burrows for the pursuit of prey and sleeping.	Not expected No suitable habitat present in the BSA.

Attachment 2

Special-status Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State	Other		
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	FE	ST	--	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Requires to use sandy soils for burrowing, and a suitable prey base. Preferred habitat dependent on the density of kangaroo rats and lags the two favored items of this species.	Not expected. No suitable habitat present in the BSA.

Sources: CDFW 2024; USFWS 2024a

^aStatus Designations:

Federal status:

FC = candidate for listing under ~~the~~ *Endangered Species Act*

FE = listed as endangered under ~~the~~ *Endangered Species Act*

FPT = proposed threatened under ~~the~~ *Endangered Species Act*

FT = listed as threatened under ~~the~~ *Endangered Species Act*

State Status:

SCE = candidate for listing as endangered under ~~the~~ *California Endangered Species Act*

SE = listed as endangered under ~~the~~ *California Endangered Species Act*

ST = listed as threatened under ~~the~~ *California Endangered Species Act*

Other:

SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

FP = CDFW Fully Protected Species

WL = CDFW Watch List Species

BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern

WBWG Red = Western Bat Working Group red (high) designation

Notes:

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

ft = feet

USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service