

# AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## Habitat Assessment

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June 2015

JN: 146722

# AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

## Habitat Assessment

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The undersigned certify that the statements furnished in this report and exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and the facts, statements, and information presented is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions to the best of our knowledge and beliefs.



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Travis J. McGill  
Biologist  
Natural Resources



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June 2015

# Executive Summary

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This report contains the findings of RBF Consulting's (RBF) Habitat Assessment for the Agua Mansa Development Project located in the City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.

On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the proposed project site, reducing the suitability of the habitat to support most sensitive plant and wildlife species. The project site is limited to areas that have been subject to various types of human disturbance including illegal dumping, equestrian use, and weed abatement activities which include disking and grading. No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community was observed on-site: non-native grassland. In addition there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed, and developed areas. These areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

No sensitive plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. Since the project site no longer supports native plant communities, and primarily supports a non-native grassland. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of the sensitive plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site.

Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminates abdominalis*) (DSF), as well as several other sensitive species identified by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the project site. Based on habitat requirements for specific species along with the availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive wildlife species, it was determined that the project site has a moderate potential to support suitable foraging habitat for Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and a low potential to support burrowing owl, coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*). All other special-status plant and wildlife species are presumed absent.

The project site is vegetated with a variety of early successional weedy plant species that are low lying and allow for some line-of-sight observation favored by burrowing owl. Despite a systematic search of all suitable burrows and open habitat throughout the project site, no burrowing owls or sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed during the habitat assessment.

A single unnamed, ephemeral drainage feature (Drainage A) was observed on the northern portion of the project site. Generally, Drainage A runs east to southeast from the Del Mesa Drive and Halbrook Lane intersection to an existing detention basin located on the central portion of the project site. Based on the results of the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters Report (RBF 2015), prepared under separate cover, Drainage A was determined to exhibit a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River (Relatively Permanent Water) and ultimately the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, Drainage A qualifies as waters of the United States and falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Based on a review of conceptual grading plans, the project applicant must obtain the following regulatory approvals prior to development of the project site: Corps Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Nationwide Permit No. 39: *Commercial and Institutional Developments*, Regional Board CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and CDFW Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, construction activities and/or the removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If construction or vegetation clearing activities occur during the avian nesting season a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey will be required and should specifically focus on the presence/absence of burrowing owl.

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- Appendix A Site Photographs
- Appendix B Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources
- Appendix C Flora and Fauna Compendium

**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
Corps	United States Army Corp of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
F	Fahrenheit
GIS	Geographic Information System
I	Interstate
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
RBF	RBF Consulting
Regional Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

# **Section 1 Introduction**

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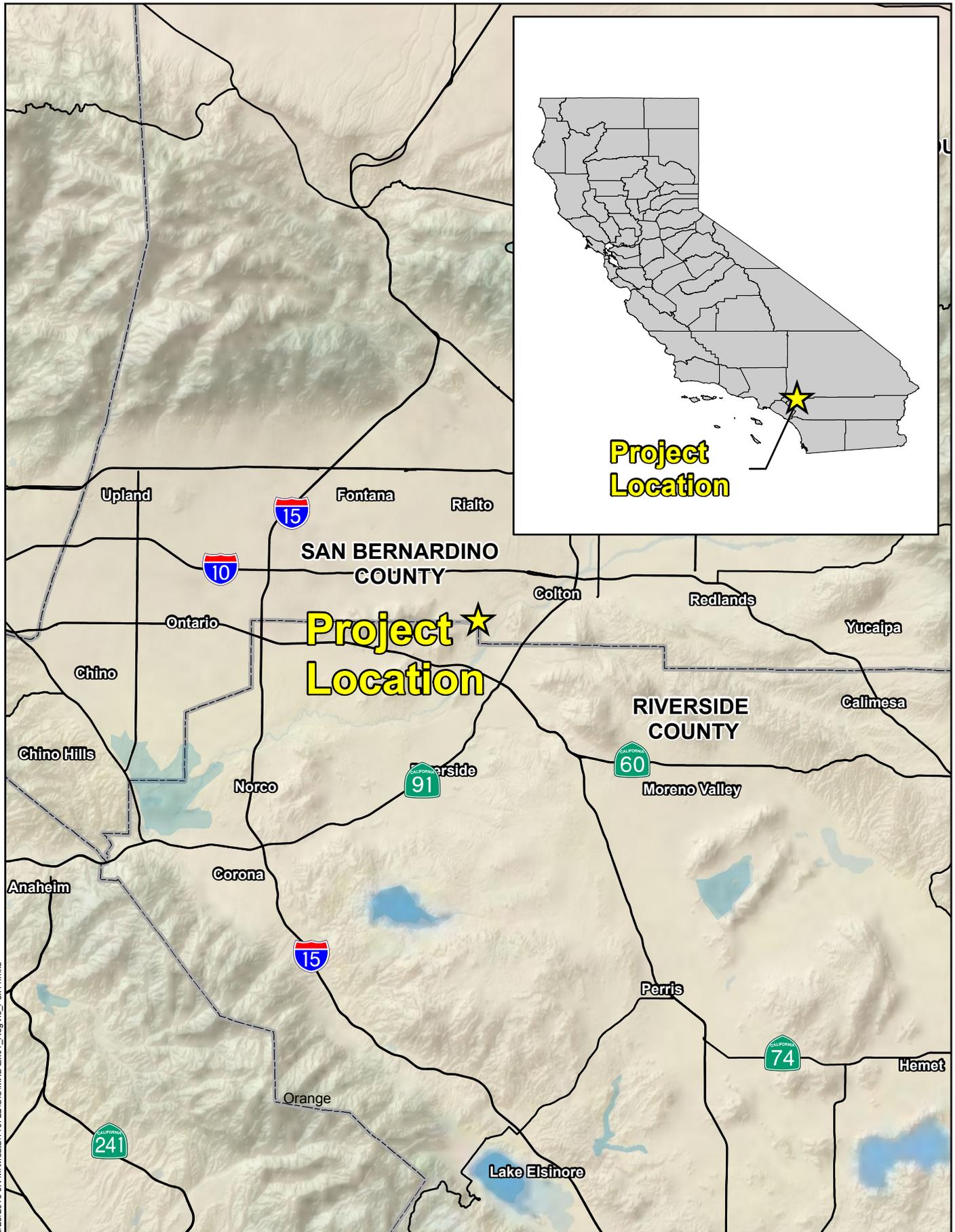
This report contains the findings of RBF Consulting’s (RBF) Habitat Assessment for the Agua Mansa Development Project located in the City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California (project site or site). A habitat assessment was conducted by RBF biologists Thomas C. Millington, Ashley M. Barton, and Ryan S. Winkleman on May 21, 2015 to verify existing site conditions and assess the probability of occurrence for sensitive plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to development of the proposed project site. Special attention was given to the suitability of the on-site habitat to support burrowing owl and DSF, as well as several other sensitive species identified by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the project site. A delineation of state and federal jurisdictional waters was prepared under separate cover.

