



*NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.*

**General Biological Survey  
Wiener Trucking Facility  
APN 0257-031-12  
Bloomington, California**

**Prepared for:**

**Lilburn Corporation  
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San Bernardino, CA 92408**

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**Project Number: CAC20-101**

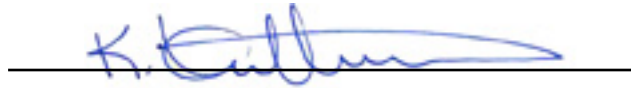
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**CERTIFICATION**

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



Karen Kirtland

*NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC*

May 1, 2020

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRAI) was contacted by the Lilburn Corporation to prepare a general biological assessment for a proposed trucking terminal facility in Bloomington, California (Figure 1).

## **2.0 Description of the Property and Project**

The 8.94-acre property (Assessor's Parcel No. 0257-031-12) is located between Slover Avenue and Santa Ana Avenue in the community of Bloomington. Cedar Avenue runs along the eastern boundary. The property is surrounded by vacant land to the west, vacant land and commercial uses (restaurant and retail) to the south, a mobile home park to the east, and single-family residences to the north (Figures 1 and 2).

It lies in un-sectioned land on the Fontana U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic map, San Bernardino baseline and meridian.

The proposed project is to construct a truck terminal facility in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, County of San Bernardino. The facility would provide storage for trailers during delivery off seasons and/or between deliveries.

The Proposed Project includes a 2,400 square-foot building for office use and storage, an approximate 250 square-foot guard shack, and a 4,800 square-foot maintenance shop with four repair bays, which may be constructed subsequent to the trailer parking facility. The Proposed Project includes 349,444 square-feet of impervious surface and 39,918 square-feet of pervious surface. A storm-water retention basin would be constructed in the southernmost portion of the Project Site.

Access into the site would be via a 50-foot wide driveway at a new signalized intersection on Cedar Avenue. Secure access to the facility would then be via rolling gates at the guard shack. The facility would include 334 parking spaces in total: 321 spaces each at 11' by 55', 12 standard car spaces, and 1 handicap accessible space.

## **3.0 Methods**

### **3.1 Data Review**

Relevant distributional and status data were reviewed to compile occurrences of common and protected plant and wildlife species within the vicinity of the pipeline alignment and the booster stations. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. The documents reviewed include:

- A review of collection records from participating herbaria in California available through the Consortium of California Herbaria, 2020;



Figure 1. Regional and Location Map for the Bloomington Trucking Facility.



Figure 2. Aerial Photo of the Property, 02/19/2019.

- Documented rare species occurrences compiled in the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2020;
- A review of documented occurrences of common and rare plants from Calflora, 2020;
- Species descriptions from the Jepson Online Interchange, 2020;
- A review of (IPaC) results, 2020;
- Geological maps available from the US Geological Survey (Morton and Miller 2003);
- Soils data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and available from the Web Soil Survey, 2020; and,
- Aerial photographs from Google Earth, ESRI, Digital Globe, GeoEye, US Department of Agriculture, US Geological Survey, i-cubed, AeroGrid and Getmapping.

### **3.2 Field Survey**

Ms. Karen Kirtland of NRAI and Mr. Ricardo Montijo (subconsultant to NRAI) conducted the survey on March 4, 2020. The field team conducted the survey according to standard protocols set forth by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

The field surveys included searches for sensitive biological resources and observations of potential habitat for sensitive species. Sign surveyed for included nests, tracks, scat, burrows, skeletal remains, and live animals and plants

### **3.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetland Evaluation**

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

## **4.0 Results**

### **4.1 Weather Conditions, Topography and Soils**

At the beginning of the survey there was a thin cloud cover (less than ten percent) with winds approximately four miles per hour (mph) from the northeast. The temperature was 67 degrees Fahrenheit. By the end of the survey the temperature was 65 degrees Fahrenheit, with ten percent cloud cover (cirrus) and winds at one to three mph from the south.

The property is relatively flat. There are no prominent geologic features occurring on or within the vicinity of the property. The elevation of the Project Site ranges from approximately 1037 feet to 1050 feet.

There are two soils that make up the soil composition of the property (Figure 3, Natural Resources Conservation Service 20201).

