

February 17, 2016

JN 151695

THE ALTUM GROUP

Contact: *Nancy M. Ferguson*
73-710 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 219
Palm Desert, California 92260

SUBJECT: Habitat Assessment for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Ferguson:

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) conducted a habitat assessment for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project (project site or site) located in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Baker biologists Thomas C. Millington and Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on January 26, 2016.

The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence of special-status¹ plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to project implementation. This report provides an in-depth assessment of the suitability of the on-site habitat to support San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus* [SBKR]), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica* [CAGN]), as well as several other special-status plant and wildlife species identified by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

Project Location

The project site is generally located west of Interstate 15 and north of State Route 210 in the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (refer to Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the Cucamonga Peak and Devore quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series in Section 15 and 22 of Township 1 north, Range 6 west (refer to Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is located north of Colonero Road at the southern foothills of the San Bernardino Mountain Range (refer to Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).

¹ As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally or State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank; and wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species.

Project Description

The proposed project consists of the expansion of the existing Ling Yen Mountain Temple (LYMT). Expansion activities within the project site will include the construction of a church temple, dormitories, courtyards, fountains, offices, parking areas, and associated infrastructure. In addition, the project includes the extension of Wardman Bullock Road and Colonbero Road.

Methodology

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment or field survey of the project site was conducted. The field survey provided information on the existing conditions on the project site and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur.

Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field survey, an updated literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW QuickView Tool in the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), CNDDDB Rarefind 5, the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

All available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site were reviewed to understand existing site conditions and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred on the project site that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources, as well as the following resources:

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey;
- San Bernardino County General Plan;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species;
- LYMT Biological Assessment Report (LSA Associates, Inc., November 1996);
- LYMT Habitat Assessment Report (RBF Consulting, April 2013); and
- LYMT Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Water (RBF Consulting, April 2014)

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring within the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of those species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDDB database was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the occurrence records and determine the distance from the project site.

Habitat Assessment and Field Survey

Michael Baker biologists Thomas C. Millington and Travis J. McGill inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on January 26, 2016. Plant communities were identified on aerial photographs and visually inspected along the boundary of the project site to document their extent. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to provide suitable habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species as well as corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. Special attention was paid to any special-status habitats and/or undeveloped, natural areas, which have a higher potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field. Unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed during the survey and identified in the laboratory using taxonomical guides. Wildlife detections were made through observation of scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and/or visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site plant communities, and presence of potential jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were noted.

Existing Site Condition

The project site is located at the southern base of the San Gabriel Mountains in southwestern San Bernardino County. On-site surface elevation ranges from approximately 1,730 to 1,950 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes to the south. According to the Custom Soil Resource Report for Southwestern San Bernardino County, the project site is underlain by Cieneba-Rock Outcrop Complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes (Cr), Soboba Stony Loamy Sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SpC), Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC), and Water (W) (refer to Exhibit 4, *Soils*).

The project site primarily consists of vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances including past agricultural operations and on-going disking/weed abatement activities. These disturbances have greatly disturbed, if not eliminated, the natural plant communities that once occurred on the project site. Access to the project site is provided by Wardman Bullock Road which extends north along the western boundary and terminates at the existing LYMT facility. Several unimproved dirt access roads also traverse the project site and provide access to surrounding properties and on-site facilities owned by Southern California Edison (SCE), Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), and San Bernardino County Flood Control District. Two transmission towers occur on the southern portion of the project site within LADPW right-of-way. Refer to Attachment B for photographs taken throughout the project site.

Areas to the south of the project site primarily consist of single-family residential land uses and many of the natural alluvial fans and drainage courses that once occurred within these areas have been channelized into concrete-lined channels for flood control purposes. Vacant, undeveloped land with a few scattered rural residential properties surround the project site to the north, east, and west. In addition, multiple recreational land uses occur within the vicinity of the project site including the San Bernardino National Forest (0.65 miles to the north) and the North Etiwanda Preserve (1.25 miles to the west).

Vegetation

Three (3) plant communities were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment: mulefat scrub, buckwheat scrub, and non-native grassland (refer to Exhibit 5, *Vegetation*). In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed. These communities are described in further detail below.