## **1.1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The project site is generally located south of Interstate 10 (I-10), west of I-215, east of I-15, and north of State Route 60 in the City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the Fontana and San Bernardino South quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey’s (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series in Section 35 of Townships 1 south, Range 3 west (Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is located west of Agua Mansa Road on the northeast corner of the intersection of El Rivino Road with Kiningham Drive (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).

## **1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

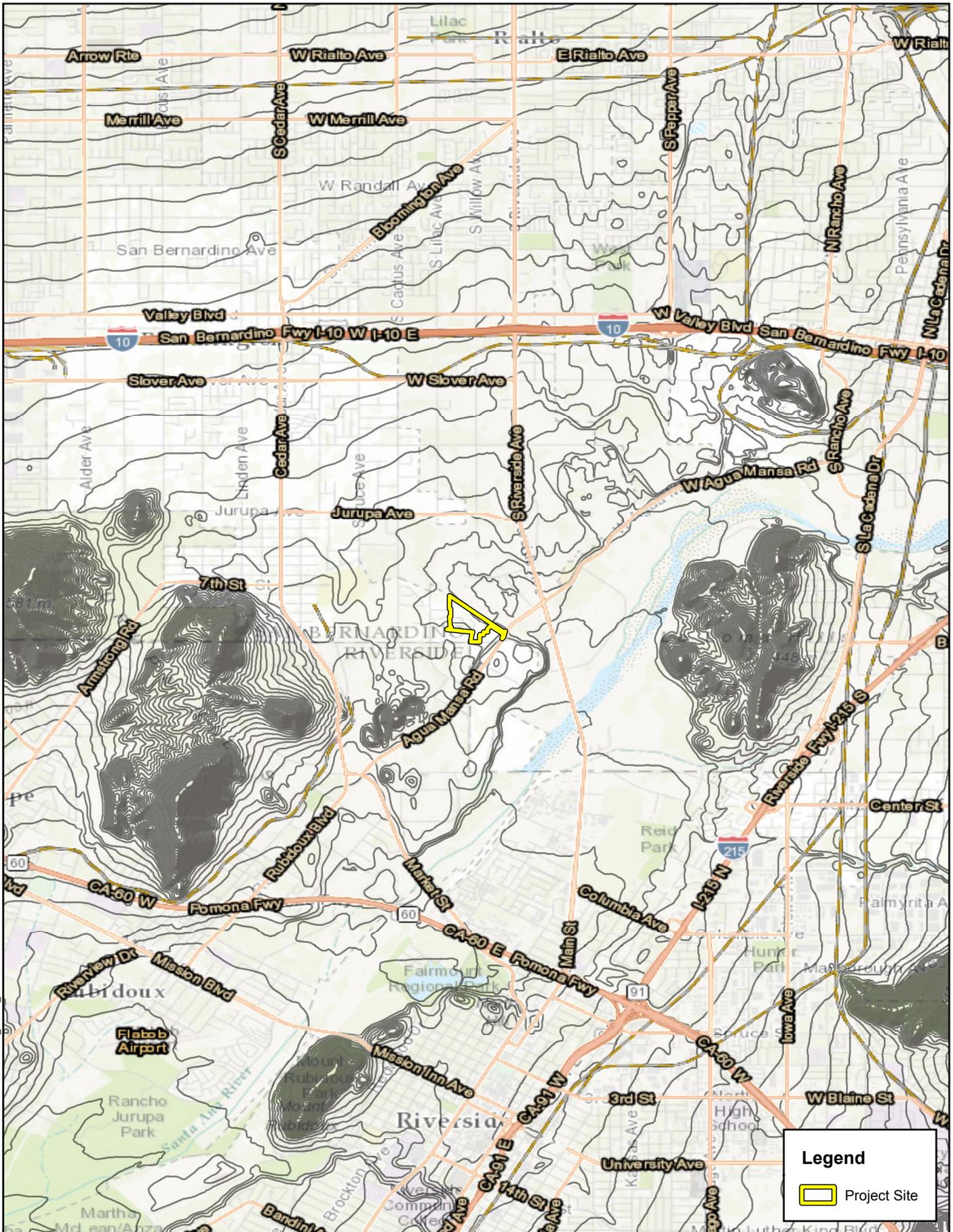
The proposed project includes a General Plan Amendment to change the Agua Mansa Specific Plan Zoning Designation from Single Family Residential to Medium Industrial on 31-acres; a Conditional Use Permit to establish a 475,847 square foot warehouse building and a 30,059 square foot warehouse on 31-acres, a Tentative Parcel Map to create 2 parcels on 31 acres within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0260-032-11, -12, -13, and -14; 0260-041-01, and -17; 0260-033-01, -02, and -03; 0260-051-06, -07, -08, -09, -10, -11, -12 and -13, within the City of Bloomington, County of San Bernardino, California (Exhibit 4, *Conceptual Grading Plan*).



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AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
 HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Regional Vicinity**

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**Legend**

 Project Site

AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
 HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Site Vicinity**