The dominant soil on site is Tujunga loamy sand found on 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB). It occupies most of the property. Tujunga loamy sand is formed from alluvium derived from granite and occurs on alluvial fans. Somewhat excessively drained, this soil never floods and only rarely ponds water. Tujunga loamy sand is a non-saline soil. This soil is considered to be a hydric soil when it occurs in drainages.

The other soil on site is Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC), occupying a small area in the south of the property. This soil is formed from alluvium derived from granite. Tujunga gravelly loam is a non-saline found on alluvial fans. It is a somewhat excessively drained soil that rarely floods and never ponds. Tujunga gravelly loamy sand found on 0 to 9 percent slopes is classified as a hydric soil when it occurs in drainages.

## **4.2 Vegetation**

The plant community on site is a ruderal grassland. Dominant species observed during the survey included long heron's bill (*Erodium botrys*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), slender oats (*Avena barbata*) and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Other weedy species scattered throughout include mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), iron hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium orientale*) and Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*).

Scattered pockets of angel's gilia (*Gilia angelensis*) were also observed. Tree species around the perimeter of the property included Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*).

A complete list of plant species observed is provided in Appendix B.

## **4.3 Wildlife**

No amphibians were observed because of a lack of suitable habitat. Side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*) was the only reptile species observed.

Bird species observed included rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) and lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). Sign of mammals include the burrows belonging to Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).

A complete list of wildlife observed is provided in Appendix B.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>





Figure 3. Soil Type Distribution on the Property

#### 4.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

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

There is no habitat for sensitive plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals or insects that were listed as potentially present in the vicinity of the property (Appendix A). There is suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat on site for the bird species listed in Table 1, which includes suitable habitat (such as landscape trees) on the adjacent properties (Photos 1 through 3).

**Table 1. Sensitive Bird Species Possible Use of Property Habitats**

| Species                | Foraging Habitat | Nesting Habitat     |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Sharp-shinned Hawk     | Sparse           | None                |
| Cooper's Hawk          | Sparse           | None                |
| Golden Eagle           | Sparse           | None                |
| Ferruginous Hawk       | Sparse           | None                |
| Merlin                 | Limited/Seasonal | None                |
| American Peregrine     | Limited/Seasonal | None                |
| Prairie Falcon         | Limited/Seasonal | None                |
| Burrowing Owl          | Low              | Marginally suitable |
| Loggerhead Shrike      | Low              | None                |
| California Horned Lark | Low              | None                |

##### 4.4.1 Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypogea*) prefers large flat open areas for nesting and hunting (Garrett & Dunn 1981). This species lives in burrows constructed by other ground-dwelling species in grassy or sparse shrubby habitat. Burrowing owls also take over other types of burrows, including manmade objects such as pipes. This species forages low over the ground surface for insect prey, and seldom flies very high in the air. As a result of coastal development, the burrowing owl is declining in coastal habitats.

##### Findings

The property has potentially suitable soils and plant cover for burrowing owl. A few ground squirrel burrows were found at the time of the survey, but none were occupied or deemed suitable for burrowing owl.



Photo 1. Ruderal grassland on the property. Looking north from the southern end of the property.



Photo 2. Small dirt mound on the property within the ruderal grassland.



Photo 3. Trees along the eastern boundary of the property that provide suitable nesting sites for bird species.

The site is subject to disturbance from nearby development and people, and is located in a somewhat developed area. As a result, the quality of the habitat on site is marginal.

Because suitable habitat is present, NRAI recommends a focused burrow survey during the breeding season (approximately February 15 through August 31) followed by a burrowing owl breeding bird survey as appropriate. The surveys should be conducted following the guidelines of the CDFW 2012 Staff Report.

#### **4.4.2 Foraging Habitat**

Impacts to foraging habitat for sensitive but not formally listed species is generally not addressed except when foraging areas include or are adjacent to nesting sites. Therefore, loss of foraging habitat on this property would not be deemed significant.

#### **4.4.3 Other Sensitive Species**

Species not discussed in the text but that were reviewed to determine their potential presence within the project alignment are discussed in Appendix A. None of these resources were found during the surveys.

### **4.5 Streambeds and Wetlands**

#### **4.5.1 Army Corps of Engineers**

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These watersheds include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. The lateral limit

of Corps jurisdiction extends to the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and to any wetland areas extending beyond the OHWM; thus, the maximum jurisdictional area is represented by the OHWM or wetland limit, whichever is greater.

Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is founded on a connection or nexus between the water body in question and interstate (waterway) commerce. This connection may be direct, through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, or may be indirect, through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations.

#### **4.5.2 Regional Water Quality Control Board**

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

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

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

#### **4.5.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife**

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

### **Findings**

The property does not have any drainages or areas that support wetland or riparian habitat.

#### **4.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds Nesting Habitat**

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

Raptors and all migratory bird species, whether listed or not, also receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918<sup>2</sup>. The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department (16 U. S. Code 703<sup>3</sup>).

Additional protection is provided to all bald and golden eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended<sup>4</sup>. State protection is extended to all birds of prey by the California Fish and Game Code, Section 2503.5<sup>5</sup>. No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives

### **Findings**

At the time of the survey, there was suitable nesting habitat on and around the property nesting birds. We recommend the following to address potential impacts to nesting birds.

- If start of construction occurs between February 1 and August 31, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a breeding bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring. This survey can be conducted as part of the burrowing owl surveys.
- If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.
- If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/BEPA.pdf>

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**Appendix A Sensitive Biological Resources**

| <b>Resource</b>  | <b>Habitat and Distribution</b>   | <b>Activity Period</b>        | <b>Status Designation</b>            | <b>Occurrence Probability</b>            |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Plants</b>  |   |                               |                                      |  |
| San Diego ambrosia<br><i>Ambrosia pumila</i>                                 | Annual herb from rhizomatous root stock. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and occasionally in freshwater wetlands. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, it persists where disturbance is superficial. From 30 to 182 meters (100 to 600 feet) in elevation, western Riverside and San Diego counties. It blooms from April through October. | April - October               | FED: END<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 1B.1  | None. No suitable habitat.               |
| Marsh sandwort<br><i>Arenaria paludicola</i>                                 | Perennial plant. Occasionally in boggy meadows, swamps and freshwater marshes. Less than 900 feet elevation. San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara counties. To Washington State. In San Bernardino, occurs mostly along Santa Ana River.  | May - Aug flowering period    | FED: END<br>STATE: END<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | None. No suitable habitat.               |
| Salt marsh bird's beak<br><i>Chloropyron maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i> | Coastal salt marsh below 10 meters (30 feet) elevation. Southern California coast.  | May - Oct                     | FED: END<br>STATE: END<br>CNPS: 1B.2 | None. No suitable marsh habitat on site. |
| Parry's spineflower<br><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>          | Found on dry sandy soils and dry slopes and flats. Sometimes at the interface of two vegetation types such as chaparral and oak woodland. Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 130 to 5600 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Gorgonio Pass and west Riverside Co.   | April - June flowering period | FED: C2*<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 1B.1  | None. No suitable habitat.               |
| Slender-horned spineflower<br><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>                   | Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.  | Apr - Jun                     | FED: END<br>STATE: END<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | None. No suitable habitat.               |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period                          | Status Designation                   | Occurrence Probability                               |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Santa Ana River woolly star<br><i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> var. <i>sanctorum</i> | Perennial subshrub found in alluvial fan scrub, coastal sage scrub on alluvial deposits along the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Co.  | June - August flowering period           | FED: END<br>STATE: END<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Mesa horkelia<br><i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>                     | Perennial herb. Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Grows on sandy or gravelly soils. From 70 - 810 meters (230 – 2700 feet) elevation.                  | February – July (occasionally September) | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 1B.1   | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Robinson's pepper-grass<br><i>Lepidium virginicum</i> ssp. <i>menziesii</i>       | Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub habitats, primarily on dry soils. From Los Angeles County south to Baja California.  | Jan - April                              | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 4.3    | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Parish's desert-thorn<br><i>Lycium parishii</i>                                   | Perennial shrub. Sandy to rocky slopes and canyons below 2000 feet. Possibly coastal sage scrub, def. In creosote bush scrub. San Bernardino Valley and western Colorado Desert. | March - April flowering period           | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 2.3    | None. Species was not observed.                      |
| Parish's bush-mallow<br><i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>                             | Perennial shrub. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Known from only two historical localities, both gone. Presumed extinct.  | June – July flowering period             | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 1A     | None. Species was not observed. No suitable habitat. |
| Pringle's monardella<br><i>Monardella pringlei</i>                                | Annual herb. Sandy places, coastal sage scrub near Colton. 900 - 1200 feet. Nine locations all historical. Not recorded since the turn of the last century. Presumed extinct.    | May - June                               | FED: C2*<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 1A    | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Gambel's water cress<br><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>                                | Perennial. Marshes, streambanks and lake margins. Ventura to San Diego counties, including Riverside and San Bernardino counties.  | Unknown                                  | FED: END<br>STATE: THR<br>CNPS: 1B.1 | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Rayless ragwort<br><i>Senecio aphanactis</i>                                      | Annual wildflower. On drying alkaline flats. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevations of 20 to 575 meters (60 to 2000 feet).   | January - April                          | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 2B.2   | None. No suitable habitat.                           |

