



**General Biological Resources Assessment
Mt. Baldy Resort Project
San Bernardino County, California**

Mt. Baldy, California, USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Section 19, Township 2 North and Range 7 West
Assessor's Parcel Number: 353-151-18

Prepared for:
Spectrum Surveying & Engineering
8905 W. Post Road, Suite 100
Los Vegas, Nevada 89148

Contact: Randi Newton
909.944.5471

Prepared by:
FirstCarbon Solutions
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602
714.508.4100

Author/Biologist: Scott Crawford, Senior Scientist

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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A biological resources survey report was conducted to document the existing biological conditions and to analyze potential impacts to sensitive biological resources within the proposed Mt. Baldy Resort Project, located in the unincorporated community of Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California. Totalling 0.4 acre, the proposed project survey area includes the cellular communication facility, a dirt access road with a 20-foot-wide right-of-way, plus a 100-foot buffer surrounding the proposed cellular communication facility and dirt access road. For the purposes of this report, the proposed project begins at Mt. Baldy Road and follows the entire length of the existing dirt access road leading up to the proposed tower location. The project site is located within a single parcel containing 17.56 acres.

Construction of the cellular communication facility will remove approximately 0.02 acre of Riversidean sage scrub and 0.01 acre of scrub oak chaparral for a total impact area of 0.03 acre. The remaining 0.37 acre of the survey area will include the existing dirt access road, which will only require minimal clearing to accommodate construction equipment and the rest of the 100-foot buffer area, which will remain undisturbed. The remaining 17.16 acres within the project parcel (not a part of this biological resources assessment) will remain completely undisturbed.

Focused surveys are typically recommended for sensitive plant and wildlife species that are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened and have moderate to high potential to occur on the project site. The site contains no suitable habitat for any federally or state-listed threatened or endangered species. The project site does contain suitable habitat for four sensitive plant species (Plummer's mariposa lily, Hall's monardella, Rock Creek broomrape, and Greata's aster) and four sensitive wildlife species (Nelson's big horn sheep, California mountain kingsnake, desert woodrat, and hoary bat). Due to the small project site, impacts to any of these eight species are not likely to be considered a significant. The proposed project is not located within any United States Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat.

The project site contains suitable nesting habitat for avian species that occur in shrubs; therefore, the proposed project will require a pre-construction nesting bird survey prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbance during the nesting season, which is typically from mid-February to the end of August.

The proposed project is not located within a wildlife movement corridor; therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any wildlife movement corridors.

No jurisdictional waters or wetlands are present on the project site; therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any jurisdictional waters or wetlands.

Although the project survey area contains numerous oaks, fir, and bay trees, the proposed project impacts are limited to shrub and chaparral habitat only. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any mature native trees. In addition, the proposed project is also not expected to be in conflict with any municipal codes or policies under the San Bernardino County General Plan.

The project site is not located within any Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) or Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs); therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any HCPs or NCCPs.

SECTION 2: PROJECT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

At the request of the Spectrum Surveying & Engineering, FirstCarbon Solutions conducted a biological resources survey to document the existing conditions within the 0.4-acre Mt. Baldy Resort project site, hereafter referred to as the project site or site. This biological resource survey includes the project site and a 100-foot buffer area surrounding the site, hereafter referred to as survey area. The survey area is approximately 3.70 acres and is located in the unincorporated community of Mt. Baldy, San Bernardino County, California. This report provides a detailed description of existing conditions and an analysis of potential impacts to biological resources based on current project plans.

2.1 - Project Site Location

The project site is regionally located north of State Route (SR) 210, south of SR-138, east of SR-39, and west of Interstate 15 (Exhibit 1). It is depicted on the Mt. Baldy, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, within Section 19 Township 2 North, and Range 7 West (Exhibit 2). The site is specifically located north of Glendora Ridge Road, south of Ice House Canyon Trail, east of Mt. Baldy Road, and west of Iron Gate Road (Exhibit 3). The site is located within a single Assessor's Parcel Number: 353-151-18. The proposed project is completely contained within the single-residential parcel and is not located within the Angeles National Forest.

2.2 - Project Description

The proposed project entails the development of a 45-foot mono-pine and an unmanned telecommunications facility within a 900-square-foot lease area on a 17.56 acres property (Exhibit 4). The project will require minor improvements to the existing dirt access road. At this time, the proposed project is anticipated to consist of:

- Twelve panel antennas mounted on a 45-foot mono-pine.
- 12-foot 4-inch by 18 foot block building
- 8-foot chain linked fence with a 4-foot wide gate
- 30 kW generator mounted on a 5-foot by 8-foot concrete pad
- Two GPS antennas

A minimal amount of ground disturbance and vegetation removal is required to level the project site in order to construct the block wall and concrete pad for the equipment. A 60-foot long trench will be constructed to connect the telecommunication and electrical lines to the facility. Minimal clearing may be required to improve the dirt access road, but will not likely require any additional grading.

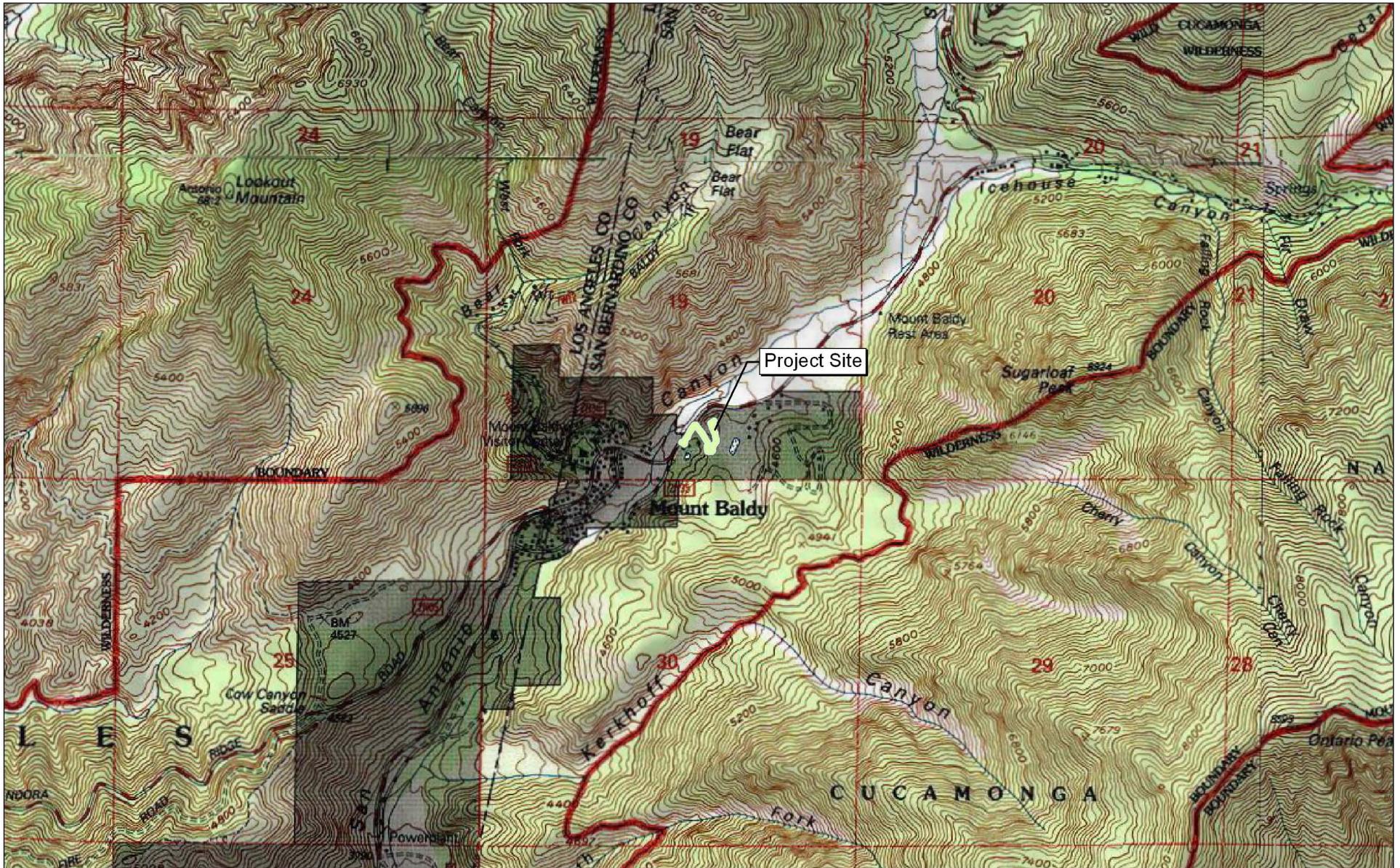
2.3 - Property Description

The project site is located on a privately owned parcel located immediately east of Mr. Baldy Road. The parcel is an irregular polygon approximately 1,300 feet in length and 950 feet at the longest width. The southwest corner of the project site is at road grade and increases in elevation to the east and northeast. The current land use within the property includes a private facility for trout fishing in human-made ponds. For the purposes of this report, the proposed project begins at Mt. Baldy Road and follows the entire length of the existing access road leading up to the tower location. A single dirt access road originates at the northern end of the Trout Pools Facility parking area. The dirt access road terminates west of the project site, just before an 80-foot cliff on the property's northwest corner. The project site is located at the top of a ridgeline in the northern portion of the property. There is a slight downward slope to the east along the eastern boundary. The southeastern corner of the property increases in elevation. The majority of the property is relatively undeveloped with the exception of the Trout Pools Facility and associated maintenance buildings and water tanks. The property is located along the upper terrace of San Antonio Creek and associated with its own watershed. The project site is located along a ridgeline and only receives moisture during storm events and receives no additional upstream flows. The project site is located within a single parcel containing 17.56 acres. The project survey area consists of the 20-foot-wide project right-of-way plus a 100-foot buffer surrounding the project site.

2.4 - Regulatory Framework

Potential impacts to biological resources on the project site were analyzed based upon the environmental policies and regulations discussed in Appendix D, including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Biotic Resources Overlay Map, Development Code (Chapter 82.11 and Chapter 88.01), and General Plan, Section V Conservation. These regulations are enforced by federal and state agencies such as the USFWS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW),¹ and the County of San Bernardino.

¹ Effective January 1, 2013, the California Department of Fish and Game was renamed the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.



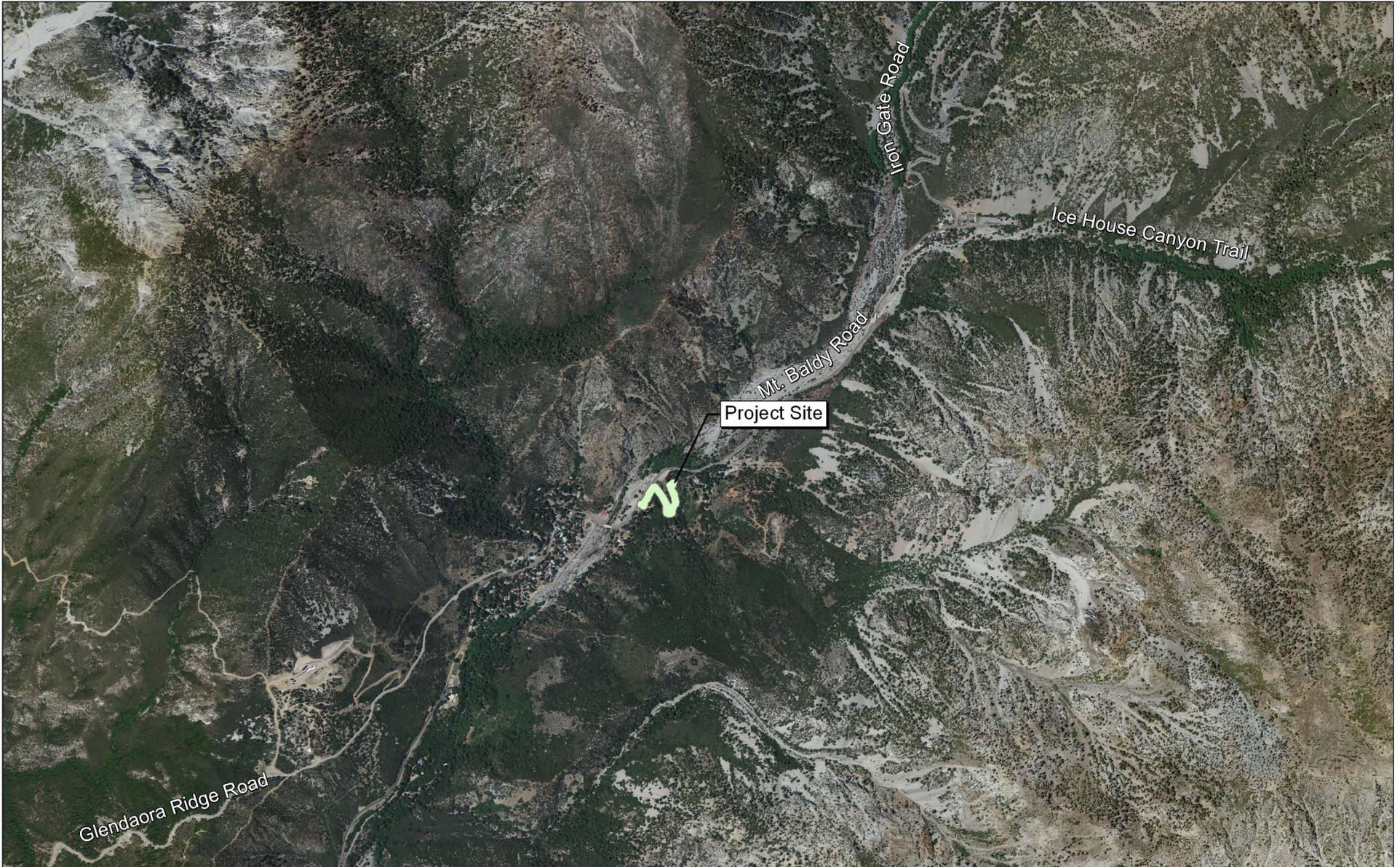
Source: TOPO! USGS Cucamonga Peak (1996), Mount San Antonio (1995), Mt. Baldy (1995), and Telegraph Peak (1996), CA 7.5' DRG.