-117.371473  
34.039956  
⊕

DEL MESA DR

KININGHAM DR

HALBROOK LN

EL RIVINO RD

AGUA MANSA RD

HOLLY ST

-117.378457  
34.03225  
⊕

**Legend**

 Project Site

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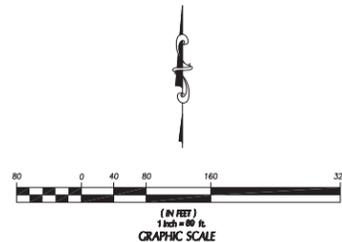
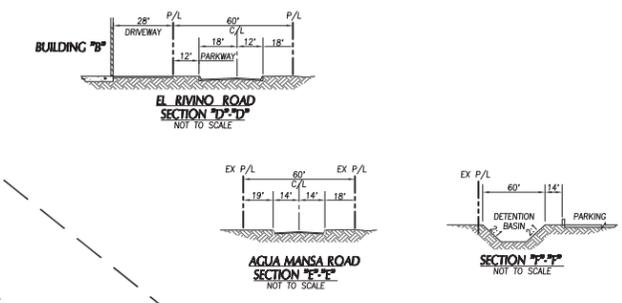
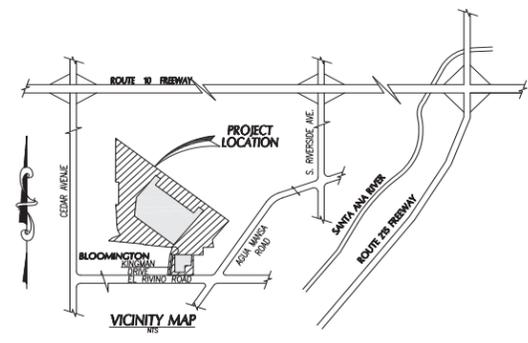
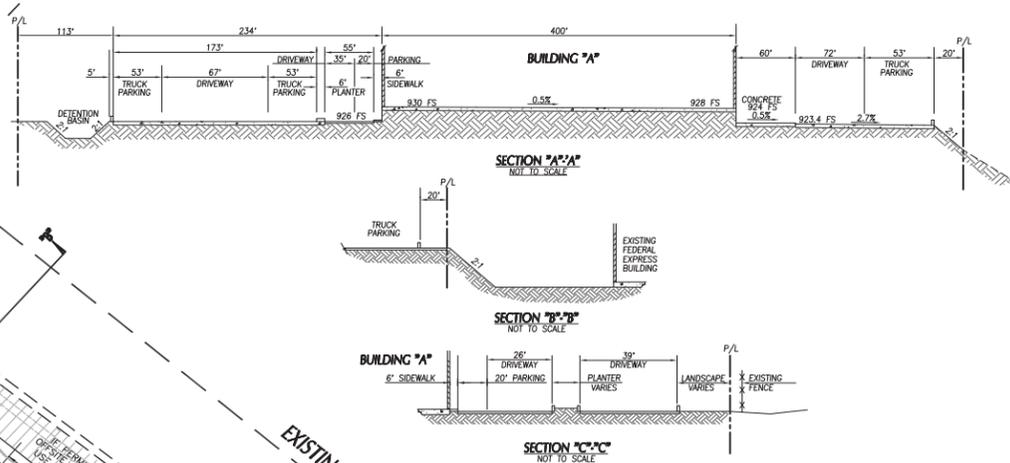
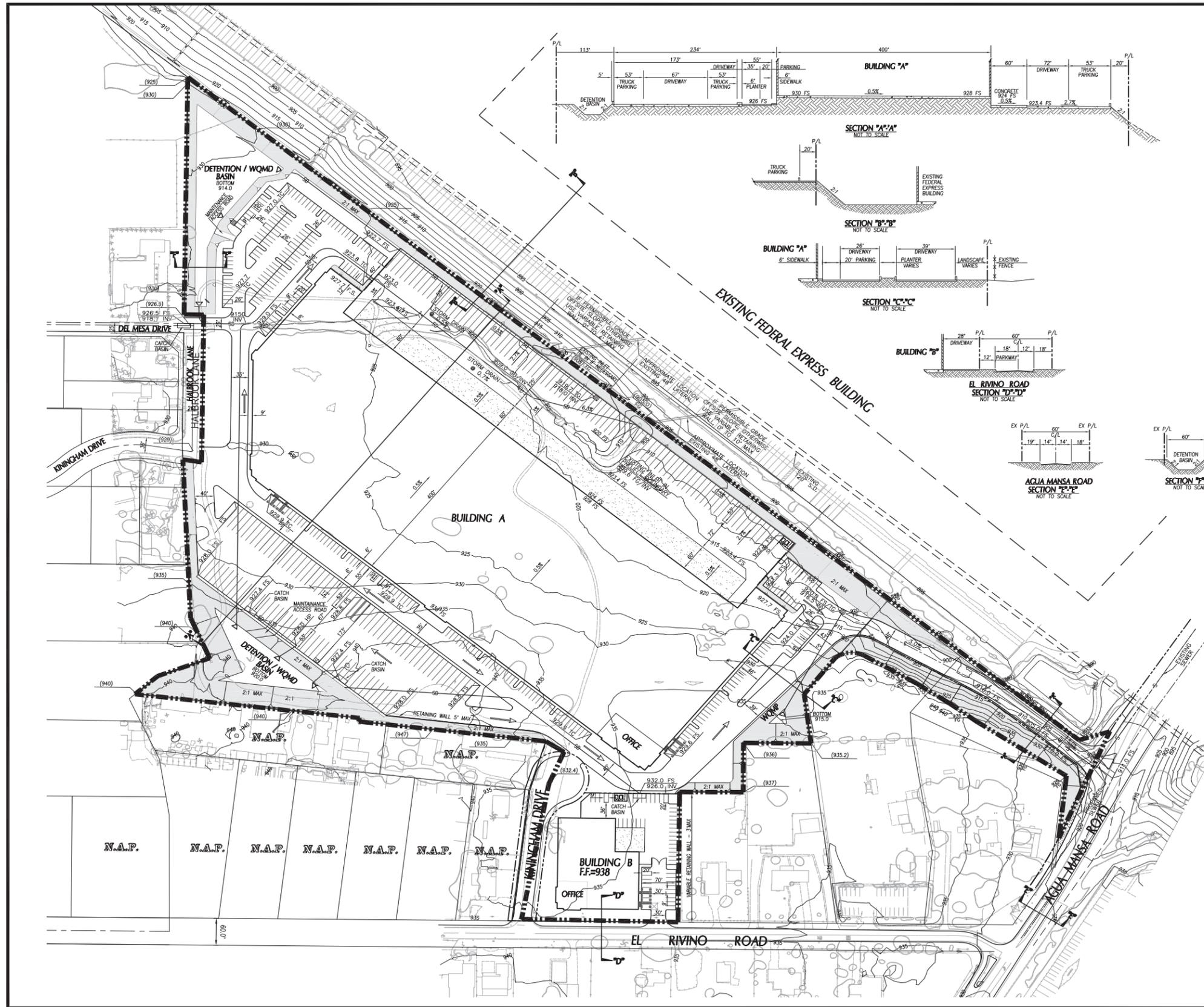
AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

**Project Site**



Source: Eagle Aerial 2014

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COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO  
CONCEPT GRADING PLAN



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Filename: I:\LANSING COMPANIES\AGUA MANSA\DWG\ENTITLEMENT\CONCEPT GRADING SHEET 1

## Section 2 Methodology

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RBF conducted a thorough literature review and records search to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition, a general habitat assessment and field investigation of the project site was conducted and provided information of the existing conditions on the project site and potential for sensitive biological resources to occur.

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status<sup>1</sup> plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW's CNDDDB Rarefind 5, CNDDDB Quickview Tool, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

Literature detailing biological resources previously observed in the vicinity of the project site and historical land uses were reviewed to understand the extent of disturbances to the habitats on-site. Standard field guides and texts on sensitive and non-sensitive biological resources were reviewed for habitat requirements, as well as the following resources:

- CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species and;
- Habitat requirements for burrowing owl and DSF.

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring on the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of these species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDDB ArcGIS

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<sup>1</sup> As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and animal species that are federally or State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank; and animal species that are designated by the CDFW as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species.

database was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest occurrence and determine the distance from the project site.

## **2.2 HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND FIELD INVESTIGATION**

RBF biologists Thomas C. Millington, Ashley M. Barton, and Ryan S. Winkleman inventoried and evaluated the extent and conditions of the plant communities found within the boundaries of the project site on May 21, 2015. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. In addition, field staff identified any jurisdictional features, riparian/riverine habitat, as well as natural corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area.