| Resource   | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period                    | Status Designation   | Occurrence Probability     |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Prairie wedge grass<br><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>          | Perennial shrub. Found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on clay or decomposed granite soils. Sometimes found in disturbed areas such as flood-scoured or road cuts, atream sides. Elevation range from 1440-2500 meters.  | August - November flowering period | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>CNPS: 2B.2   | None. No suitable habitat. |
| <b>Fish</b>  |  |                                    |  |                            |
| Arroyo chub<br><i>Gila orcutti</i>                           | Coastal streams of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.  | Year-round                         | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC  | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Steelhead<br><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10      | Depending on the phase of their life history strategy, steelhead live in freshwater rivers and streams, estuaries and marine environments. Steelhead occupy freshwater streams or lakes during spawning and then migrate back through brackish water to the open ocean to live during their adult non-spawning phase of their life cycle. Steelhead spend most of the year in estuaries or open ocean and only return to fresh water to spawn. | Year-round                         | FED: END<br>DPS*<br>STATE: ND<br><br>*A Distinct Population Segment in the southern California | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Santa Ana sucker<br><i>Catostomus santaanae</i>              | Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers.  | Year-round                         | FED: THR<br>STATE: SSC   | None. No suitable habitat. |
| <b>Reptiles</b>  |  |                                    |  |                            |
| San Diego banded gecko<br><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> | Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.  | Year-round                         | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC  | None. No suitable habitat. |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period   | Status Designation                                      | Occurrence Probability  |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Southern California legless lizard<br><i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>               | Requires a moist environment. Moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California. | Year-round. Mostly diurnal. Mainly underground in appropriate temperatures. | FED: ND<br>Forest<br>Service<br>Sensitive<br>STATE: SSC | None. Site lacks shrubs and trees to provide leaf litter for cover. Site is weedy and probably disked each year for weed control. |
| Belding's orange-throated whiptail<br><i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i> | Semi-arid brushy areas usually with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. to Baja Calif.  | Diurnal<br>March - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Feb.)                 | FED: ND<br>STATE: WL                                    | None. No suitable brushy habitats.  |
| San Diegan tiger whiptail<br><i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>            | Found primarily in hot and dry open areas. Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.  | Diurnal year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND                                    | None. Soils are suitable but sparse shrub cover is lacking.   |
| Blainville's horned lizard<br><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>                   | Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland; typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif.  | April - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Oct.)                            | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                                   | None. Not tolerant of human activity; site too disturbed.   |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution  | Activity Period   | Status Designation                         | Occurrence Probability             |
|---|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Glossy snake<br><i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>       | Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.   | Nocturnal. Typically active from late February until November, depending on the weather. Most active in May. Less active during summer. | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                      | None. Site lacks suitable habitat. |
| <b>Birds</b>  |   |   |  |                                    |
| Great blue heron<br><i>Ardea herodias</i>                 | Fairly common resident in most of southern California, becoming more numerous in warmer areas in winter. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats. Peak abundance in coastal estuaries. In the desert, mostly seen during migrations; winters locally in suitable habitats. | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND                       | None. No suitable habitat.         |
| Great egret<br><i>Casmerodius albus</i>                   | Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, commonly resident and a breeder at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. An uncommon transient in the rest of southern California.   | Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas.  | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND                       | None. No suitable habitat.         |
| Snowy egret<br><i>Egretta thula</i>                       | Common winter visitor along the coast, occasionally remaining throughout the summer. Common resident at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Uncommon transient elsewhere in southern California.   | Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas   | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND                       | None. No suitable habitat.         |
| Black-crowned night heron<br><i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | Common but local resident along the coastal and the Salton Sea. Uncommon transient and rare winter visitor in the desert.   | Year-round in the coast and along the Salton Sea. Winters in the desert.  | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND                       | None. No suitable habitat.         |
| White-faced ibis<br><i>Plegadis chihi</i>                 | Fairly common transient and summer visitor at the Salton Sea. Irregular and local breeder. Uncommon in winter. Primarily transient throughout the rest of southern California, as well as a local visitor along the coast.  | Most spring and summer in the desert; winter along the coast  | FED: ND<br>STATE: WL<br>(nesting colonies) | None. No suitable habitat.         |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution  | Activity Period                                   | Status Designation                                       | Occurrence Probability  |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| White-tailed kite<br><i>Elanus leucurus</i>     | Open country in South America and southern North America.   | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND<br>(nesting)<br>CFP                 | None. No suitable habitat.  |
| Northern harrier<br><i>Circus cyaneus</i>       | Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.   | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                                    | None. No suitable habitat.  |
| Sharp-shinned hawk<br><i>Accipiter striatus</i> | Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.  | Fall & winter; scarce in summers                  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                                    | Low. Little or sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat. |
| Cooper's hawk<br><i>Accipiter cooperii</i>      | Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.                                    | Year-round; predominant in summer                 | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                                    | Low. Sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.           |
| Golden eagle<br><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>        | Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.  | Year-round<br>Jan 1 to Aug 31<br>breeding period. | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC<br>(nesting and wintering).<br>CFP | Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat      |
| Ferruginous hawk<br><i>Buteo regalis</i>        | Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.   | Winter  | FED: C2*<br>STATE: SSC                                   | Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat.     |
| Merlin<br><i>Falco columbarius</i>              | Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California. | Fall & winter                                     | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                                    | Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.         |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period                                    | Status Designation  | Occurrence Probability  |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| American peregrine falcon<br><i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>             | Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California found nesting in coastal areas and inland mountains.   | Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor) | FED: ND<br>STATE: END, CFP  | Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.                         |
| Prairie falcon<br><i>Falco mexicanus</i>                                | Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.  | Year-round diurnal                                 | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.                         |
| Burrowing owl<br><i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>                      | Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.  | Year-round   | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | Low. Marginally suitable habitat occurs, but site located in moderately urbanized area. |
| Western yellow-billed cuckoo<br><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> | Primarily nests in riparian forest, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of large river systems. Prefers close tangles of willow, often mixed with cottonwood and an understory of blackberry, nettles or wild grape. Known in California from the Mojave and Colorado Rivers. | Summer   | FED: THR<br>Forest Service Sensitive<br>STATE: END<br>BCC<br>throughout its range | None. No suitable habitat.  |
| Allen's hummingbird<br><i>Selasphorus sasin</i>                         | Common in coastal sage scrub and low riparian woods. Formerly along a narrow strip that stretches up the coast from California to southern Oregon, now expanding rapidly into the Inland Empire area.  | Year-round<br>Feb 1 - Jul 15 breeding period       | FED: BCC<br>throughout its range<br>STATE: ND                                     | None. No suitable habitat.  |
| Costa's hummingbird<br><i>Calypte costae</i>                            | Common in coastal sage scrub and desert scrub, mostly away from the coast in more arid regions.  | Year-round<br>Jan 15 to Jun 10 breeding period.    | FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions.<br>STATE: ND                    | None. No suitable habitat.  |
| Lewis's woodpecker<br><i>Melanerpes lewis</i>                           | Uncommon to fairly common in open woodlands in interior California, rare on the coast.   | Winter   | FED: BCC<br>throughout its range<br>STATE: ND                                     | None. No suitable habitat; does not breed in this area.                                 |