37431301 • 03/2013 | 2_local_topo.mxd

Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING • MT. BALDY RESORT PROJECT
GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



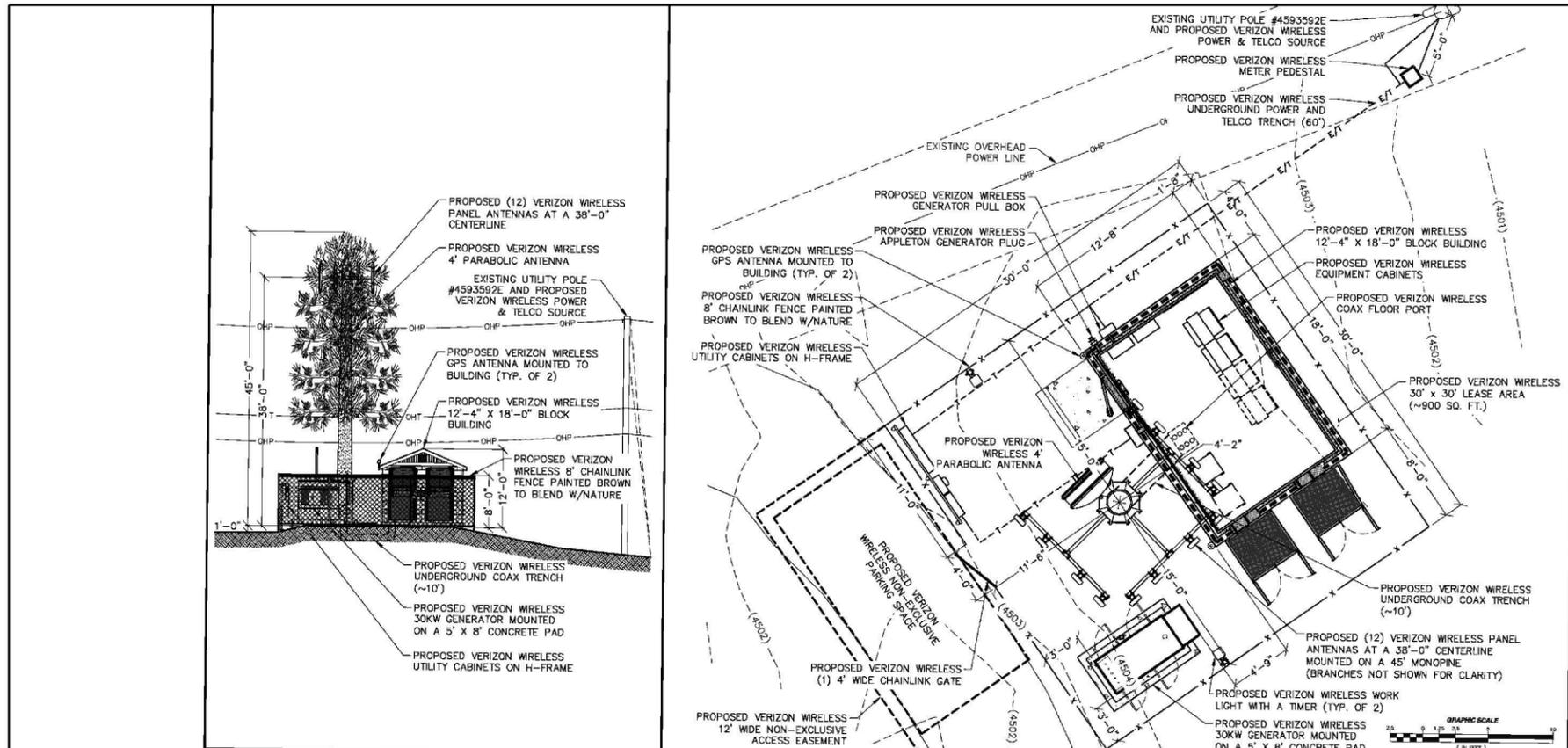
Source: NAIP Aerial Imagery 2009.



37431301 • 03/2013 | 3_local_aerial.mxd

Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

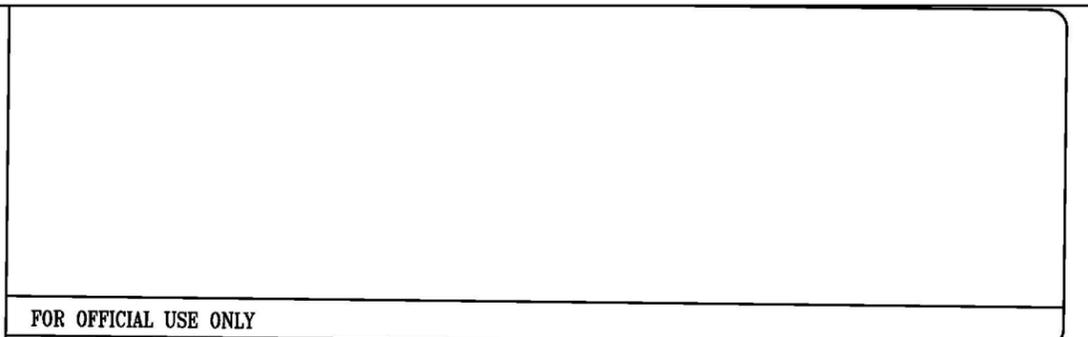
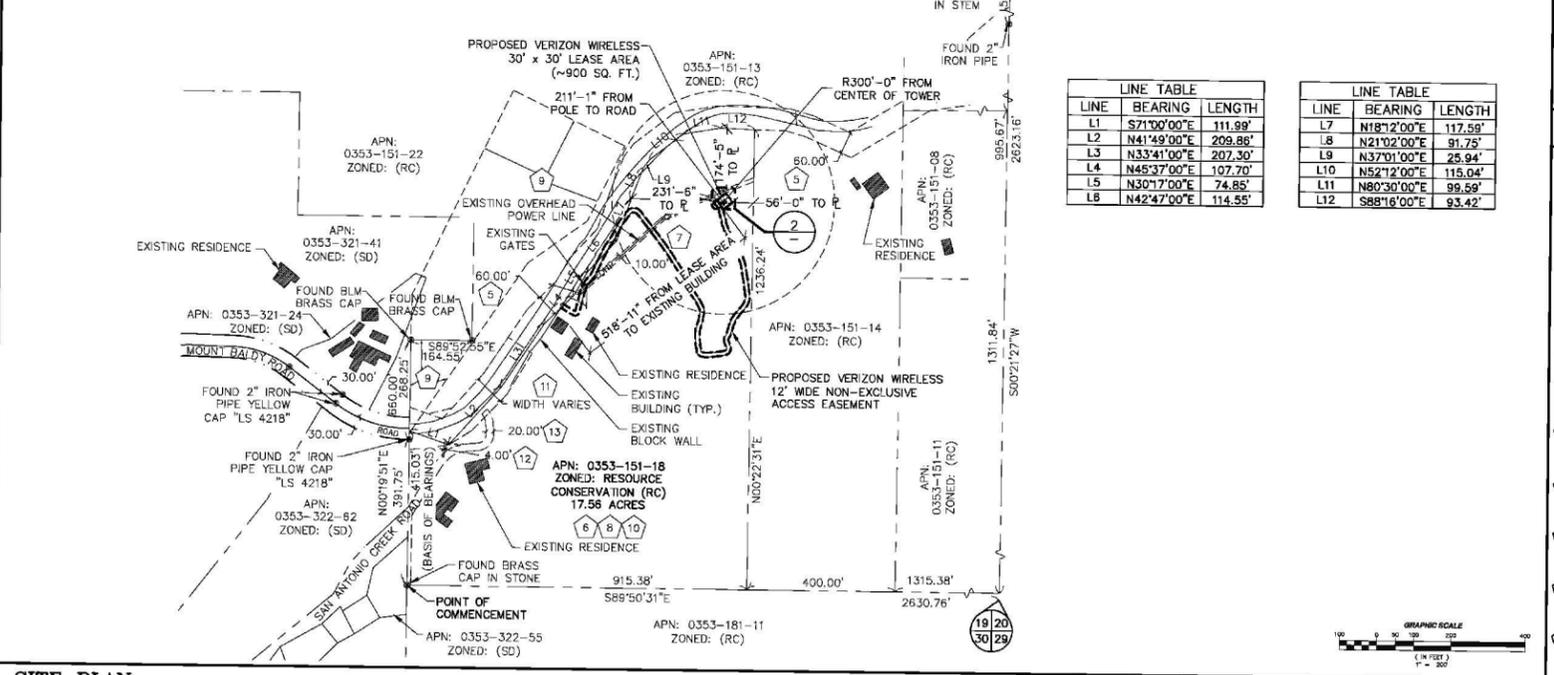
SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING • MT. BALDY RESORT PROJECT
GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE: 1" = 10' 3

SITE DETAIL SCALE: 1" = 5' 2

NOTE: NO EXISTING VEGETATION APPEARING TO BE ENDANGERED OR PROTECTED PER LIST PROVIDED IS TO BE REMOVED. MOST VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED IS DEAD BRUSH



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EQUIPMENT LOCATION: OUTDOOR INDOOR
 EQUIPMENT SHELTER: YES NO
 ANTENNA LOCATION: NEW MONOPOLE SELF SUPPORT TOWER EXISTING MONOPOLE ROOF TOP EXISTING TOWER OTHER: NEW MONOPOLE

VICINITY MAP N.T.S. **PROJECT INFORMATION**

APPLICANT/LESSEE VERIZON WIRELESS 15505 SAND CANYON AVENUE BUILDING D-104 IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92618 (949) 266-7000	APPLICANT REP. SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING 8390 MAPLE PLACE SUITE 110 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CALIFORNIA 91730 RANDI NEWTON PHONE: (909) 944-5471 FAX: (909) 944-5971	CIVIL ENGINEER SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING 8905 W POST RD., SUITE 100 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89148 CHRIS WENER PHONE: (702) 367-7705 FAX: (702) 367-8733
PROPERTY INFORMATION OWNER: ALAN AND ALICE BESCOBY 801 SAN ANTONIO CREEK RD. MT. BALDY, CALIFORNIA 91759 ALAN AND ALICE BESCOBY (909) 981-9852 0353-151-18	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER: SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING 8905 W POST RD., SUITE 100 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89148 DEREK G. STEFUREAC (702) 367-7705	ENGINEER: SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING 8905 W POST RD., SUITE 100 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89148 CHRIS WENER PHONE: (702) 367-7705 FAX: (702) 367-8733
CONTACT: APN: 0353-151-18 STREET ADDRESS: 801 SAN ANTONIO CREEK RD. MT. BALDY, CALIFORNIA 91759 CURRENT ZONING: SD-SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT/RESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE AND TROUT FISHING PONDS OVERLAY DISTRICT: 4 AREA OF PROPERTY: FS1-MODERATE-HIGH LANDSLIDE AREA 17.56 ACRE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION: 900± SQ. FT. LOT COVERAGE MAX. PER LUD: NONE REQUIRED LOT COVERAGE PROPOSED: 900± SQ. FT. LATITUDE: 34° 14' 22.85424" N LONGITUDE: 117° 39' 07.66227" W AMSL: 4354.377 FEET JURISDICTION: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY OCCUPANCY TYPE: S-2 CONSTRUCTION TYPE: V-B	SURVEYOR: SPECTRUM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING 8905 W POST RD., SUITE 100 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89148 CHRIS WENER PHONE: (702) 367-7705 FAX: (702) 367-8733	UTILITIES: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON 287 TENNESSEE STREET REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA 92345 (909) 224-4170 VERIZON TELEPHONE 295 NORTH SUNRISE WAY PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA 92262 (760) 778-3811