Special attention was given to any sensitive habitats and/or undeveloped areas, which have higher potentials to support sensitive flora and fauna species. Areas providing suitable habitat for burrowing owl and DSF were closely surveyed for signs of presence during the habitat assessment. Methods to detect the presence of burrowing owl included direct observation, aural detection, and signs of presence including pellets, white wash, feathers, or prey remains. The potential presence of DSF is addressed in a separate report.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Wildlife detections were made through observation of scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and/or visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site plant communities, and presence of potential jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were noted.

## **2.3 SOIL SERIES ASSESSMENT**

On-site and adjoining soils were researched prior to the field visit using the USDA NRCS Soil Survey for San Bernardino County, California. In addition, a review of the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs was conducted to assess the ecological changes the project site has undergone.

## **2.4 PLANT COMMUNITIES**

Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and aerial photography. The plant communities were classified in accordance with Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf

and Evens (2008), CDFW (2003) and Holland (1986), delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into GIS Arcview. The Arcview application was used to compute the area of each plant community in acres.

## **2.5 PLANTS**

Common plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field, and recorded in a field notebook. Unusual and less familiar plants were identified in the laboratory using taxonomical guides. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows the 2012 Jepson Manual. In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

## **2.6 WILDLIFE**

Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded during surveys in a field notebook. Field guides were used to assist with identification of species during surveys included The Sibley Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America (Sibley 2003) and The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley 2014) for birds, A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are fairly well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names in this report (first reference only).

## **2.7 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS**

Aerial photography was reviewed prior to conducting the habitat assessment. The aerials were used to locate and inspect any potential natural drainage features and water bodies that may be considered riparian or riverine habitat and/or fall under the jurisdiction of the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW.

## **Section 3 Existing Conditions**

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### **3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE**

San Bernardino County features a somewhat cooler version of a Mediterranean climate, or semi-arid climate, with warm, sunny, dry summers and cool, rainy, mild winters. Relative to other areas in Southern California, winters are colder with chilly to cold morning temperatures. Climatological data obtained for the City of Bloomington indicates the annual precipitation averages 16.37 inches per year. Almost all of the precipitation occurs in the months between October and March, with hardly any occurring between the months of May and September. The wettest month was February, with a monthly average total precipitation of 3.60 inches. The average maximum and minimum temperatures for the City of Bloomington are 96 and 41 degrees Fahrenheit (F) respectively with July (monthly average 96.0° F) being the hottest month and January (monthly average 41.0° F) being the coldest. Temperatures during the site visit were in the low-70s (degrees Fahrenheit) with cloud cover.

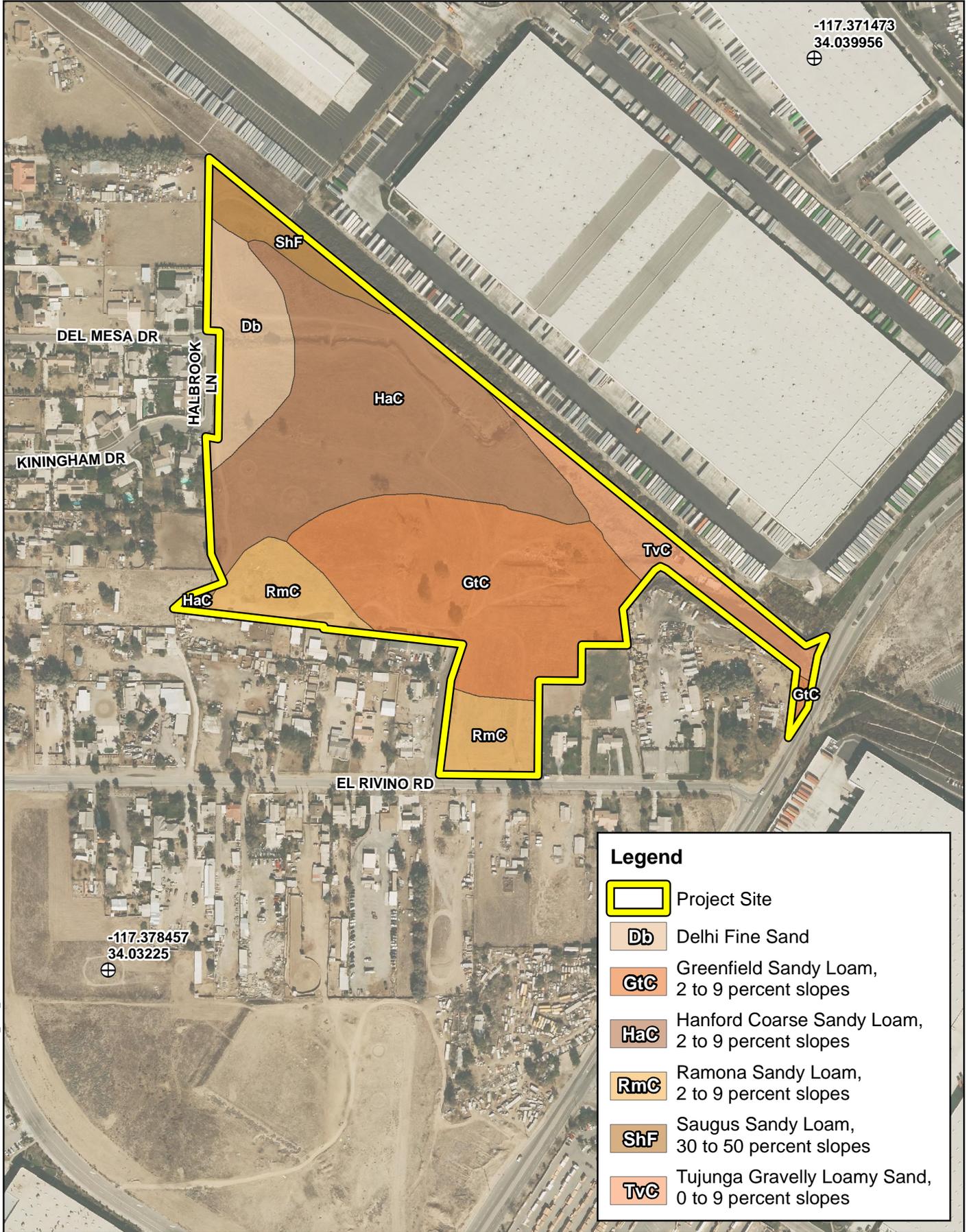
### **3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS**

The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief. On-site surface elevation ranges from approximately 900 to 943 feet above mean sea level and generally slope to the southeast. Based on the USDA Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by the following soil units: Delhi fine sand, Greenfield sandy loam (2 to 9 percent), Hanford coarse sandy loam (2 to 9 percent), Romona sandy loam (2 to 9 percent), Saugus sandy loam (30 to 50 percent), and Tujunga gravelly loamy (0 to 9 percent) (Exhibit 5, *Soils*). The Greenfield, Hanford and Ramona soil series are well drained and developed in alluvium derived from granite. The Tujunga and Delhi soil series somewhat excessively drained and are developed in alluvium derived from granite. The Saugus soil series is well drained and is developed in residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

### **3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES**

The project site is located within a heavily developed area in the City of Bloomington, just north of the Riverside County boundary. The project site occurs in an area that has undergone a conversion from natural habitats into residential, industrial, and commercial land uses. The project site is bordered by industrial and residential buildings to the west, residential buildings to the south and east, and a warehouse to the north.