| Resource   | Habitat and Distribution  | Activity Period                                | Status Designation  | Occurrence Probability   |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Nuttall's woodpecker<br><i>Picoides nuttallii</i>                    | Chaparral mixed with scrub oak; wooded canyons and streamside trees. Has easily adapted to suburban and rural neighborhoods with suitable tree habitats.  | Year-round<br>Apr 1 to Jul 20 breeding period. | FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions<br>STATE: ND | None. May be in adjacent neighborhoods, but no suitable habitat on site. |
| Southwestern willow flycatcher<br><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>  | Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest. Rare and local in So. Calif.  | May – Sept breeding period                     | FED: END<br>STATE: END (nesting)                              | None. No suitable habitat.   |
| California horned lark<br><i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>          | Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. | Variable, Year-round                           | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | Low. Marginally suitable foraging habitat.                               |
| Bank swallow<br><i>Riparia riparia</i>                               | Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.                | Variable Year-round                            | FED: ND<br>STATE: THR (Nesting sites)                         | None. No suitable nesting habitat.                                       |
| Wrentit<br><i>Chamaea fasciata</i>                                   | Chaparral and evergreen brushland. Coastal and interior scrub habitats from Washington south to Baja California. Not in the Central Valley  | Year-round<br>Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding period | FED: BCC throughout its range<br>STATE: ND                    | None. No suitable habitat.   |
| Oak titmouse<br><i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>                          | Warm, dry oak and mixed woodlands from southern California up to Washington state.  | Year-round<br>Mar 15 to Jul 15 breeding period | FED: BCC throughout its range<br>STATE: ND                    | None. No suitable habitat.   |
| Coastal cactus wren<br><i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i> | Tall <i>Opuntia</i> required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.   | Year-round                                     | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | None. No suitable habitat.   |