REVISIONS

REV:	DATE/BY:	REVISION DESCRIPTION:
0	06/08/12 R.S.	90% ZONING
1	06/21/12 T.R.	100% ZONING
2	08/09/12 D.S.	ZONING REVISIONS

SITE BUILDER:

15505 SAND CANYON AVE.
BUILDING D-104
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92618

ENGINEER:

8905 W POST RD., SUITE 100
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89148
PH. (702) 367-7705
FAX (702) 367-8733

CONSULTANT:

PROJECT SUMMARY

DESCRIPTION:
INSTALLATION OF (12) PANEL ANTENNAS AT 38' CENTERLINE MOUNTED ON A PROPOSED 45' MONOPOLE. INSTALLATION OF A 12'-4" X 18' BLOCK BUILDING. INSTALLATION OF AN 8' CHAINLINK FENCE WITH A 4' WIDE GATE. INSTALLATION OF A 30KW GENERATOR MOUNTED ON A 5' X 8' CONCRETE PAD. INSTALLATION OF (2) GPS ANTENNAS.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
BEING A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER (SW 1/4) OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF SECTION 19, TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 7 WEST, S.B.B.&M., SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER (SE 1/4) OF SAID SECTION 19; THENCE ALONG THE WESTERLY LINE THERE OF NORTH 00°19'51" EAST, 660.00 FEET; THENCE DEPARTING SAID WESTERLY LINE, SOUTH 89°52'55" EAST, 184.55 FEET; THENCE

EASEMENT:
ONLY THOSE EXCEPTION(S) LISTED IN TITLE REPORT NO. 00072608-993-SS1, DATED MAY 10, 2012, PREPARED BY TICOR TITLE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, WHICH ARE NOT SOLELY FINANCIAL IN NATURE AND WHICH REFERENCE A DOCUMENT CONTAINING A SUFFICIENT LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF AREAS AFFECTED BY SAID DOCUMENT WERE CONSIDERED FOR THIS SURVEY AND RE-LISTED BELOW. ITEM NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO ITEMS NUMBERS IN SAID TITLE REPORT.

① EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ② EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ③ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ④ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ⑤ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
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 ⑩ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ⑪ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...
 ⑫ EASEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED BROWN BELLY AND NORTH HEMLOCK, HEREIN AS SHOWN IN A DOCUMENT...

SITE INFO:

SITE NAME:
MT. BALDY RESORT

SITE ADDRESS:
801 SAN ANTONIO CREEK RD.
MT. BALDY, CALIFORNIA 91759

SHEET TITLE:
CUP APPLICATION FOR UNMANNED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

DRAWING INFO:

DRAWN BY: R. SAN JUAN	CHK: M. CEPALU	APV: C. WENER	DATE: 08/09/12
---------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

SHEET NUMBER:

Source: Spectrum Surveying and Engineering 2012

SECTION 3: LITERATURE REVIEW/CONSULTATION

The literature review provides a baseline from which to evaluate the biological resources potentially occurring on the project site, as well as the surrounding area. As part of the literature review, FirstCarbon Solutions examined existing environmental documentation for the project site and local vicinity. This documentation included biological studies for the area; literature pertaining to habitat requirements of special-status species potentially occurring in the vicinity of the site; as well as federal register listings, protocols, and species data provided by the USFWS and CDFG. These and other documents are listed in Section 10, References.

3.1.1 - Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

FirstCarbon Solutions reviewed current USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map(s) and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the project site and immediate vicinity. Information obtained from the review of the topographic maps included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations. Aerial photographs provide an aerial perspective of the most current site conditions with regard to onsite and offsite land use, plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors.

3.1.2 - Soil Surveys

Many sensitive plant species have a limited distribution based exclusively on soil type. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has published soil surveys that describe the soil series that occur within a particular area. A soil series is a group of soils with similar profiles. These profiles include major horizons with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics. These series are further subdivided into soil mapping units, which provide specific information regarding soil characteristics. Pertinent USDA soil survey maps were reviewed to determine the existing soil mapping units within the project site and to establish if soil conditions onsite are suitable for any sensitive plant species.

3.1.3 - Sensitive Species Database Search

FirstCarbon Solutions compiled a list of threatened, endangered, and otherwise sensitive species previously recorded to occur near the project site. The most recent version of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was queried for the Cucamonga Peak, Mount San Antonio, Mt. Baldy, and Telegraph Peak 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles on February 18, 2013 to create a list of special status plant communities, plant species, and wildlife species. In addition, the California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory was also reviewed for additional sensitive plants that may not have been recorded in the CNDDDB (Appendix D)

The CNDDDB Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database along with ArcGIS software were used to determine the distance between known recorded occurrences of sensitive species and the proposed project site.

3.1.4 - Informal Agency Consultation/Local Biological Expert Consultation

Regulatory agencies responsible for commenting on the proposed project including California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were contacted for a list sensitive plant and wildlife species that may potentially occur within the project site. Representatives from each agency include Robin Maloney-Rames with CDFW and Karin Cleary-Rose with USFWS. Initial contact with each regulatory agent was on February 19, 2013. In addition Tim Krantz, a local expert in biological resources was also contacted on February 28, 2013. In addition, communication from local residents was also reviewed to understand the local concerns.

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY

Analysis of the biological resources associated with the project site began with a thorough review of relevant literature followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey. The primary objective of the survey is to document existing site conditions and determine the potential presence of sensitive biological resources.

For the purpose of this report, sensitive species refers to all species formally listed as threatened and/or endangered under the ESA and CESA, California Species of Special Concern, designated as Fully Protected by CDFG; given a status of 1A, 1B, or 2 by CNPS; or designated as sensitive by city, county, or other regional planning documents. Federal and state listed threatened and/or endangered species are legally protected under the ESA. The remaining species mentioned above have no direct legal protection, but require an analysis of the significance of potential impacts under CEQA Guidelines.

4.1 - Reconnaissance-Level Field Survey

FirstCarbon Solutions biologist Scott Crawford conducted the reconnaissance-level field survey on February 6, 2013 from 1100 to 1300 hours. Weather conditions during the field survey include a temperature of 52 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and winds between 1 and 2 miles per hour. The last measurable rain event took place on January 28, 2013 (0.3 inch).

Special attention was paid to sensitive habitats or those areas potentially supporting sensitive floral and faunal species.

The reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on foot during daylight hours. The object of the survey was not to extensively search for every species occurring within the project site, but to ascertain general site conditions and identify potentially suitable habitat areas for various sensitive plant and wildlife species. Sensitive or unusual biological resources identified during the literature review were ground-truthed during the reconnaissance-level survey for mapping accuracy.

The reconnaissance-level survey was conducted during the winter and many of the local annual plants and wildlife species would not be observable at this time of year. However, the goal of the reconnaissance-level survey is to document the vegetation communities and assess the habitat for the potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. There was no snow cover at the time of the survey, which made identifying the vegetation communities within the project site possible, even during the winter. Many of the shrubs and perennial herbs were identifiable during the survey.

An additional survey was conducted on March 20, 2013 to document an existing ponded area located approximately 450 feet to southeast of the proposed cell tower, within the adjacent privately owned parcel. This area was not included in the original survey.

4.1.1 - Plant Community Mapping

Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and recent aerial photography. These communities were classified according to Holland's "Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California" (1986 and 1996 update) and cross-referenced with CDFG's Natural Communities List (2003). Modifications were made by FirstCarbon Solution's biologists where appropriate. Acreages for each plant community are included as part of the discussion's heading as well as in the discussion.

4.1.2 - Plant Species

Common plant species observed during the reconnaissance-level survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook. Uncommon and less familiar plants were identified offsite using taxonomical guides. A list of all species observed on the project site was compiled from the survey data, shown in Appendix B. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows Hickman (1993). Common plant names, when not available from Hickman (1993), were taken from other regionally specific references. In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species for the first reference only.

4.1.3 - Wildlife Species

Wildlife species detected during the reconnaissance-level survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded in a field notebook. Notations were made regarding suitable habitat for those sensitive species determined to potentially occur within the project site. Appropriate field guides were used to assist with species identification during surveys. Common names of wildlife species are standard; however, scientific names are provided immediately following common names for the first reference only. Appendix B lists all wildlife species observed or detected on the site during the survey.

4.1.4 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Prior to conducting the site visit, FirstCarbon Solutions biologist reviewed USGS topographic maps and aerial photography to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies. In general, all surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS maps and linear patches of vegetation expected to exhibit evidence of flows are considered potentially subject to state and federal regulatory authority as "waters of the US and/or state." A preliminary assessment was conducted to determine if a formal delineation of waters of the U.S. or State is necessary, based on the location of the existing drainage and limits of project-related grading activities. Based on this assessment, there are no jurisdictional waters within the project site and immediate vicinity and no formal delineation is necessary.

4.1.5 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat, separating different populations of a single species. Corridors effectively act as links between these populations.

The project site was evaluated for evidence of a wildlife movement corridor. However, the scope of the biological resources study did not include a formal wildlife movement corridor study utilizing track plates, camera stations, scent stations, or snares. The focus of this study was to determine if the alteration of current land use on the site will have significant impacts on the regional movement of wildlife. These conclusions are based on the information compiled from the literature review, including, aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps, and resource maps for the vicinity, the field survey, and knowledge of desired topography and resource requirements for wildlife potentially utilizing the project site and vicinity.

SECTION 5: GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 - Environmental Setting

The project site consists of an approximately 0.4 acre that contains Scrub Oak Chaparral, Disturbed Areas, Developed Areas, Canyon Live Oak Forest, and Riversidean Sage Scrub. In an attempt to understand the surrounding habitat, an additional 100-foot buffer surrounding the project site was also surveyed and is hereafter referred to as the survey area. The survey area is 3.7 acres and contains the same five vegetation communities listed above in the project site.

The project site is located at the top of a small hill immediately adjacent to the Mt. Baldy Trout Pools facility. The hill has a steep cliff along the western edge. The dirt access road contains recently disturbed areas adjacent to canyon live oak forest, scrub oak chaparral, and Riversidean sage scrub. Existing land uses surrounding the site include undeveloped open space to the north and south and sparse rural development to the east and west including residential and commercial development. The existing Trout Pools facility and Mt. Baldy Resort are located to the southwest.

The project site is relatively undisturbed, but has been burned in several fires over the past decade. The existing dirt access road is maintained by the local utility company on a regular basis. Access to the site is from Mt. Baldy Road southwest of the project site. The site is accessed through a locked gate at the northern end of the Trout Pools Facility parking lot.

5.1.1 - Topographic Features

The project site is located along the eastern side of San Antonio Canyon. The site is located on a relatively flat area approximately 140 feet above the canyon floor. There is an 80 cliff along the northern edge of the project site. A 1,600-foot long dirt access road meanders up the southern side of the hill with a few switchbacks to access the project site. The project site is at an elevation of 1,368 meters (m) (4,490 feet [ft]) above mean sea level. The dirt access road begins at an elevation of 1,326 m (4,352 ft) above mean sea level.

5.1.2 - Soils

The project site is located within the Angeles Forest Soil Survey map prepared by the USDA. The soil within the survey area consists of Haploxerolls-Riverwash Association along the downhill portion of the dirt access road and Winthrop Family, Very Stony-Lithic Xerothents-Rock Outcrop Association along the project site and the uphill portion of the access road (Exhibit 5).

5.2 - Plant Communities

The survey area contains five individual plant communities (Exhibit 6). The project site is located within Riversidean sage scrub and scrub oak chaparral. The remainder of the survey area contains a disturbed access road with a canyon live oak forest canopy cover. The access road begins at the northern end of a paved parking area for the existing Trout Pools facility. Representative photos of the communities can be found in Appendix A. The Holland Classification Code and survey area

acreage follows the plant community designation below. The specific project site acreage is discussed in the narrative.

5.2.1 - Urban/Developed (12000) (0.47 Acre)

Urban/Developed areas generally include those areas that have been permanently altered from a natural state with no change of natural revegetation. Typically, these areas include residential/commercial development, paved areas, and artificially landscaped areas. The survey area contains one large urban/developed area associated with Mt. Baldy Road and the adjacent paved parking area for the Trout Pools Facility. Asphalt and/or concrete covers the ground in these areas with no native or non-native vegetation. A total of 0.02 acre of urban/developed area is within the project site.