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**Legend**

- Project Site
- Db Delhi Fine Sand
- GtC Greenfield Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- HaC Hanford Coarse Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- RmC Ramona Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- ShF Saugus Sandy Loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- TvC Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes

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AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT



Soils

## Section 4 Discussion

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### 4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

On-site and surrounding land uses in the immediate vicinity of the project site have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, most of the naturally occurring habitats on and around the project site, reducing the suitability of the habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. The entire project site consists of undeveloped, vacant land that has been heavily disturbed from previous maintenance activities (i.e., disking, mowing, weed abatement), illegal dumping, and equestrian use. As a result, undisturbed, native plant communities are no longer present within the boundaries of the project site. Site conditions have not changed since the 2007 Habitat Assessment (MBA). A single drainage feature can be found in the northwestern portion of the site that flows from west to east.

### 4.2 VEGETATION

No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment. One (1) plant community was observed on-site: non-native grassland (Exhibit 6, *Vegetation*). Within this plant community there is an ephemeral drainage feature that originates on the western boundary of the project site and generally flows from west to east and terminates in the middle of the northeastern boundary of the project site. This drainage feature primarily supports a non-native grassland plant community. In addition there are two (2) areas that were classified as disturbed, and developed areas. These are areas are not vegetation classifications, rather a land cover type.

#### 4.2.1 Non-Native Grassland

The majority of the project site supports a heavily disturbed non-native grassland plant community that is sparsely vegetated with a variety of non-native and early successional weedy plant species. Plant species observed within the project site include western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*), red stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), annual yellow sweetclover (*Melilotus indicus*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*). Isolated patches of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) also occur within the project site. Ornamental vegetation, mainly trailing acacia (*Acacia redolens*), can be found running along the northern border of the project site.

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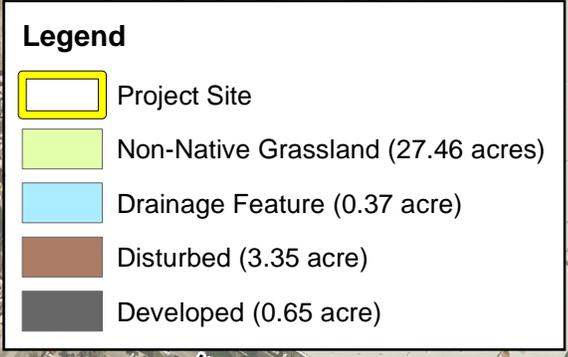
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AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Vegetation**



Source: Eagle Imagery, 2014

#### **4.2.2 Disturbed**

Disturbed areas generally encompass unpaved areas where vegetation has usually been cleared, such as for dirt paths. Within the project site, disturbed areas consist of an unpaved dirt paths that have been used for equestrian use and areas that have been subject to human activities associated with the adjacent residential developments.

#### **4.2.3 Developed**

Developed areas generally encompass all buildings, as well as all paved, impervious surfaces. The developed areas include paved roads/surfaces associated with the adjacent residential developments.

### **4.3 WILDLIFE**

Plant communities provide foraging habitat, nesting and denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species observed, expected, or not expected to occur on-site. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the survey was conducted. Wildlife observations were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows and actual sightings of animals.

#### **4.3.1 Fish**

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. The drainage feature on the project site is ephemeral and does not support standing water that would be sufficient to support a fish population. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent.

#### **4.3.2 Amphibians**

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features that would provide suitable habitat for amphibian species were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. The drainage feature on the project site is ephemeral and does not support standing water that would be sufficient to support an amphibian population. No amphibians are expected to occur and are presumed absent.

#### **4.3.3 Reptiles**

One reptilian species was detected during the habitat assessment, western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). The project site is heavily disturbed and has a limited potential to

provide suitable habitat that would support a population of reptilian species adapted to human disturbances. Due to the open habitat, the site has the potential to support alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

#### 4.3.4 Avian

The project site provides suitable foraging habitat for a limited variety of avian species. A total of twenty-two (22) avian species were identified during the habitat assessment. The species identified included white-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), western wood pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), and orange crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata lutescens*).

Despite a systematic search of all suitable burrows and open habitat throughout the project site, no burrowing owl or recent or historic sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed during the habitat assessment. Therefore, burrowing owl is presumed absent.

#### 4.3.5 Mammals

Only one mammal was detected during the habitat assessment: cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). The project site provides limited and localized habitat for a variety of mammalian species adapted to human presence and disturbance. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Mammals and/or sign detected during the field assessment included California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Other mammal species that have the potential to occur within the BSA include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

### 4.4 NESTING BIRDS

No nesting birds or breeding behaviors were observed during the May 21, 2015 field investigation. On-site vegetation provides limited nesting opportunities for avian species. However, the project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for ground-nesting avian species (e.g. killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)). Additionally, eucalyptus trees

and ornamental vegetation associated with the surrounding residential developments (within 500 feet of the project site), have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities.

#### **4.5 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES**

Habitat linkages provide links between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet, inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are significant features for dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

The project site is surrounded by existing development (i.e., industrial, residential, and commercial land uses). These developments and human activities have eliminated the majority of the natural plant communities on the site and in the surrounding areas isolating the project site from undeveloped, natural areas. According to the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan and San Bernardino County General Plan there are no identified migratory corridors and/or linkages found on the project site or immediate surrounding area.

The Santa Ana River, a major wildlife corridor in this region, is located approximately 0.8 mile southeast of the project site and is separated by large industrial warehouse facilities and residential developments. As a result of the existing development, there are no intervening connecting natural areas that would provide a linkage from the Santa Ana River to the project site.

#### **4.6 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS**

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge and/or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated plant communities pursuant to Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code, and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

A single unnamed, ephemeral drainage feature (Drainage A) was observed on the northern portion of the project site. Generally, Drainage A runs east to southeast from the Del Mesa Drive and Halbrook Lane intersection to an existing detention basin located on the central portion of the project site. Under normal circumstances, Drainage A is only expected to flow during significant storm events as flows are provided by urban runoff from the surrounding residential neighborhoods and surface streets. As surface water from Drainage A is collected within the detention basin, it is then directed to an existing inlet pipe and transported off-site. Based on known information of the region, it is assumed that flows will continue to the southeast via underground storm drains towards the Santa Ana River (approximately 0.5-miles to the southeast). Within the boundaries of the project site, Drainage A measures approximately 1,070 linear feet in length and exhibits an earthen streambed consisting of fine sediment and minimal cobble. Evidence of a Corps Ordinary High Water Mark and surface hydrology was observed via the following indicators: scour, shelving, sediment deposition, drainage patterns, and changes in the character of soil and vegetation. Based on the results of the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters Report (RBF 2015), prepared under separate cover, Drainage A qualifies as waters of the United States and falls under the jurisdiction of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW.