| Resource   | Habitat and Distribution  | Activity Period   | Status Designation  | Occurrence Probability                               |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| California gnatcatcher<br><i>Polioptila californica</i>  | Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.  | Year-round  | FED: THR<br>STATE: ND   | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Loggerhead shrike<br><i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>          | Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.  | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | None. No suitable habitat in or around the property. |
| Least Bell's vireo<br><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>       | Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.  | Apr - Sept  | FED: END<br>STATE: END  | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Yellow-breasted chat<br><i>Icteria virens</i>            | Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.   | Year-round. Nocturnal migrant   | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Common yellowthroat<br><i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> | Marshes and wet understory of riparian woodlands. Throughout southern California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas.  | Year-round, May 20 to Jul 3 breeding period.  | FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions.<br>STATE: SSC | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Yellow warbler<br><i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>    | Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests. | Spring and summer for breeding  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC   | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Spotted towhee<br><i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i>      | Chaparral. Oak woodlands and riparian thickets.   | Presence varies throughout its range. Year-round in our region. Apr 15 to Jul 20 breeding period. | FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions.<br>STATE: ND  | None. No suitable habitat.                           |
| Song sparrow<br><i>Melospiza melodia</i>                 | Generally common, found in brushy areas and marshes, especially streamside thickets.  | Year-round<br>Feb 20 to Sep 5 breeding period   | FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions.<br>STATE: ND  | None. No suitable habitat.                           |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period                                   | Status Designation                                | Occurrence Probability     |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow<br><i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> | Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the preferred habitat.   | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                             | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Bell's sage sparrow<br><i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>                              | Uncommon to common resident. Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Fairly common in coastal sage scrub in the south portion of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to eight inches above the ground. Individual territories are about 50 yards apart. | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                             | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Grasshopper sparrow<br><i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>                               | Occupies grassland habitats across North America. They are found in a variety of tall- and mixed-grass habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields.  | Year-round  | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC                             | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Lawrence's goldfinch<br><i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>                                | Dry woodlands and brushy areas near areas with some water and riparian habitats.   | Year-round<br>Mar 20 to Sep 20<br>breeding period | FED: BCC<br>throughout its<br>range<br>STATE: ND  | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Tri-colored blackbird<br><i>Agelaius tricolor</i>                                 | Resident Year-round in the coast and eastern edge of the desert. Occurs in all coastal counties including interior areas west of the deserts. Breeds in dense colonies is reed beds.   | Year-round<br>Mar 15 to Aug 10<br>breeding        | FED: BCC<br>throughout its<br>range<br>STATE: SSC | None. No suitable habitat. |