5.2.2 - Disturbed (11300) (0.57 Acre)

Disturbed areas generally include all forms of human or natural disturbance (such as fires or landslides) that temporarily remove all vegetation. These areas are typically disked, graded, mowed, or are the result of a natural disturbance. The project site contains three different disturbed areas. The first area is located at the base of the hill adjacent to the project site is within a workspace area adjacent to the existing Trout Pools Facility. This area lacks vegetation, but does have a leaf litter cover from the nearby oak trees. The second area is located immediately adjacent to a small storage building located at the end of the first switchback on the way up the dirt access road to the project site. This area also lacks vegetation. The third area is the dirt road used to access the project site. This area contains mostly rocks with a few areas that contain some emergent vegetation. The only identifiable plant species present within the disturbed areas is the miniature lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*). Other weedy species may also be present within the access road, but were not identifiable during the site visit. A total of 0.23 acre of disturbed area is within the project site.

5.2.3 - Canyon Live Oak Forest (81320) (1.63 Acres)

Canyon Live Oak Forest is generally similar to Coast Live Oak Forest (81310), but usually denser and not so tall. Dominated by canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), this a broadleaved sclerophyllous plant community typically forms forests with little understory with trees up to 20 m. tall in canyons or on north-facing slopes, and low, chaparral-like stands less than 10 m. tall on south-facing slopes. Trees often have multiple trunks, probably from crown sprouting after fires.

This plant community occurs along both sides of the dirt access road and forms a complete canopy over the road. Characteristic species observed within the plant community include canyon live oak, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). A total of 0.13 acre of Canyon Live Oak Forest is within the project site.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. USDA Soils Data, Angeles National Forest Area, California



37431301 • 03/2013 | 5_Soils_Map.mxd



Exhibit 5 USDA Soils Map

5.2.4 - Riversidean Sage Scrub (32700) (0.36 Acre)

Riversidean sage scrub generally consists of open shrub habitat dominated by coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and red brome (*Bromus rubens*), each with at least 20 percent cover. Typically, this plant community is found on xeric sites such as steep slopes, severely drained soils, or clays that release stored soil moisture only slowly.

This plant community is located at the ridgeline of the project site and is surrounded by dense stands of scrub oak chaparral. The Riversidean sage scrub on site is not typical for this area. It is highly likely that the plant community on site is a result of many years of significant brush fires. The vegetation community within the project site is dominated by California buckwheat and linear leaf goldenbush (*Ericameria linearifolia*), with an occasional our Lord's candle (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*) and yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*). Riversidean sage scrub is the closest match for this plant community based on the Holland Classification System. A total of 0.02 acre of Riversidean sage scrub is within the project site.

5.2.5 - Scrub Oak Chaparral (37900) (0.67 Acre)

Scrub oak chaparral generally occurs on dry, often rocky slopes, below 5,000 feet from Tehama County south through the southern California mountains to Baja California. This plant community occurs along the ridgeline and is immediately adjacent to the Canyon Live Oak Forest. There are several patches of this plant community along the upper portions of the disturbed access road.

The scrub oak chaparral plant community is a dense evergreen chaparral dominated by scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), birch-leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), and chaparral whitethorn (*Ceanothus leucodermis*). A total of 0.01 acre of Scrub Oak Chaparral is within the project site.

5.3 - Wildlife

The plant community discussed above provides habitat for a number of local wildlife species. Wildlife activity was moderate during the field survey and consisted mostly of avian (bird) species. The following are brief discussions of wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey, separated into taxonomic groups. Each discussion contains representative examples of a particular taxonomic group either observed onsite or expected to occur. A complete list of wildlife species observed within the site during the field survey is presented in Appendix B.

5.3.1 - Invertebrates

No invertebrate species were observed within the project site because the project site was surveyed during the colder winter months.

5.3.2 - Fishes

The project site does not contain any aquatic habitat types that could be potentially suitable habitat for any fish species; therefore, no fishes are expected to occur within the site.

5.3.3 - Amphibians

The project site does not contain any aquatic habitat types that could be potentially suitable habitat for any amphibious species. However, the project site is located east of an existing soft-bottom channel (San Antonio Creek) and an unnamed ponded area on the adjacent Chapman Parcel (450 linear feet to the southeast) that likely provides suitable habitat for Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) and western toad (*Bufo boreas*) (Exhibit 7). Because of the steep cliff immediately west of the proposed project and the thick chaparral brush between the project site and the ponded area, it is highly unlikely that these amphibians would use the project site for foraging or reproduction. No amphibians were observed during the surveys.

5.3.4 - Reptiles

The project site provides marginally suitable habitat for a few reptilian species that can occur in dense chaparral and scrub habitats. Common species likely to occur on the site include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*). No reptiles were observed during the surveys.

5.3.5 - Birds

The project site contains suitable habitat for a variety of year-round resident birds, seasonal residents, and migratory species. Common avian species observed within the Canyon Live Oak Forest include acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) and western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*). Common birds observed in the chaparral and scrub habitats include California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*), and mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*).

5.3.6 - Mammals

The habitat on the project site also supports a variety of mammal species. Common mammals observed or otherwise detected onsite or immediately adjacent to the project site during the surveys include western grey squirrel (*Otospermophilus griseus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*) and big horn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*).

5.4 - Additional Information

The proposed project does not contain any jurisdictional waters of the US or Waters of the State as regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Water run-off from the project site flows either to the southwest or to the northwest, but likely does not flow directly into the adjacent ponded area to the southeast.

There are a number of trees that are greater than 5 inches in diameter as measured at breast height (DBH) within the survey area. However, the proposed project site does not contain any trees. Many of the larger trees along the dirt access road form a complete canopy, but will not likely be impacted during project construction. The dirt access road is regularly maintained within the Canyon Live Oak Forest area.

There was no evidence of any migratory bird breeding or nesting activity at the time of the project site. Although the project site visit was conducted during the winter, there was no evidence of previous nesting activities.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. MBA Field Survey and GIS Data, 2013.



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Exhibit 6 Vegetation Communities Map

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GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. USGS Topographic Map. MBA Field Survey, 2013.



Michael Brandman Associates

37431301 • 03/2013 | 7_Drainage_Location_Map.mxd

Exhibit 7 Drainage Location Map

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GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

SECTION 6: RARE, ENDANGERED, OR SENSITIVE SPECIES AND HABITATS RESULTS

Based on the results of the literature review and reconnaissance-level field survey, FirstCarbon Solutions documented existing site conditions and determined if sensitive biological resources are present or may potentially occur within the project site.

6.1 - Sensitive Plant Communities

Plant communities are considered to be sensitive biological resources based on federal, state, or local laws regulating their development, limited distributions, and habitat requirements of sensitive plants or wildlife species that occur within them.

Sensitive plant communities recorded to occur within 7 miles of the project site include:

- California Walnut Woodland
- Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest
- Coastal Valley and Freshwater Marsh
- Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
- Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland

The project site contains disturbed areas, developed areas, canyon live oak forest, scrub oak chaparral, and Riversidean sage scrub. Riversidean sage scrub is often considered a sensitive plant community with regard to providing suitable habitat for federally and state listed threatened and/or endangered species that occur in coastal sage scrub, such as coastal California gnatcatcher. However, due to the elevational limits of these species, Riversidean sage scrub in the context of this project site is not considered a sensitive plant community. The presence of this plant community is likely caused by the frequent brush fires, and is likely in a transitional stage and will eventually revert back to a dense canopy of scrub oak chaparral in the near future.

Canyon live oak ravine forest is designated as a sensitive plant community. However, the canyon live oak forest onsite is not specifically associated with an active ravine or immediately adjacent to an active riparian area. San Antonio Creek is located on the northwest side of Mt. Baldy Road and the Trout Pools Facility, which separates the project site and access road from the riparian area. Therefore, the project site does not contain any sensitive plant communities.

6.2 - Sensitive Plant Species

The Sensitive Plant Species table (Table 1) identifies the federal and state listed threatened, endangered plant species, and CNPS sensitive species that have been recorded to occur within the vicinity of the project site. The table also includes the species' status and potential for occurrence

within the project site. A total of 53 sensitive plant species were evaluated for the potential to occur within the projects site.

Two of the 53 sensitive plants evaluated are federally and state listed endangered plant species and include Nevin's barberry (*Mahonia nevinii*) and slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). The remaining 51 sensitive plant species are on the CNPS List of Sensitive Species.

Based on FirstCarbon Solutions literature review, four of the 51 CNPS listed plant species have been previously recorded within 3 miles of the site, determined from the CNPS and CNDDDB lists. The remaining 47 sensitive plant species have a low potential to occur or are not likely to occur within the project site and thus have been excluded from further analysis within this study. No sensitive plant species were observed during the reconnaissance-level survey.

6.2.1 - Threatened or Endangered Species

Nevin's barberry is a federally and state listed endangered species that typically occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats at an elevation range of 274 to 825 meters above mean sea level.

Slender-horned spineflower is also a federally and state listed endangered species that typically occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. This species occurs at an elevation of 200 to 760 meters above mean sea level.

Although the project site contains suitable chaparral habitat for both of these species, the project site is well above the elevation limit for these species. In addition, the Nevin's barberry is an evergreen shrub, and if present, would have been observed during the reconnaissance-level survey. Therefore, these species are not likely to occur within the site and thus have been excluded from further analysis within this study.

There is no USFWS designated critical habitat for any federally listed plant species within the project site or within the immediately vicinity (within 3 miles).

6.2.2 - California Native Plant Society List Species

The project site contains suitable habitat for Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), which is the only sensitive plant species to have a high potential to occur within the project site. The project site also has marginal habitat for Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*), Rock Creek broomrape (*Orobranche valida* ssp. *valida*), and Greata's aster (*Symphotrichum greatae*), all of which have a moderate potential to occur.

Plummer's Mariposa Lily

Plummer's mariposa lily is the only sensitive plant species known to occur immediately adjacent to the project site (within 0.5 mile). A known recorded occurrence is located south of the project site within the same contiguous habitat (Exhibit 8). This species is commonly found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill

grassland and is found within an elevation range from 100 to 1700 meters. This species commonly occurs within sparse opening and often grow within smaller shrubs.

The proposed project is within the known elevation limits for this species and scrub oak chaparral, although limited, is located within the project site. However, the scrub oak vegetation within the project site is extremely dense with little to no understory.

The Plummer's mariposa lily is an annual herb that grows from a bulb during the growing season and flowers from May to July. Like many mariposa lilies, the remnant stem and seed pod are often observed for many months, up to a year following their blooming period. No remnant stems or seed pods were observed within the project survey area.

The scrub oak chaparral onsite occurs on Winthrop Family, very stony-lithic xerothents-rock outcrop association soils. The recorded occurrence of Plummer's mariposa lily also occurs within the same soil association. The chaparral habitat extends from the known recorded occurrence north to the project site, but is separated from the project site by a small stand of canyon live oak forest, thus reducing the likelihood of this plant occurring on site. It does not appear that any of the recorded occurrences occur north of the Mt. Baldy Resort Area.

Hall's Monardella

Hall's monardella has a moderate potential for occurrence with the closest recorded occurrence well over 3 miles southwest of the project site. A known recorded occurrence is located 3.8 miles southwest of the project site within a separate watershed and different vegetation coverage. Although the plant community cannot be confirmed from the aerial photograph, the vegetative coverage is noticeable less dense than the vegetation coverage within the project site. This species is commonly found in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland and is found within an elevation range from 730 to 2,195 meters.

The proposed project is within the known elevation limits for this species and suitable chaparral, although limited, is located within the project site. However, the scrub oak vegetation within the project site is extremely dense with little to no understory.

This perennial herb grows from rhizomes and is commonly observed all year round and flowers from June to October. No individual plants were observed within the project survey area during the site visit.

Rock Creek broomrape

Rock Creek broomrape has a moderate potential for occurrence with the closest recorded occurrence is a little over 1 mile west of the project site. A known recorded occurrence is located 1.2 miles west of the project site within a separate watershed and a different vegetation coverage. Although the plant community cannot be confirmed from the aerial photograph, the vegetative coverage is noticeably less dense than the vegetation coverage within the project site. This species is

commonly found in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodlands and is found within an elevation range from 730 to 2195 meters.

The proposed project is within the known elevation limits for this species and marginally suitable chaparral, although limited, is located within the project site. However, the scrub oak vegetation within the project site is extremely dense with little to no understory.