#### **4.7 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

The CNDDDB was queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities in the Fontana and San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A search of published records of these species was conducted within these quadrangle using the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 online software. The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California supplied information regarding the distribution and habitats of vascular plants in the vicinity of the project site. The habitat assessment was used to assess the ability of the plant communities found on-site to provide suitable habitat for relevant special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified twenty-five (25) sensitive plant species, fifty-five (55) sensitive wildlife species, and three (3) sensitive habitats as having potential to occur within the Fontana and San Bernardino South quadrangles. Sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in Appendix B, *Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources*, and discussed below.

#### 4.7.1 Sensitive Plants

According to the CNDDDB and CNPS, twenty-five (25) special-status plant species have been recorded in the Fontana and San Bernardino South quadrangles (refer to Appendix B). Since the project site no longer supports native plant communities, the site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the identified sensitive plant species. The majority of the project site has been heavily disturbed by human activities (e.g. grading, weed abatement and illegal dumping) which have removed naturally occurring habitats. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of the sensitive plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site.

#### 4.7.2 Sensitive Wildlife

According to the CNDDDB, fifty-five (55) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Fontana and San Bernardino South quadrangles (refer to Appendix B). Based on the results of the habitat assessment, it was determined that the project site has a moderate potential to provide suitable foraging habitat for Cooper's hawk, and a low potential to support burrowing owl, coastal whiptail, lark sparrow, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, and coast horned lizard.

##### *Burrowing Owl*

The project site is sparsely vegetated with a variety of early successional weedy plant species that allows for line-of-sight observation favored by burrowing owl. Despite a systematic search of all suitable burrows and open habitat throughout the project site, no burrowing owl or sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed during the habitat assessment. However, a burrowing owl pre-construction clearance survey is recommended to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site.

##### *Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly*

Based on the results of the DSF habitat suitability assessment, prepared under separate cover, surface soils present on the project site was determined not to contain clean Delhi Sand soils. As a result, the project site was determined not to have the potential to provide suitable habitat for DSF and it is assumed that DSF is absent from the project site. Further, the project site is surrounded by existing development on three of its sides and no longer has connectivity to areas containing clean Delhi Sands soils, or areas subject to Aeolian processes or areas that may support a DSF population. No further actions or focused surveys are recommended.

Development of this property will not impact DSF or impede their recovery as defined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) DSF Recovery Plan (1997).

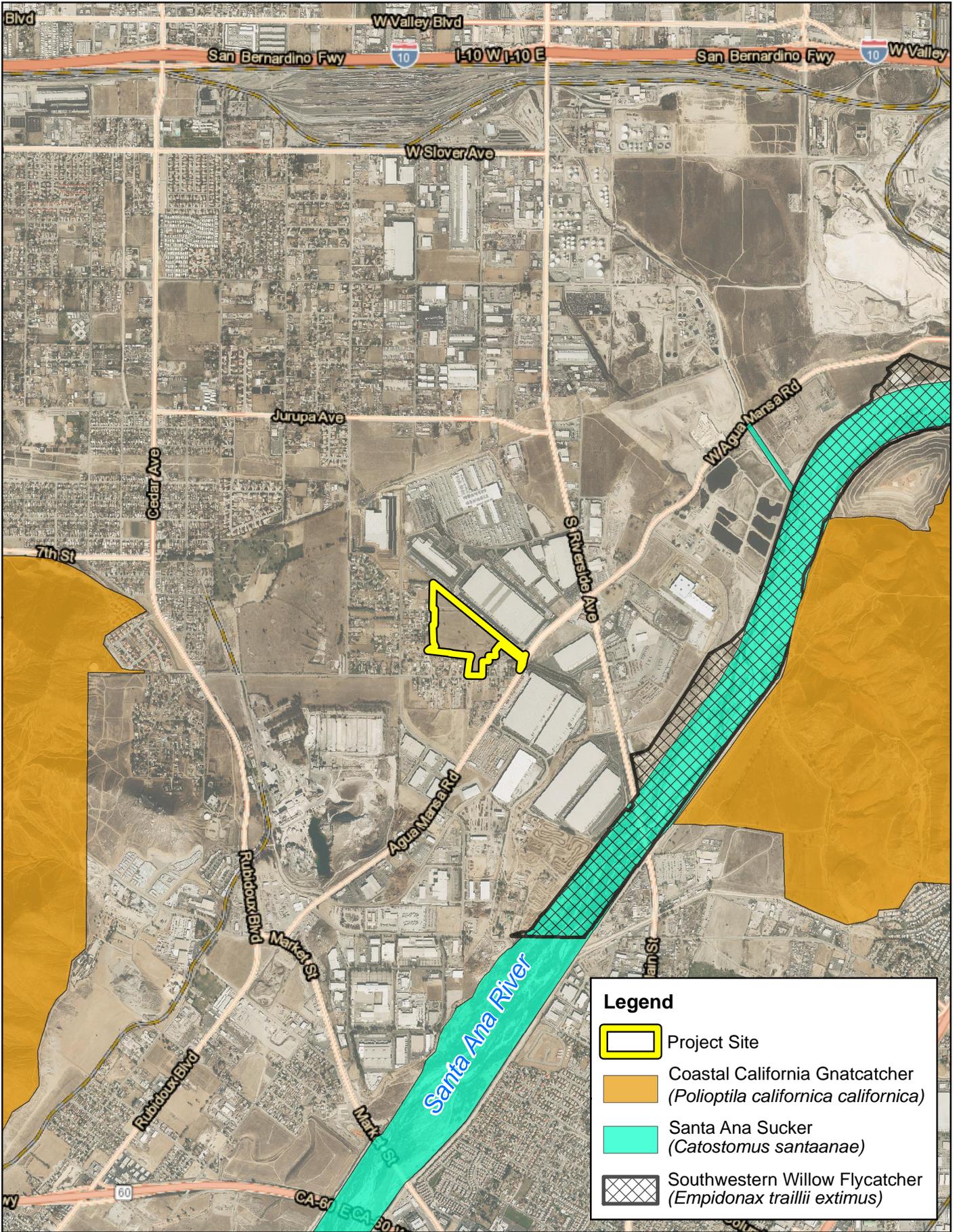
#### **4.7.3 Sensitive Plant Communities**

The CNDDDB lists three (3) sensitive habitats as being identified within the Fontana and San Bernardino South quadrangles: Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, and Southern Riparian Scrub. The project site primarily consists of heavily disturbed land that has been subject to various degrees of human disturbance. No CDFW sensitive plant communities occur within the boundaries of the project site.