| Resource   | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period  | Status Designation    | Occurrence Probability  |
|--|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Mammals</b>   |  |  |                       |   |
| Western mastiff bat<br><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>                | Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices. | Spring, Summer, Fall<br>Nocturnal<br>Hibernates in Winters | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC | None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.   |
| Western yellow bat<br><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>                          | Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert palm oasis and desert wash. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. This species forages over water and among trees.   | Spring, Summer, Fall<br>Nocturnal<br>Hibernates in Winters | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC | None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.   |
| Pocketed free-tailed bat<br><i>Nyctinomops femorasaccus</i>              | Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico (Williams, 1986). In California, pocketed free-tailed bats are typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs.                                | Warmer months.<br>Nocturnal                                | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC | None. No suitable habit in or around the site.  |
| San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit<br><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> | Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountain ranges.      | Year-round, diurnal and<br>Crepuscular activity            | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC | None. Site is located in a highly urbanized area and species is not expected to be present. In addition, but the geographic location of the property indicates that the individuals observed belonged to the desert race, and not the coastal race. |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution   | Activity Period                              | Status Designation     | Occurrence Probability   |
|---|--|--|------------------------|--|
| Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse<br><i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> | Sandy herbaceous areas, usually with rocks or coarse gravel. Arid coastal areas in grassland, coastal scrub and chaparral. San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties.   | Nocturnal; active year-round.                | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC  | None. Habitat lacks complexity; ruderal grasslands not known to be occupied by this species. |
| Los Angeles pocket mouse<br><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>  | Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.  | Nocturnal; active late spring to early fall. | FED: ND<br>STATE: SSC  | None. No suitable habitat on site.   |
| San Bernardino kangaroo rat<br><i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>         | Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. Preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems. | Nocturnal; active year-round                 | FED: END<br>STATE: ND  | No suitable habitat.   |
| Stephens kangaroo rat<br><i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>                     | Open areas with sparse perennial cover with areas of loose soil where the soil depth is at least 0.5 meters. Also inhabit disturbed areas such as fallow fields by using the burrows of other rodents, including pocket gophers and California ground squirrel.  | Nocturnal; active year-round                 | FED: END<br>STATE: THR | No suitable habitat.   |

| Resource  | Habitat and Distribution  | Activity Period  | Status Designation        | Occurrence Probability   |
|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Insects</b>  |   |  |                           |  |
| Crotch's bumblebee<br><i>Bombus crotchii</i>                                | Open grassland and scrub habitats. Nesting occurs underground. Food plants include <i>Asclepias</i> , <i>Chaenactis</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Medicago</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , and <i>Salvia</i> . Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. | Diurnal. Overall activity from April to Sept. Males are generally active from April to September. Workers from April to August and queen bees are active only from March until May | FED: END<br>STATE: CE     | None. Site lacks suitable wildflower cover and is highly disturbed.    |
| Greenest tiger beetle<br><i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i>         | Inhabits the woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River basin. Usually found in open spots between trees.  | Year-round   | FED: ND<br>STATE: ND      | None. No suitable habitat.   |
| Delhi sands flower-loving fly<br><i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> | Limited information suggests this species is found on "fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partially consolidated dunes. These soil types are generally classified as the "Delhi" series (primarily Delhi fine sand)" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1992). Restricted to western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.                              | Above-ground emergence August and September. Not visible during the rest of the year.  | FED: END<br>STATE: ND     | No. Suitable soils required for the preferred habitat are not present. |
| <b>Sensitive Communities</b>  |   |  |                           |  |
| Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest                                  | Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.   | Year-round   | Declining plant community | Not present.   |

## Legend

### FED: Federal Classifications

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| END | Taxa listed as endangered  |
| THR | Taxa listed as threatened  |
| PE  | Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered   |
| PT  | Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened   |
| BCC | Bird of Conservation Concern   |
| C2* | The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) revised its classifications of candidate taxa (species, subspecies, and other taxonomic designations). Species formerly designated as "Category 1 Candidate for listing" are now known simply as "Candidate". The former designation of "Category 2 Candidate for listing" has been discontinued. |
| C   | Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.   |
| ND  | Not designated as a sensitive species  |

### STATE: State Classifications

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| END | Taxa listed as endangered  |
| THR | Taxa listed as threatened  |
| CE  | Candidate for endangered listing   |
| CT  | Candidate for threatened listing   |
| CFP | California Fully Protected. Species legally protected under special legislation enacted prior to the California Endangered Species Act.        |
| SSC | California Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development. |
| SA  | Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.           |
| WL  | Watch list.  |
| ND  | Not designated as a sensitive species  |

### CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 1A | Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California   |
| 1B | Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere                                      |
| 2P | Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere.  |
| 3  | Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed. |
| 4  | Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored                                       |