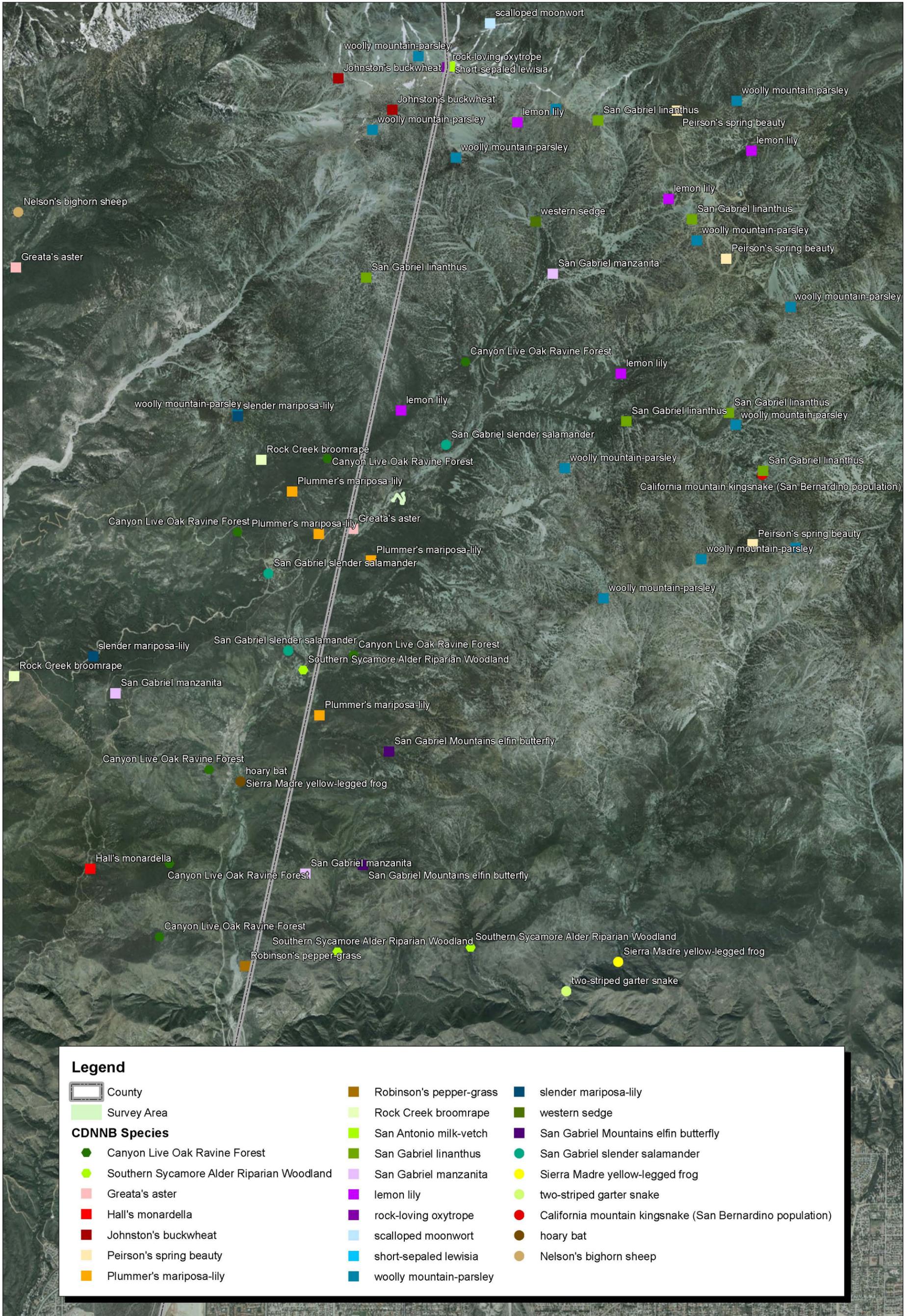
This perennial herb is parasitic and grows in granitic soils and is commonly observed all year round; it flowers from May to September. The known recorded occurrence was found in rock outcrop-Chilao family-Haploxerolls, warm association. No individual plants were observed within the project survey area during the site visit.

Greata's Aster

Greata's aster has a moderate potential for occurrence with the closest recorded occurrence is a little less than 0.5 mile southwest of the project site. Although the plant community cannot be confirmed from the aerial photograph, the vegetative coverage is noticeably less dense than the vegetation coverage within the project site. This species is commonly found in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland and is found within an elevation range from 300 to 2,010 m.

The proposed project is within the known elevation limits for this species and marginally suitable chaparral, although limited, is located within the project site. However, the scrub oak vegetation within the project site is extremely dense with little to no understory.

This perennial herb grows from a rhizomes and is commonly observed all year round and flowers from June to October. No individual plants were observed within the project survey area during the site visit.



Legend

County	Robinson's pepper-grass	slender mariposa-lily
Survey Area	Rock Creek broomrape	western sedge
CDNNB Species	San Antonio milk-vetch	San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	San Gabriel linanthus	San Gabriel slender salamander
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	San Gabriel manzanita	Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog
Greata's aster	lemon lily	two-striped garter snake
Hall's monardella	rock-loving oxytrope	California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)
Johnston's buckwheat	scalloped moonwort	hoary bat
Peirson's spring beauty	short-sepaled lewisia	Nelson's bighorn sheep
Plummer's mariposa-lily	woolly mountain-parsley	

Source: ESRI Imagery, CNDDDB February 2013

Table 1: Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
Herbs							
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>Antonius</i>	San Antonio milk-vetch	none	none	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest (1,500 to 2,600 m.)	April to July	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Project site is at the lower elevation limit.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>sierrae</i>	Big Bear Valley milk-vetch	none	none	1B.2	Mojave desert scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, gravelly or rocky (1,800 to 2,600 m.)	April to August	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Project site is below elevation limit.
<i>Astragalus Leocolobus</i>	Big Bear Valley woollypod	none	none	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, pavement plain, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest (1,750 to 2,885 m.)	May to July	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence well over 3 miles from the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Project site is well above the upper elevation limit.
<i>Boecheera dispar</i>	Pinyon Rockcress	none	none	2.3	Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, granitic and gravelly soil. (1,200 to 2,540 m.)	March to June	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Project site is at the lower elevation limit.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	Scalloped moonwort	none	none	2.2	Bog and fen, lower montane coniferous forest, marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, wetlands (1,268 to 3,280 m.).	June to September	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort	none	none	2.2	Bog and fen, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest	July to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Slender mariposa-lily	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub (320 to 1,000 m.)	March to June	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	none	none	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (100 to 1,700 m.)	May to July	High Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 0.5 miles, Suitable habitat present.
<i>Carex occidentalis</i>	Western sedge	none	none	2.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, wetland (1,645 to 3,135 m.)	June to August	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles, No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	none	none	1B.1	Chaparral and coastal scrub (275 to 1,220 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	White-bracted spineflower	none	none	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodlands (300 to 1,220 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>perisonii</i>	Peirson's spring beauty	none	none	3.1	Subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest (2,135 to 2,745 m.)	May to June	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles, No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan)/sandy; (200 to 760 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i>	Southern alpine buckwheat	none	none	1B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, Subalpine coniferous forest, granitic and gravelly. (2,600 to 3,500 m.)	July to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	none	none	1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater); (10 to 500 m.)	August to October	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	Mesa horkelia	none	none	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (70 to 810 m.)	February to July	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Knotted rush	none	none	2.3	Marsh and swamp, meadow and seep, wetlands (30 to 1,980 m.)	July to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lepidium verginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub; (1 to 885 m.)	January to July	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Lewisia brachycalyx</i>	Short-sepaed lewisii	none	none	2.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seeps, ultramafic soils (1,370 to 2,300 m.)	February to June	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon lily	none	none	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest, wetlands. (1,220 to 2,745 m.)	July to August	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, pinyon and juniper woodland/openings; (1,520 to 2,800 m.)	April to July	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i>	Peirson's lupine	none	none	1B.3	Joshua tree woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest (1,000 to 2,500 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats (274 to 825 m.)	March to June	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
							present. Project site is at the lower elevation limit.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>	Jokerst's monardella	none	none	1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest (1,350 to 1,750 m.)	July to September	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	none	none	1B.3	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (730 to 2,195 m.)	June to October	Moderate Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	none	none	4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadow and seep. (100 to 2,000 m.)	June to September	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Nemacladus secundiflorus</i> var. <i>robbinsii</i>	Robbins' nemacladus	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland (350 to 1700 m.)	April to June	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	Woolly mountain parsley	none	none	1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest (1,615 to 3,500 m.)	March to September	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Orobranche valida</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	Rock Creek broomrape	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodlands (730 to 2,195 m.)	June to October	Moderate Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
<i>Oxytropis oreophila</i> var. <i>oreophila</i>	Rock-loving oxytrope	none	none	2.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest (3,400 to 3,800 m.)	June to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Packera bernardina</i>	San Bernardino ragwort	none	none	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest (1,800 to 3,800 m.)	May to July	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>cirrata</i>	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	none	none	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, upper montane coniferous forest, wetlands (1,250 to 2,440 m.)	August to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	none	none	1B.2	Marsh and swamps, wetlands (0 to 650 m.)	May to October	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black bog-rush	none	none	2.2	Marsh and swamps, wetlands (150 to 2,000 m.)	August to September	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	none	none	4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest (670 to 2,500 m.)	May to August	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	none	none	1B.2	Within ditches, springs, and streams associated with cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland. (2 to 2,040 m.)	July to November	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i>	Greata's aster	none	none	1B.3	Broad-leaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland (300 to 2,010 m.)	June to October	Moderate Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i>	Rigid fringe pod	none	none	1B.2	Pinyon and juniper woodlands (600 to 2,200 m.)	February to May	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, no suitable habitat present.
<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>	Golden violet	none	none	2.2	Great Basin scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland (1,000 to 2,500 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, no suitable habitat present.
Succulents							
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed dudleya	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/often clay; (15 to 790 m.)	April to July	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	Short-jointed beavertail	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, and riparian woodlands. (425 to 1,800 m.)	April to June	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present. Not observed during site visit.

Table 1 (cont.): Sensitive Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	CNPS			
Shrubs							
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	none	none	1B.2	Chaparral; (595 to 1,500 m).	January to February	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Suitable habitat present. Plant was not observed during survey.
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub/sandy or gravelly; (295 to 825 m).	March to April	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles, Marginally suitable habitat present. Site is above known elevation limit.
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i>	Johnston's buckwheat	none	none	1B.3	Limestone, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. (1,829 to 2,926 m.)	July to September	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles, No suitable habitat present. Site is below known elevation limit.
ESA FE Federally listed endangered FT Federally listed threatened FPE Federally proposed endangered FPT Federally proposed threatened FC Federal candidate		CESA SE State listed endangered ST State listed threatened SR State listed rare			CNPS 1A Presumed extinct in California. 1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. 2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.		
<p>Species Present - The species was observed on the project site at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.</p> <p>High Potential to Occur - There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, within 3 miles.</p> <p>Moderate Potential to Occur - The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity, within 3 miles. Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Low Potential to Occur - There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the project site and potentially suitable habitat onsite, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The site is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.</p>							

6.3 - Sensitive Wildlife Species

The Sensitive Wildlife Species table (Table 2) identifies the federal and state listed threatened, endangered wildlife species, and species of special concern that have a potential to occur within the project site. The table also includes the species' status and required habitat. It is important to note that all sensitive wildlife species that have been determined not likely to occur onsite, primarily based on the absence of suitable habitat and a recorded occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, have also been included within the table. A total of 27 sensitive wildlife species were evaluated for the potential to occur within the project site.

Based on FirstCarbon Solutions' literature review, five of the 27 sensitive wildlife species evaluated are federally and state listed endangered wildlife species and include Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), arroyo toad (*Bufo californicus*), Sierra Madre Mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica*), and San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*). The remaining 22 sensitive wildlife species are designated as California species of concern or are otherwise considered rare by local agencies.

Based on FirstCarbon Solutions' literature review, four of the 22 sensitive wildlife species have been previously recorded within 3 miles of the project site and the project site contains suitable habitat for:

- San Bernardino Mountains king snake (*Lampropeltis zonata*)
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*)
- Hoary bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*)
- Big Horn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)

A discussion of each sensitive wildlife species recognized by the CNDDDB and FirstCarbon Solutions as potentially present on the site is presented in Table 2.

6.3.1 - Threatened or Endangered Species

Santa Ana sucker is a federally threatened species that occurs exclusively in aquatic habitats and the closest recorded occurrence of this species is well over 3 miles from the project site. No suitable habitat occurs within the project site and therefore, this species is not expected to occur onsite.

Arroyo toad is a federally endangered species that occurs in desert washes, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, and south coast standing waters and the closest recorded occurrence of this species is well over 3 miles from the project site. No suitable habitat occurs within the project site and therefore, this species is not expected to occur onsite.

Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog is a federally endangered species and a candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act. They commonly occur in aquatic habitats exclusively, and are rarely seen further than 10 meters from water. A small concrete-lined ponded area is located approximately 450 feet to the southeast of the proposed cell tower location and 216 feet from the existing dirt access road. This pond does increase in size during heavy rain years (greater than 20

inches/year) (personal communication with Patricia Chapman 2013). However, construction related activities will not occur within 200 linear feet of the ponded area. No suitable habitat occurs within the project site and therefore, this species is not expected to occur onsite.

Coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally threatened species and typically occurs in coastal sage scrub below 2,000 feet above mean sea level. The project site is well above the elevation limit for this species. Therefore, this species is not likely to occur within the site.

San Bernardino kangaroo rat is a federally endangered species and typically occurs in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub associated with active creeks. The project site is well above the elevation limit for this species, which is known to occur in the valley floor and is not known to occur at higher elevations within the foothills. Therefore, this species is not likely to occur within the site.

There is no USFWS designated critical habitat within the project site or within the immediate vicinity (within 3 miles). The closest recorded critical habitat is located approximately 4 miles to the west of the project site (Santa Ana sucker) and 4 miles to the east (Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog).

Of the sensitive wildlife species that have a moderate or high potential to occur on the project site, none are federally listed as endangered or threatened. The site does not contain suitable habitat for any threatened and/or endangered wildlife species and thus have been excluded from further analysis within this study.

6.3.2 - California Species of Special Concern

California species of special concern do not have legal protection under ESA or CESA but are recognized as sensitive by CDFW and therefore, require an independent assessment under the CEQA process to determine if project related impacts are significant. The following is a brief description of each species of concern that is considered present or has a moderate to high potential to occur onsite.

California Mountain Kingsnake

The California mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*) is a California Species of Special Concern. This kingsnake ranges from near sea level to 8,000 feet above mean sea level within the southern California region, and is known from only a few areas in the central San Diego County peninsular ranges, the Santa Ana Mountains, Hollywood Hills, and Santa Monica Mountains. Unverified reports also occur from the Whittier Hills, Palo Verde Hills, and the Baldwin Hills. This species is a habitat generalist that is found within a diverse range of habitat types including coniferous forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, manzanita, and coastal sage scrub. Refuge and basking areas include wooded areas near streams, rock outcrops, talus, and sun-exposed rotting logs. This species forages within a variety of habitat types for lizards, small mammals, nesting birds, bird eggs, amphibians, and occasionally snakes. Kingsnakes typically emerge from hibernation sometime between February and April to breed. Eggs are laid in June and July and hatch after approximately 50 to 65 days.

Suitable chaparral and scrub habitat occurs within the project site. The closest recorded occurrence is 2.8 miles east of the project site. The recorded occurrence is located within the same watershed as the project site, but is located at a much higher elevation. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

San Diego Desert Woodrat

San Diego desert woodrat is found in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Desert woodrats are noted for utilizing various materials, such as twigs and other debris to build elaborate dens or “middens,” which typically include several chambers for nesting and food, as well as several entrances. They are often found in rocky outcroppings and boulder-covered hillsides in chaparral or oak woodlands. In chaparral, rock dens usually are located near primary food sources to minimize travel time and exposure to predators.

Suitable chaparral and scrub habitat occurs within the project site. The closest recorded occurrence is well over 3 miles of the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

Hoary Bat

The hoary bat occurs throughout most of North America and is described as having a dark brown color with silver frosting on its back. With the major exception of the underside of the wing, most of the bat is covered in fur.

The bat normally roosts alone on trees, hidden among foliage, but has been seen in caves with other bats species. Hoary bats prefer woodland, mainly coniferous forests, but hunts over open areas or lakes. It hunts alone and its main food source is moths.

Suitable oak woodland habitat occurs along the dirt access road. The closest recorded occurrence is 2.6 miles southwest of the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

Nelson’s Big Horn Sheep

The bighorn sheep is a native species of sheep in North America named for its large horns. These horns can weigh up to 30 pounds and the sheep can weigh up to 300 pounds. This species is commonly found on mountain slopes with sparse trees and rugged terrain. Generally, bighorn sheep are found at higher elevations during the summer and lower elevations during the cold winter months. As with most sheep, this species is both a grazer and a browser and feeds on a great variety of plants. This species was observed during the site visit at an offsite location Mt. Baldy Road and San Antonio Creek, approximately 300 linear feet west of the project site. Based on feedback from local residents, this species is not known to cross Mt. Baldy Road to the east and therefore there is a moderate potential for it to occur onsite.

Table 2: Sensitive Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	Other		
Invertebrates						
<i>Caliophrys mossil kidakupa</i>	San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	none	none	none	Lower montane coniferous forest	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 2 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Plebejus saepiolus aureolus</i>	San Gabriel Mountains blue butterfly	none	none	none	Lower montane coniferous forest	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
Fish						
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT	none	CSC	Aquatic south coast flowing waters.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Gila orcutti</i>	Arroyo chub	none	none	CSC	South coastal streams	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
Amphibians						
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE	none	CSC	Desert wash, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	San Gabriel slender salamander	none	none	none	Talus slopes	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 0.5 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	FE	SC	CSC	Aquatic	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast range newt	none	none	CSC	Desert wash, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (cont.): Sensitive Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	Other		
Reptiles						
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	none	none	CSC	Moist sandy loams near sparse vegetation	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal whiptail	none	none	none	Inhabits deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>	California mountain kingsnake	none	none	CSC	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, talus slopes.	Moderate Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillei</i>	Coast horned lizard	none	none	CSC	Sandy soil with low vegetation Coastal sage scrub and chaparral with friable, rocky or shallow sandy soils.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-Striped Garter Snake	none	none	CSC	Permanent fresh water, along stream with rocky bed bordered by willows or riparian growth	Not likely to occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
Birds						
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	none	none	CSC	Southern California coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral. Species frequents relatively steep, rocky hillsides with intermittent grass and forb patches.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black swift	none	none	CSC	Occurs near cliffs either near the ocean or mountain streams.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	none	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub in southern California below 2,500 ft. Prefers low coastal sage scrub in	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (cont.): Sensitive Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	Other		
					arid washes and on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	
Mammals						
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse	none	none	CSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	none	CSC	Coastal scrub commonly associated with alluvial fans.	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	none	none	CSC	buildings, crevices in cliffs, trees, tunnels for roosts	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	none	none	none	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and northern coast coniferous forest.	Moderate Potential to Occur. Recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat	none	none	CSC	Desert washes	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	none	none	CSC	open scrub, woodlands	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	South coast marsh vole	none	none	CSC	Marshes, seeps, and wetland areas	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (cont.): Sensitive Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Potential to Occur/ Known Occurrence/ Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA	CESA	Other		
<i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>	Lodgepole chipmunk	none	none	none	Chaparral and upper montane coniferous forest	Low Potential to Occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	none	none	CSC	sagebrush scrub, chaparral	Moderate Potential to Occur- No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. Suitable habitat present. Several woodrat nests were observed, but not identified to species.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	Nelson's big horn sheep	none	none	none	Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, chaparral, chenopod scrub, great basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, Pinon and juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub.	Moderate Potential to Occur- Observed along San Antonio Creek during the recent site visit. This species was not observed onsite and local residents have never seen this species cross Mt. Baldy Road.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles little pocket mouse	none	none	CSC	grassland and coastal scrub	Not likely to occur. No recorded occurrence within 3 miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.
ESA FE Federally listed endangered FT Federally listed threatened FPE Federally proposed endangered FPT Federally proposed threatened FC Federal candidate		CESA SE State listed endangered ST State listed threatened SC State Candidate			Other CDFW:CSC California Species of Concern CDFW:FP Fully Protected Species CDFW:P Protected Species	
<p>Species Present - The species was observed on the project site at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.</p> <p>High Potential to Occur - There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, within 3 miles.</p> <p>Moderate Potential to Occur - The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity, within 3 miles. Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Low Potential to Occur - There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the project site and potentially suitable habitat onsite, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The site is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.</p>						

6.4 - Nesting Birds

The project site contains plant communities that provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of avian species. The dense canyon live oak forest provides suitable habitat for larger raptors such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). The scrub oak chaparral and Riversidean sage scrub habitat provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of shrub nesting species such as wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), and mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*).

6.5 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. In the absence of habitat linkages that allow movement to adjoining open space areas, various studies have concluded that some wildlife species, especially the larger and more mobile mammals, will not likely persist over time in fragmented or isolated habitat areas because they prohibit the infusion of new individuals and genetic information (MacArthur and Wilson 1967, Soule 1987, Harris and Gallagher 1989, Bennett 1990). Corridors effectively act as links between different populations of a species. A group of smaller populations (termed "demes") linked together via a system of corridors is termed a "metapopulation." The long-term health of each deme within the metapopulation is dependent upon its size and the frequency of interchange of individuals (immigration vs. emigration). The smaller the deme, the more important immigration becomes, because prolonged inbreeding with the same individuals can reduce genetic variability. Immigrant individuals that move into the deme from adjoining demes mate with individuals and supply that deme with new genes and gene combinations that increases overall genetic diversity. An increase in a population's genetic variability is generally associated with an increase in a population's health.

Corridors mitigate the effects of habitat fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, which allows depleted populations to be replenished and promotes genetic diversity; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (such as fires or disease) will result in population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs (Noss 1983, Fahrig and Merriam 1985, Simberloff and Cox 1987, Harris and Gallagher 1989).

Wildlife movement activities usually fall into one of three movement categories: (1) dispersal (e.g., juvenile animals from natal areas, individuals extending range distributions); (2) seasonal migration; and (3) movements related to home range activities (foraging for food or water, defending territories, searching for mates, breeding areas, or cover). A number of terms have been used in various wildlife movement studies, such as "wildlife corridor", "travel route", "habitat linkage", and "wildlife crossing" to refer to areas in which wildlife move from one area to another. To clarify the meaning of these terms and facilitate the discussion on wildlife movement in this study, these terms are defined as follows:

Travel route: A landscape feature (such as a ridgeline, drainage, canyon, or riparian strip) within a larger natural habitat area that is used frequently by animals to facilitate movement and provide access to necessary resources (e.g., water, food, cover, den sites). The travel route is generally preferred because it provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another; it contains adequate food, water, and/or cover while moving between habitat areas; and provides a relative direct link between target habitat areas.

Wildlife corridor: A piece of habitat, usually linear in nature that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. Wildlife corridors are usually bounded by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as “habitat or landscape linkages”) can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species.

Wildlife crossing: A small, narrow area, relatively short in length and generally constricted in nature, that allows wildlife to pass under or through an obstacle or barrier that otherwise hinders or prevents movement. Crossings typically are manmade and include culverts, underpasses, drainage pipes, and tunnels to provide access across or under roads, highways, pipelines, or other physical obstacles. These are often “choke points” along a movement corridor.

6.5.1 - Wildlife Movement within the Survey Area

The focus of this study is to determine if the alteration of current land use on the subject property will have significant impacts on the regional movement of wildlife. With the increasing development in the region, this becomes even more important to examine. This study did not include the use of track plates, camera stations, scent stations, or snares. Instead, notation was made during the site visit of road kill, general locations of animal sign, and inspection of resource maps for the vicinity. These conclusions are based on the knowledge of desired topography and resource requirements for wildlife potentially utilizing the Mt. Baldy Resort Project Site and vicinity.

Currently on the Mt. Baldy Resort Project Site, wildlife have nearly uninhibited movement across the site within the survey area and adjacent unnamed canyon to the east. Outside of the project site and within the immediate vicinity, wildlife movement would be limited to the southern portion of the site for opportunistic species. Opportunistic wildlife species such as coyote (*Canis latrans*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) may try to take advantage of the few resources within the project boundary. Wildlife utilization within the project site is expected to be fairly low due to the relatively disturbed nature of the access and entrance to the project site. However, many wildlife species will utilize the existing dirt access road rather than climb the steep terrain. In addition, the area to the north and west of the project site contains a steep 80-foot cliff, making local wildlife movement nearly impossible.

6.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

The project site was evaluated by a qualified wetlands delineator for the presence of potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands. Based upon FirstCarbon Solutions’ reconnaissance-level survey, the project site contains no jurisdictional drainage features within the project site. A drainage

feature occurs west of the project site, but is not abutting the western project boundary. This feature will not be impacted during project construction.

6.7 - County of San Bernardino General Plan

Under the San Bernardino County General Plan, there are no General Plan elements that apply to the proposed project.

6.8 - Habitat Conservation Plan

The project site is not located within any HCP or NCCP.

SECTION 7: IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following discussion addresses potential impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from the proposed project and recommends mitigation measures where appropriate to minimize those impacts to a level of less than significant under CEQA.

7.1 - Sensitive Plant Communities

Construction of the proposed project will not directly impact any sensitive plant communities identified as sensitive by CDFG; therefore, there are no impacts to sensitive plant communities.