### **4.8 CRITICAL HABITAT**

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, “Critical Habitat” is designated at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing. “Critical Habitat” refers to habitat or a specific geographic area that contains the elements and features that are essential for the survival and recovery of the species. In the event that a project may result in take or in adverse effects to a species’ designated Critical Habitat, the project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus (i.e. occurs on federal land, is issued federal permits [e.g. Corps Section 404 Clean Water Act permit], or receives any other federal oversight or funding). If a project does not have a federal nexus, Critical Habitat consultations are not required.

The project site is not located within designated Critical Habitat (Exhibit 7, *Critical Habitat Map*). However, the project site is located approximately 0.6 mile west of southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) Critical Habitat associated with the Santa Ana River, and 1.2 miles west and east of coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) Critical Habitat.



**Legend**

-  Project Site
-  Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Poliptila californica californica*)
-  Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)
-  Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)

AGUA MANSA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
 HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Critical Habitat**



## **Section 5      Recommendations**

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### **5.1      JURISDICTIONAL DRAINAGES**

Based on the results of the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters Report (RBF 2015), prepared under separate cover, Drainage A qualifies as waters of the United States and falls under the jurisdiction of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW. Based on a review of conceptual grading plans, the project applicant must obtain the following regulatory approvals prior to development of the project site: Corps CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permit No. 39: *Commercial and Institutional Developments*, Regional Board CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and CDFW Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

### **5.2      MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT/FISH AND GAME CODE**

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Fish and Game Code, removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from early February through August, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If ground disturbance and vegetation removal cannot occur outside of the nesting season, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three days of the start of any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500 feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, normal construction activities can occur. As part of the nesting bird clearance survey, a pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted to ensure that burrowing owl remain absent from the project site.

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is unlawful to destroy any bird's nest or any bird's eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks and owls) are protected under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. Consultation with CDFW will be required prior to the removal of any raptor nest on the project site, if found.

## Section 6      Conclusions

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On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, naturally occurring habitats from the proposed project site, reducing the suitability of the habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. The project site is limited to areas that have been subject to various types of human disturbance including illegal dumping, equestrian use, and weed abatement activities; disking and grading. No undisturbed, natural plant communities were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment. The project site consists of heavily disturbed non-native grassland plant community that is sparsely vegetated with a variety of non-native and early successional weedy plant species.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species along with the availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site has a moderate potential to support Cooper's hawk, and a low potential to support burrowing owl, coastal whiptail, lark sparrow, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, and coast horned lizard. All other special-status plant and wildlife species are presumed absent. Suitable habitat for the sensitive species determined to have the potential to occur on-site is not present and further surveys are not recommended. Based on RBF's habitat assessment, burrowing owl and DSF are presumed absent and no additional surveys are recommended. However, burrowing owl preconstruction surveys are recommended.

A single unnamed, ephemeral drainage feature was observed on the northern portion of the project site. Based on the results of the Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters Report (RBF 2015), prepared under separate cover, Drainage A was determined to exhibit a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River and ultimately the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, Drainage A qualifies as waters of the United States and falls under the jurisdiction of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW. Prior to development, the applicant will need to obtain the regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

## Section 7      References

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## **Appendix A    Site Photographs**

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**Photograph 1:** Facing north across the project site from the southern border along El Rivino Road.



**Photograph 2:** Looking at the warehouse buildings located on the northern border of the project site.



**Photograph 3:** Facing west looking at the non-native grassland plant community on the project site.



**Photograph 4:** Photo of one of the disturbed areas used for equestrian use located on the western border of the site.



**Photograph 5:** View of the project site facing southeast.



**Photograph 6:** Example of the illegal dumping that occurs on the project site. Photo was taken in the northeast corner of the site.