### Occurrence Probabilities

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

## Appendix B: Plant and Animal Species Observed

| FLOWERING PLANTS - ANGIOSPERMS   |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dicotyledons                     |                                   |
| Common Name                      | Scientific Name                   |
| <b>Amaranth Family</b>           | <b>Amaranthaceae</b>              |
| Tumbleweed                       | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> *         |
| <b>Sunflower Family</b>          | <b>Asteraceae</b>                 |
| Annual Burrweed                  | <i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> *    |
| Flax-leaved Horseweed            | <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *     |
| Pineappleweed                    | <i>Matricaria discoidea</i>       |
| Stinknet                         | <i>Onicosiphon pilularium</i>     |
| Smooth Sow Thistle               | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *        |
| Dandelion                        | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *     |
| <b>Borage Family</b>             | <b>Boraginaceae</b>               |
| Common Fiddleneck                | <i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>       |
| Fiddleneck                       | <i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>        |
| <b>Mustard Family</b>            | <b>Brassicaceae</b>               |
| Black Mustard                    | <i>Brassica nigra</i> *           |
| Bok choy, turnip, etc.           | <i>Brassica rapa</i> *            |
| Mustard                          | <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> *    |
| Indian Hedge Mustard             | <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> *     |
| <b>Geranium Family</b>           | <b>Geraniaceae</b>                |
| Long Heron's Bill                | <i>Erodium botrys</i> *           |
| <b>Mallow Family</b>             | <b>Malvaceae</b>                  |
| Cheeseweed                       | <i>Malva parviflora</i> *         |
| <b>Chinaberry Family</b>         | <b>Meliaceae</b>                  |
| Chinaberry Tree                  | <i>Melia azedarach</i> *          |
| <b>Myrtle Family</b>             | <b>Myrtaceae</b>                  |
| Red Gum                          | <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> * |
| <b>Phlox Family</b>              | <b>Polemoniaceae</b>              |
| Angels Gilia                     | <i>Gilia angelensis</i>           |
| <b>Tobacco Family</b>            | <b>Solanaceae</b>                 |
| Tree tobacco                     | <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *         |
| Monocotyledons                   |                                   |
| <b>Agave Family</b>              | <b>Agavaceae</b>                  |
| Century Plant                    | <i>Agave americana</i> *          |
| <b>Palm Family</b>               | <b>Arecaceae</b>                  |
| Mexican Fan Palm                 | <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *     |
| <b>Grass Family</b>              | <b>Poaceae</b>                    |
| Slender Oats                     | <i>Avena barbata</i> *            |
| Ripgut Brome                     | <i>Bromus diandrus</i> *          |
| Mouse barley                     | <i>Hordeum murinum</i> *          |
| * indicates a non-native species |                                   |

| REPTILES<br>CLASS REPTILES      |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Common Name                     | Scientific Name         |
| <b>Horned and Fence Lizards</b> | <b>Phrynosomatidae</b>  |
| Western Side-blotched Lizard    | <i>Uta stansburiana</i> |

| BIRDS<br>CLASS AVES       |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Common Name               | Scientific Name                   |
| <b>Pigeons</b>            | <b>Columbidae</b>                 |
| Rock Pigeon *             | <i>Columba livia</i>              |
| <b>New World Sparrows</b> | <b>Emberizidae (Passerelidae)</b> |
| Lark Sparrow              | <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>       |
| <b>Blackbirds</b>         | <b>Icteridae</b>                  |
| Western Meadowlark        | <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>         |
| <b>Mimic Thrushes</b>     | <b>Mimidae</b>                    |
| Northern Mockingbird      | <i>Mimus polyglottos</i>          |
| <b>Old World Sparrows</b> | <b>Passeridae</b>                 |
| House Sparrow *           | <i>Passer domesticus</i>          |
| <b>Starlings</b>          | <b>Sturnidae</b>                  |
| European Starling *       | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>           |
| <b>Hummingbirds</b>       | <b>Trochilidae</b>                |
| Anna's Hummingbird        | <i>Calypte anna</i>               |
| <b>Flycatchers</b>        | <b>Tyrannidae</b>                 |
| Say's Phoebe              | <i>Sayornis saya</i>              |

| MAMMALS<br>CLASS MAMMALIA  |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Common Name                | Scientific Name                 |
| <b>Squirrel</b>            | <b>Sciuridae</b>                |
| California Ground Squirrel | <i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> |
| <b>Pocket Gophers</b>      | <b>Geomyidae</b>                |
| Botta's Pocket Gopher      | <i>Thomomys bottae</i>          |

\* indicates a non-native species