7.2 - Sensitive Plant Species

The proposed project related impacts consists of 0.03 acre of chaparral and scrub habitat considered marginally suitable for a number of sensitive plants identified as sensitive by CNPS. These species do not have any legal protection under the federal or state ESA. However, they must be evaluated under the CEQA process. Therefore, a significant impact to sensitive plant species can only be determined if the proposed project site contains a substantial population of the sensitive plant and the removal of the population would cause the plant community to drop below a self-sustaining level.

Due to the small size of the project site and the fact that the sensitive plants potentially occurring within the project site are perennial herbs, which would have been observed during the site visit if present. It is highly unlikely that the potentially occurring sensitive plant species occur within the project site. However, without a focused survey, their presence/absence cannot be completely ruled out. Construction of a small cellular communications facility may adversely affect a few individuals, if present, but project-related impacts affecting a limited number of individuals over a small area would not be considered a significant impact and no additional surveys are required.

7.3 - Sensitive Wildlife Species

Focused surveys are typically recommended for sensitive wildlife species that are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened and have moderate to high potential to occur on the project site. The site contains suitable habitat for four sensitive wildlife species, none of which are protected species under the state or federal ESA. Impacts to California mountain kingsnake, desert wood rat, hoary bat, and Nelson's big horn sheep may be adverse if present, but are less than significant under CEQA guidelines. These species will most likely avoid human contact and will disperse from the project area, if present, prior to construction activities.

It is highly unlikely that the potentially occurring sensitive plant species occur within the project site. Because of the small size of the project site, and the fact that the sensitive plants potentially occurring are perennial herbs, the plants would have been observed during the site visit if present. While their presence or absence cannot be completely verified without additional surveys, it is evident that only a few individual plants would be present, if any. Construction of the proposed cellular communications facility may adversely affect a few individuals, if present onsite, but

construction activities are not considered a significant impact because they will not reduce the population to a less than self-sustaining level and no additional surveys are required.

The loss of 0.03 acre of potential foraging habitat is also not a potentially significant impact, if the loss of the habitat is not likely to cause the death of any of the four sensitive species potentially occurring within the survey area. Because of minimal amount of project related impacts, it is highly unlikely that the loss of the 0.03 acre of chaparral and scrub habitat will cause a direct or indirect take of any of the above mentioned species.

7.4 - Nesting Birds

The project site contains suitable nesting habitat for a number of shrub-nesting avian species; therefore, the proposed project may potentially have a significant impacts to nesting birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If nesting birds are present during project activities and the activities cause a nest to fail, the project would violate the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, which would be considered a significant impact.

7.5 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

The proposed project is not located within a wildlife movement corridor. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any wildlife movement corridors. Because of the disturbed nature of the existing access road, it is highly unlikely that any of these species would use the access road for foraging. However, it may be used as a local travel path. The potential road improvements that may be necessary for the existing dirt access roads will not likely be a significant impact.

7.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

The proposed project will not impact any jurisdictional waters or wetland features.

7.7 - County of San Bernardino General Plan

The proposed project is not expected to conflict with any municipal codes under the San Bernardino General Plan.

7.8 - Habitat Conservation Plan

The project site is not located within any HCPs or NCCPs; therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact any HCPs or NCCPs.

7.9 - Recommendations

A pre-construction nesting bird survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to conducting any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities, if the activities will begin or extend through the nesting bird season, which typically extends from mid-February to the end of August.

SECTION 8: PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures are those measures that are required as a result of a potentially significant project related impact to minimize a project related impact to a level less than significant. Based on the above mentioned project related impacts, one potential mitigation measure may be required.

MM BIO-1 In the event that nesting birds are observed during the pre-construction survey, the following mitigation measure will be required. A letter report of findings will be completed documenting the type of nest, its general location, and estimated buffer area. The buffer area will be no less than 200 feet around any active nest and will be established by a qualified biological monitor based on the avian species and type of disturbance in the area. Construction activities may occur within the 200-foot buffer area at the discretion of the monitor. All construction related activities with the potential to cause a nest to fail would be prohibited from the area until the nestlings have fledged. The mitigation measure will reduce the potential for nest failure within the project site and immediate vicinity and reduce the impacts to a level less than significant.

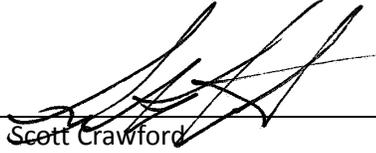
A biological monitoring will be present during all vegetation removal and ground disturbing activities. The nest monitoring will continue during construction activities until there is no longer any nesting activities.

SECTION 9: CERTIFICATION

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

Date: March 26, 2013

Signed: _____



Scott Crawford
FirstCarbon Solutions
Irvine, California

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SECTION 11: PROJECT RESPONSIBILITY

Principal-in-Charge	Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D.
Senior Project Biologist.....	Scott Crawford
Project Manager	Scott Crawford
Project Biologist.....	Scott Crawford
General Biological Resources Assessment: Primary Author	Scott Crawford
Technical Review of General Biological Resources Assessment	Kenneth J. Lord, Ph.D.
Field Personnel	Scott Crawford
Senior Editor and Document Processor.....	Sandra L. Tomlin
Editor	Ed Livingston
Graphics	Scott Crawford
Reprographics.....	José Morelos
Photography (Site Photographs).....	Scott Crawford

All staff responsible for report preparation and fieldwork are FirstCarbon Solutions employees and can be contacted at 714.508.4100.

Appendix A:
Floral and Faunal Compendia

Flora Compendium

Pinaceae		Pine Family
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Douglas-fir
Lauraceae		Laurel Family
<i>Umbellularia</i>	<i>californica</i>	California laurel
Asteraceae		Sunflower Family
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
<i>Ericameria</i>	<i>linearifolia</i>	interior goldenbush
Fabaceae		Legume Family
<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	miniature lupine
Fagaceae		Oak Family
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>chrysolepis</i>	canyon live oak
Hydrophyllaceae		Waterleaf Family
<i>Eriodictyon</i>	<i>crassifolium</i>	thick-leaved yerba santa
Platanaceae		Sycamore Family
<i>Platanus</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	western sycamore
Polygonaceae		Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
Rhamnaceae		Buckthorn Family
<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>leucodermis</i>	chaparral white thorn
Rosaceae		Rose Family
<i>Cercocarpus</i>	<i>montanus var. glaber</i>	mountain mahogany
Agavaceae		Agave Family
<i>Hesperoyucca</i>	<i>whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle
Poaceae		Grass Family
<i>Avena</i>	<i>barbata</i>	slender oat
<i>Bromus</i>	<i>tectorum</i>	cheat grass

Fauna Compendium

Picidae		Woodpeckers
<i>Melanerpes</i>	<i>formicivorus</i>	acorn woodpecker
Corvidae		Jays/Crows
<i>Aphelocoma</i>	<i>californica</i>	western scrub-jay
Paridae		Chickadees/Titmice
<i>Poecile</i>	<i>gambeli</i>	mountain chickadee
Timaliidae		Old world babblers
<i>Chamaea</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	wrenit
Emberizidae		Warblers, sparrow, etc.
<i>Pipilo</i>	<i>crissalis</i>	California towhee
Sciuridae		Squirrels
<i>Sciurus</i>	<i>griseus</i>	western gray squirrel
Muridae		Mice, Rats, and Voles
<i>Neotoma</i>	<i>fuscipes</i>	dusky-footed woodrat
Canidae		Wolves and Foxes
<i>Canis</i>	<i>latrans</i>	coyote
<i>Urocyon</i>	<i>cinereoargenteus</i>	gray fox
Bovidae		Bison, Goats, and Sheep
<i>Ovis</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	bighorn sheep

**Appendix B:
Site Photographs**



Photograph 1: Looking northeast at the entrance to the project site. The locked gate is located northeast of the Trout Pond sign. Photograph was taken on the shoulder of Mt. Baldy Road. San Antonio Creek is in the background.



Photograph 2: Looking northeast at the dirt access road that leads to the project site. Access road is routinely maintained. Little to no understory vegetation grows in this area. Canyon live oak trees provide canopy cover.

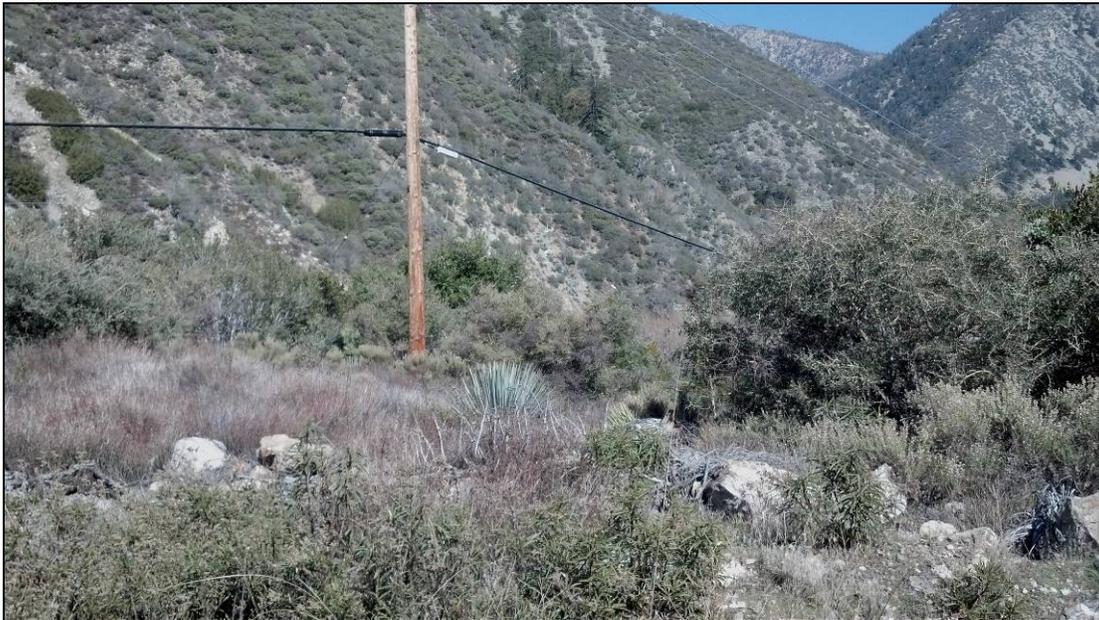
FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.

Appendix B Site Photographs 1 and 2





Photograph 3: South at the upper end of the dirt access road. Soils are extremely rocky in this area. Road is surrounded by dense scrub oak chaparral. Access road narrows significantly at this point and may require some widening for equipment.



Photograph 4: Looking north at the proposed facility location and existing utility pole. Telecommunication and electrical lines will be pulled from the existing line. Minimal grading will be necessary due to the flat nature of the project site.

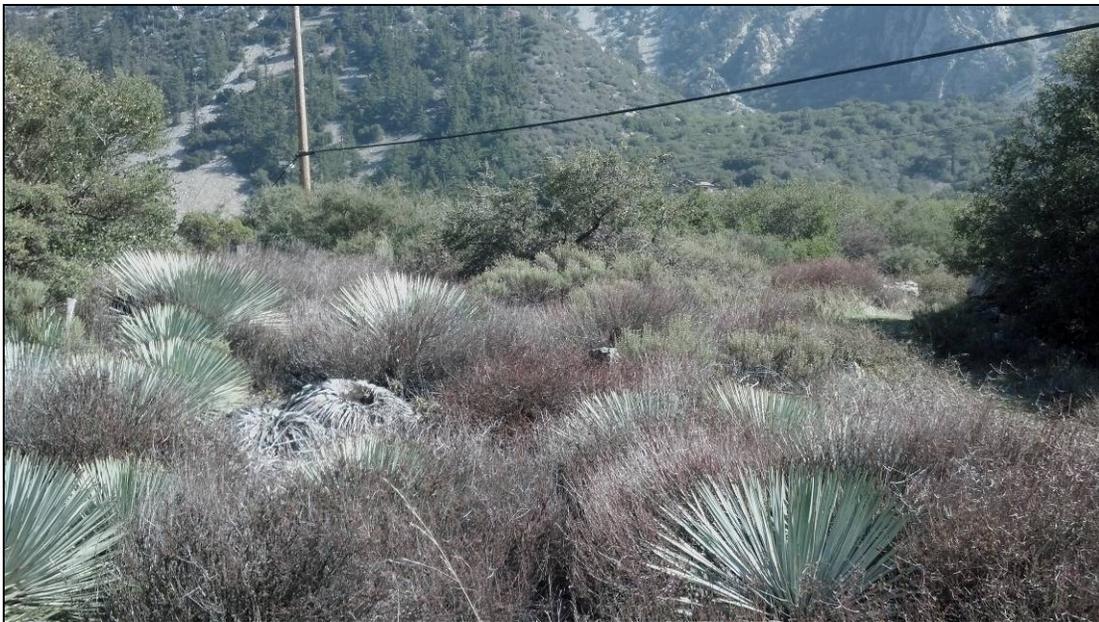
FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.