**Photograph 7:** Facing northeast near the eastern border of the site.



**Photograph 8:** Facing east. Notice the results of the weed abatement activities in the foreground.

**Appendix B      Potentially Occurring Sensitive  
Biological Resources**

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**Table B-1: Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<b>WILDLIFE SPECIES</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	No	<b>Moderate.</b> There is suitable foraging habitat. This species is adapted to urban environments and occurs commonly. The project site provides limited nesting habitat.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Found in pine, fir and aspen forests. They can be found hunting in forest interior and edges from sea level to near alpine areas. Can also be found in rural, suburban and agricultural areas, where they often hunt at bird feeders. Typically found in southern California in the winter months.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	Fed: None CA: <b>END/</b> CSC	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate (freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes [ <i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.]), and either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated shrublands on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ), but can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP;WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Inhabits low-elevations coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: None	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat is present on site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat is present on site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	Fed: None CA: <b>THR</b>	Typical habitat is open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grassland or suitable grain or alfalfa fields or livestock pastures.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	Fed: None CA: None	Coastal scrub dunes.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: <b>THR</b> CA: CSC	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Streams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i> pallid San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Common resident of sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. Occurs mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas. Habitats include coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers redwood and Douglas-fir habitats with nest-sites in large hollow trees and snags, especially tall, burned-out stubs.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	Fed: None CA: None	Ranges from southern California and western Arizona in the United states, southward to Baja California and western Sonora in Mexico. Species often inhabits rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert environments.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> lark sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	A common to fairly common resident in lowlands and foothills throughout much of California. Breeds only locally in southern deserts, but is somewhat more widespread in winter. Frequents sparse valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, open mixed chaparral and similar brushy habitats, and grasslands with scattered trees or shrubs.	No	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat is present on site.
<i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i> greenest tiger beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Usually found along the shores of rivers, lakes, and estuaries. Found near running water where there is fine sand and can also be found in habitat containing mud flats and alkali areas.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: <b>THR</b> CA: <b>END</b>	In California, the breeding distribution is now thought to be restricted to isolated sites in Sacramento, Amargosa, Kern, Santa Ana, and Colorado River valleys. Obligate riparian species with a primary habitat association of willow-cottonwood riparian forest.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: None CA: None	Prefers rocky areas in coastal sage and chaparral within granite or rocky outcrops. Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California from interior Ventura Co. south.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher	Fed: None CA: CSC	Uncommon to common, summer resident in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats below 9,000 ft throughout California exclusive of the deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland valleys and basins. Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: CSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	Fed: None CA: None	Occurs in open fields and meadows dominated by milkweed. In winter, species can be found on the coast of southern California in eucalyptus groves and at high altitudes in central Mexico.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	Fed: None CA: None	Common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: CSC	Primarily found in Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidian upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b>	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	Fed: None CA: WL	Nest in forested openings, edges, and along rivers across northern North America. Found in open forests, grasslands, and especially coastal areas with flocks of small songbirds or shorebirds.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: CSC	Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 40 cm.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in white fir ( <i>Abies concolor</i> ) and Jeffrey pine ( <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> ) mixed conifer forests with black oak ( <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> ) components at higher elevations. Use cavities in large trees, snags, and logs for cover. Habitats are typically mature, dense conifer forest in close proximity to riparian areas.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END/FP</b>	Permanent resident of the semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges surrounding the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the Coast Ranges from Santa Clara Co. south to Los Angeles Co., the Transverse Ranges, Tehachapi Mts., and southern Sierra Nevada. Forages over wide areas of open rangelands, roots on cliffs and in large trees and snags.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment. It winters south the Central America.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat is present on site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Ranges southward from Los Angeles County to the Mexican border, generally west of the desert. Inhabits mesas and valleys along the Pacific slope of the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges in southwestern California and extreme northwestern Baja California, Mexico.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: CSC	Occurs on loose sandy soils that support sparse coastal sage scrub, grassland, and ruderal habitats.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	<b>Low.</b> Marginal habitat is present on site.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: <b>THR</b> CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	Fed: None CA: CSC	Summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats throughout the state. Uses valley foothill and montane hardwood, valley foothill and montane hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Also occurs in coniferous habitats, including closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: <b>THR</b> CA: CSC	Found mainly near ponds in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streamsides with plant cover. Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Occurs along the coast ranges from Mendocino County south and in portions of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades ranges.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: None	DSF habitat is limited to areas that include Delhi fine sand, an aeolian (wind-deposited) soil type. The highest density of DSF have been found in habitat that includes a variety of plants including California buckwheat, California croton, deerweed, and telegraph weed.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: CSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> red-breasted sapsucker	Fed: None CA: None	An uncommon to fairly common, yearlong or summer resident in openly wooded, mountainous parts of California. In southern California, an uncommon summer resident locally in the higher mountains. Preferred nesting habitats include montane riparian, aspen, montane hardwood-conifer, mixed conifer, and red fir, especially near meadows, clearings, lakes, and slow-moving streams.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: None CA: None	Typical habitats include valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, and, in southern California, desert riparian, palm oasis, pinyon-juniper, and lower montane habitats. Nearby herbaceous habitats often used for feeding. Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i> black-chinned sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	Breeds locally and uncommonly in foothills bordering Central Valley and commonly on arid mountain sloped of southern CA. Occurs mostly on sloping ground in mixed chaparral, chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and similar brushy habitats.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis ssp.</i> south coast garter snake	Fed: None CA: CSC	Utilizes a variety of habitats including forests, mixed woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and farmlands. Often found near ponds, marshes, or streams.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present. The site does not contain the large sections of riparian forest that this species prefers.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> yellow-headed blackbird	Fed: None CA: None	Nests in fresh emergent wetland with dense vegetation and deep water, often along borders of lakes or ponds. Forages in emergent wetland and moist, open areas, especially cropland and muddy shores of lacustrine habitat. Restricted distribution in Central Valley in winter, occurring mainly in the western portion.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<b>PLANT SPECIES</b>				
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 558 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i> western spleenwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in rocky soil within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 591 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Astragalus hornii var. hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in lake margins in playas, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 197 to 2,789 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire. Found at elevations ranging from 459 to 6,299 feet. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Grows in coastal prairie, lake margins, valley and foothill grassland habitat. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,051 feet. Blooming period is from May to September.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,100 feet. Blooming period ranges from April to September.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 99 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Peninsular spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in granitic soils within alluvial fan, chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,234 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in freshwater marshes and swamps. Grows at elevations ranging from 49 to 919 feet. Blooming period is from July to October.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet. Blooming period is from April to November.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes. Found at elevations ranging from 1,181 to 2,690 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 299 to 2,001 feet. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Prefers granitic and sandy soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,429 to 5,577 feet. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs in marshes, swamps, and on damp river banks. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 5,495 feet. Blooming period is from August to October.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities. Found at elevations ranging from 230 to 2,657 feet. Blooming period is from February to September.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 2,904 feet. Blooming period is from January to July.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Habitats include coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 443 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from March to April.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Prefers sandy soils within coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from May to June.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, swamps, and wetlands. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 1,083 feet. Blooming period is from April to October.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Found in riparian woodland and other riparian habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 213 to 984 feet. Blooming period is from February to April.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,625 feet. Blooming period is from January to April.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Habitat includes chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, plays, and mojavean desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 5,020 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Prefers cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Can be found growing near ditches, streams, and springs within these habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 7 to 6,693 feet. Blooming period is from July to November.	No	<b>Presumed absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present on site.
<b>Sensitive Habitats</b>				
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within broad washes of sandy alluvial drainages that carry rainfall runoff sporadically in winter and spring, but remain relatively dry through the remainder of the year. Is restricted to drainages and floodplains with very sandy substrates that have a dearth of decomposed plant material. These areas do not develop into riparian woodland or scrub due to the limited water resources and scouring by occasional floods.	No	<b>Absent</b>
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Dominated by cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> sp.) and willow ( <i>Salix</i> sp.) trees and shrubs. Considered to be an early successional stage as both species are known to germinate almost exclusively on recently deposited or exposed alluvial soils.	No	<b>Absent</b>
Southern Riparian Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Riparian zones dominated by small trees or shrubs, lacking taller riparian trees.	No	<b>Absent</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal**  
 END- Federal Endangered  
 THR- Federal Threatened

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California**  
 END- California Endangered  
 CSC- California Species of Concern  
 WL- Watch List  
 FP- California Fully Protected

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank**  
 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere  
 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common

**Threat Ranks**  
 0.1- Seriously threatened in California  
 0.2- Moderately threatened in California  
 0.3- Not very threatened in California

- Elsewhere
- 4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

## **Appendix C    Flora and Fauna Compendium**

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Table C-1: Plant Species

PLANT SPECIES	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia redolens</i> *	Trailing acacia
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Spanish lotus
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild oats
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	Red brome
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	Pigweed
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	Dove weed
<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	Coyote gourd
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	Umbrella sedge
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimson weed
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i> var. <i>ciliaris</i> *	Southern crab grass
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Brittlebush
<i>Ericameria</i> sp.	Goldenbush
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Red stemmed filaree
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	Eucalyptus
<i>Festuca perennis</i> *	Italian rye grass
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	Short podded mustard
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Horehound
<i>Melilotus indicus</i> *	Annual yellow sweetclover
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Tree tobacco
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Dallis grass
<i>Persicaria marculosa</i> *	Willow weed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English plantain
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	Rabbitsfoot grass
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Basket bush
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Black elderberry
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian peppertree
<i>Schismus</i> sp.*	Mediterranean grass
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i> *	Mediterranean Rocket
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas' nightshade
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Water speedwell

Table C-2: Wildlife Species

WILDLIFE SPECIES	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	White-throated swift
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western wood pewee
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded oriole
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow
<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	European starling
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>	Western side-blotched lizard
<i>Vermivora celata lutescens</i>	Orange-crowned warbler
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove

\* Non-native species