Appendix B Site Photographs 3 and 4





Photograph 5: Looking south at the proposed project site. Vegetation is nearly 100 percent shrub cover with the exception of the small rock piles. Note that the proposed project site is surrounded by denser and taller chaparral habitat.



Photograph 6: Looking east at the proposed project site and existing utility line. Again, note the dense vegetation dominated by buckwheat, yucca, and goldenbush.

FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.

Appendix B Site Photographs 5 and 6





Photograph 7: Looking west at the proposed project site and existing utility line. The hills in the background are located west of Mt. Baldy Road and San Antonio Creek.



Photograph 8: Looking north from the proposed project site. A denser woodland habitat occurs north of the project site at higher elevations. Note Mt. Baldy Road in the background.

FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.

Appendix B Site Photographs 7 and 8





Photograph 9: Looking south from the proposed project site. The cleared area in the foreground is the uppermost part of the dirt access road. Miniature lupines were just sprouting at the time of the survey. A dense canopy of Canyon Live Oak Woodland is in the background.



Photograph 10: Looking east from the proposed project site. The chaparral community immediately adjacent to the project site is dominated by chaparral whitethorn, birch-leaved mountain mahogany, and scrub oak.

FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.

Appendix B Site Photographs 9 and 10





Photograph 11: Looking west from the proposed project site. An 80-foot cliff occurs just beyond the dense stand of Scrub Oak Chaparral.

FirstCarbon Solutions, 2013.



Appendix C:
CNDDDB and CNPS Lists of Sensitive Species

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

Status: Plant Press Manager window with 38 items - Thu, Feb. 14, 2013 17:27 c



- During each visit, we provide you with an empty "Plant Press" for collecting items of interest.
- Several report formats are available. Use the CSV or XML options to download raw data.

Reformat list as:

DELETE unchecked items

open	save	scientific	common	family	CNPS
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</u> <u>ssp. gabrielensis</u>	San Gabriel manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Astragalus lentiginosus</u> var. <u>antonius</u>	San Antonio milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Astragalus lentiginosus</u> var. <u>sierrae</u>	Big Bear Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Berberis nevinii</u>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Boechera dispar</u>	pinyon rockcress	Brassicaceae	List 2.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Botrychium crenulatum</u>	scalloped moonwort	Ophioglossaceae	List 2.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Botrychium minganense</u>	Mingan moonwort	Ophioglossaceae	List 2.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Calochortus clavatus</u> var. <u>gracilis</u>	slender mariposa lily	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Carex occidentalis</u>	western sedge	Cyperaceae	List 2.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chorizanthe parryi</u> var. <u>parryi</u>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chorizanthe xanti</u> var. <u>leucotheca</u>	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Claytonia lanceolata</u> var. <u>peirsonii</u>	Peirson's spring beauty	Montiaceae	List 3.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dodecahema leptoceras</u>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya multicaulis</u>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Eriogonum kennedyi</u> var. <u>alpigenum</u>	southern alpine buckwheat	Polygonaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Eriogonum microthecum</u> var. <u>johnstonii</u>	Johnston's buckwheat	Polygonaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Helianthus nuttallii</u> ssp. <u>parishii</u>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	List 1A
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Horkelia cuneata</u> var. <u>puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Juncus nodosus</u>	knotted rush	Juncaceae	List 2.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lepidium virginicum</u> var. <u>robinsonii</u>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lewisia brachycalyx</u>	short-sepaled lewisia	Montiaceae	List 2.2

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lilium parryi</u> 	lemon lily	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Linanthus concinnus</u> 	San Gabriel linanthus	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lupinus peirsonii</u> 	Peirson's lupine	Fabaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Monardella australis</u> ssp. <u>jokersti</u>	Jokerst's monardella	Lamiaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Monardella macrantha</u> ssp. <u>hallii</u> 	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Opuntia basilaris</u> var. <u>brachyclada</u> 	short-joint beavertail	Cactaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Oreonana vestita</u> 	woolly mountain- parsley	Apiaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Orobanche valida</u> ssp. <u>valida</u> 	Rock Creek broomrape	Orobanchaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Oxytropis oreophila</u> var. <u>oreophila</u> 	rock-loving oxytrope	Fabaceae	List 2.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Packera bernardina</u> 	San Bernardino ragwort	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Parnassia cirrata</u> var. <u>cirrata</u> 	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	Parnassiaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Sagittaria sanfordii</u> 	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Schoenus nigricans</u> 	black bog-rush	Cyperaceae	List 2.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Symphyotrichum</u> <u>defoliatum</u> 	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Symphyotrichum greatae</u> 	Greata's aster	Asteraceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Thysanocarpus rigidus</u>	rigid fringedpod	Brassicaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Viola purpurea</u> ssp. <u>aurea</u>	golden violet	Violaceae	List 2.2

Appendix D:
CNDDDB Field Survey Form



Quad is (Mt. Baldy (3411726) or Mount San Antonio (3411736) or Cucamonga Peak (3411725) or Telegraph Peak (3411735))

CNDDDB Element Query Results

ScientificName	CommonName	ElementCode	OccCount	GlobalRank	StateRank	FederalListingStatus	StateListingStatus	CNPSList	OtherStatus	Habitat
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	185	G5T2T4	S2S3	None	None		CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral Coastal scrub
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	AAABB01230	136	G2G3	S2S3	Endangered	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered	Desert wash Riparian scrub Riparian woodland South coast flowing waters South coast standing waters
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012	91	G3G4T3T4Q	S3	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal dunes Coastal scrub
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	35	G5T2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	112	G5T3T4	S2S3	None	None			
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>antoniuss</i>	San Antonio milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB92	12	G5T2	S2	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Astragalus leucolobus</i>	Big Bear Valley woollypod	PDFAB0F4T0	90	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2		Lower montane coniferous forest Pavement plain Pinon and juniper woodlands Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	San Gabriel slender salamander	AAAAD02110	8	G2	S2	None	None		IUCN_DD-Data Deficient USFS_S-Sensitive	Talus slope
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	34	G1	S1	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Riparian scrub
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	scalloped moonwort	PPOPH010L0	59	G3	S2.2	None	None	2.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Bog and fen Lower montane coniferous forest Marsh and swamp Meadow and seep Wetland
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	mingan moonwort	PPOPH010R0	28	G4	S2	None	None	2.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest
California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	76	G2	S2.1	None	None			Cismontane woodland

Callophrys mossii hidakupa	San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	IILEPE2206	3	G4T1T2	S1S2	None	None			Lower montane coniferous forest
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis	slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	76	G4T2	S2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	230	G4	S4	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Valley and foothill grassland
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	50	G3	S3.3	None	None			Riparian forest
Carex occidentalis	western sedge	PMCYP039M0	8	G4	S2S3	None	None	2.3		Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow and seep Wetland
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	27	G1	S1	Threatened	None		AFS_TH-Threatened CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic South coast flowing waters
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	94	G5T3	S2S3	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral Coastal scrub
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	94	G2T2	S2	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	48	G4T2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub Mojavean desert scrub Pinon and juniper woodlands
Claytonia lanceolata var. peirsonii	Peirson's spring beauty	PDPOR03097	6	G5T1Q	S1	None	None	3.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Subalpine coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	60	G3	S2.1	None	None			Marsh and swamp Wetland
Cypseloides niger	black swift	ABNUA01010	46	G4	S2	None	None		ABC_WLBCC-Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	47	G5T1	S1	Endangered	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	116	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley and

Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii	Johnston's buckwheat	PDPGN083W5	7	G5T2	S2	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	foothill grassland Limestone Subalpine coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	293	G5T4	S3?	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley and foothill grassland
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	48	G2	S2	None	None		AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic South coast flowing waters
Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	8	G5TH	SH	None	None	1A	USFS_S-Sensitive	Freshwater marsh Marsh and swamp Salt marsh Wetland
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDR0S0W045	58	G4T2	S2.1	None	None	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub
Juncus nodosus	knotted rush	PMJUN01210	13	G5	S2.3	None	None	2.3		Marsh and swamp Meadow and seep Wetland
Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)	California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	ARADB19062	9	G4G5	S2?	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest Talus slope
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	AMACC05030	235	G5	S4?	None	None		IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Broadleaved upland forest Cismontane woodland Lower montane coniferous forest North coast coniferous forest
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	57	G5	S3	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	Desert wash
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	134	G5T3	S3	None	None	1B.2		Chaparral Coastal scrub
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	96	G5T3?	S3?	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Lewisia brachycalyx	short-sepaled lewisia	PDPOR04010	15	G4G5	S2	None	None	2.2		Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow and seep Ultramafic

Lilium parryi	lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	138	G3	S2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow and seep Riparian forest Upper montane coniferous forest Wetland
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	31	G3	S3	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest
Lupinus peirsonii	Peirson's lupine	PDFAB2B330	12	G2	S2	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Joshua tree woodland Pinon and juniper woodlands Upper montane coniferous forest
Microtus californicus stephensi	south coast marsh vole	AMAFF11035	7	G5T1T2	S1S2	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	
Monardella australis ssp. jokerstii	Jokerst's monardella	PDLAM18112	3	G4T1	S1	None	None	1B.1		Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	28	G5T3	S3	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Cismontane woodland Lower montane coniferous forest Valley and foothill grassland
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	PMPOA480A0	5	G3	S3.3	None	None	4.3		Chaparral Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow and seep
Nemacladus secundiflorus var. robbinsii	Robbins' nemacladus	PDCAM0F0B2	9	G3T2T3	S2S3	None	None	1B.2		Chaparral Valley and foothill grassland
Neotamias speciosus speciosus	lodgpole chipmunk	AMAFB02172	24	G4T2T3	S2S3	None	None			Chaparral Upper montane coniferous forest
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	115	G5T3?	S3?	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada	short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	131	G5T3	S3	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub Pinon and juniper woodlands Riparian woodland
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	PDAP11G030	40	G3	S3	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Subalpine coniferous forest Upper montane

Orobanche valida ssp. valida	Rock Creek broomrape	PDORO040G2	12	G3T2	S2	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S- Sensitive	coniferous forest Chaparral Pinon and juniper woodlands
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	Nelson's bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	45	G4T4	S3	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive USFS_S- Sensitive	Alpine Alpine dwarf scrub Chaparral Chenopod scrub Great Basin scrub Mojavean desert scrub Montane dwarf scrub Pinon and juniper woodlands Riparian woodland Sonoran desert scrub
Oxytropis oreophila var. oreophila	rock-loving oxytrope	PDFAB2X0H3	2	G5T4	S2.3	None	None	2.3		Alpine boulder and rock field Subalpine coniferous forest
Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata	San Bernardino grass-of- Parnassus	PDSAX0P030	8	G5T2	S2.3	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S- Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow and seep Upper montane coniferous forest Wetland
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	49	G5T1T2	S1S2	None	None		CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern USFS_S- Sensitive	Coastal scrub
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	677	G4G5	S3S4	None	None		BLM_S- Sensitive CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC- Least Concern USFS_S- Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub Desert wash Pinon and juniper woodlands Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Valley and foothill grassland
Plebejus saepiolus aureolus	San Gabriel Mountains blue butterfly	IILEPG6011	2	G5T1	S1	None	None			Lower montane coniferous forest
Poliptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	804	G3T2	S2	Threatened	None		ABC_WLBCC -Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern	Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub
Rana muscosa	Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	167	G1	S1	Endangered	Candidate Endangered		CDFW_SSC- Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN- Endangered USFS_S- Sensitive	Aquatic

Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	30	G1	S1.1	None	None			Coastal scrub
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	88	G3	S3	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Marsh and swamp Wetland
Schoenus nigricans	black bog-rush	PMCYP0P010	13	G4	S2.2	None	None	2.2		Marsh and swamp Wetland
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	CARE2330CA	4	G?	SNR	None	None			
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	246	G4	S4	None	None			Riparian forest
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	230	G4	S4	None	None			Riparian woodland
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewel-flower	PDBRA2G060	22	G3	S3	None	None	4.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	76	G2	S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Marsh and swamp Meadow and seep Valley and foothill grassland Wetland
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	41	G2	S2.3	None	None	1B.3		Chaparral Cismontane woodland
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	62	G5T4	S4	None	None		CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	
Thamnophis hammondi	two-striped garter snake	ARADB36160	143	G3	S2	None	None		BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Marsh and swamp Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Wetland
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringe-pod	PDBRA2Q070	5	G1G2	S1S2	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Pinon and juniper woodlands

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