Buckwheat Scrub

The buckwheat scrub plant community occurs on the southern portion of the project site within the SCE easement. This plant community is dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Other low-growing plant species including California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) also occur in low density.

Mulefat Scrub

The mulefat scrub plant community occurs on the western portion of the project site. This plant community is associated with an intermittent drainage feature that flows to the southwest corner of the project site from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. Plant species occurring within this community include mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), California sagebrush, California buckwheat, deerweed, common sunflower, and non-native grasses.

Non-Native Grassland

The non-native grassland plant community covers the majority of the project site. Plant species occurring within this plant community include riggut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and common sunflower with sparse patches of California buckwheat, and California sagebrush. Scattered stands of Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) also occur.

Disturbed

Disturbed areas on-site include unimproved dirt access roads. These areas consist of highly compacted soils that no longer support a native plant community.

Developed

Developed areas within the project site generally consist of paved, impervious surfaces. This includes paved roadways, buildings, and municipal infrastructure.

Wildlife

Plant communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predations. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species that were observed or expected to occur within the project site. The discussion is to be used a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation.

Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support populations of fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Amphibians

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support amphibian species were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Reptiles

The project site and surrounding habitat has the potential to support a variety of reptilian species. However, Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*) was the only reptilian species observed during the field survey. Other reptilian species that have been observed or are expected to occur include Western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), San Diego alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata webbii*), and San Diego gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer annectens*).

Birds

The project site provides suitable foraging and cover habitat for a variety of resident and migrant bird species. Bird species detected during the field survey included California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). It should also be noted that two CDFW Watch List species were observed foraging throughout the project site during the field survey: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*). Other common bird species that have been observed or are expected to occur include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*).

Mammals

The project site and surrounding habitat has the potential to support a variety of mammalian species. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field survey. Cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) were the only mammalian species observed during the field survey. Other common mammalian species that have been observed or are expected to occur include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

Nesting Birds

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field survey. However, the plant communities within the project site provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Further, the eucalyptus trees and LADWP transmission towers within the project site have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of raptor species.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Habitat linkages provide links between larger undeveloped habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate

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

The project site has not been identified as occurring within a Wildlife Corridor or Linkage by the San Bernardino County General Plan. However, the project site is relatively undeveloped and surrounded by natural habitats to the north, east, and west which allows wildlife to easily move through relatively undisturbed habitat in search of food, shelter, or nesting habitat. Although heavily disturbed, the project site provides movement opportunities for wildlife to travel north to the San Gabriel Mountains, west to the North Etiwanda Preserve, and east towards the Lytle Creek Wash.

Jurisdictional Areas

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated plant communities under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 *et seq.*

One (1) intermittent drainage feature occurs on the western portion of the project site. This drainage feature flows from the San Bernardino Mountain and follows site topography towards the southwest corner of the project site. Flows then enter a concrete-lined flood control channel and continue southwest through surrounding residential development to Morse Creek which, in turn, flows to the East Etiwanda Channel and ultimately the Santa Ana River. As such, the on-site drainage feature exhibits a surface hydrologic connection to downstream waters of the U.S. and falls under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW.

Based on the conceptual grading plan, the proposed project will result in impacts to the on-site drainage feature. Therefore, the following regulatory approvals will be required prior to development of the project site: CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permit No. 39: *Commercial and Institutional Developments*, CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDDB was queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the Mount Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Guasti, and Ontario USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A search of published records of these species was conducted within these quadrangles using the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 online software and CNDDDB Quickview Tool in BIOS. The habitat assessment evaluated the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing plant communities, at the time of the survey, have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified forty-eight (48) special-status plant species, fifty-four (54) special-status wildlife species, and five (5) special-status habitats as having the potential to occur within the Mount Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Guasti, and Ontario quadrangles. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species and communities determined to have the potential to occur within the general site vicinity based on the record search are presented in Attachment D, *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*. Attachment D provides a detailed analysis regarding the potential occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species within the project site.

Special-Status Plants

Forty-eight (48) special-status plant species have been recorded in the CNDDDB and CNPS in the Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (refer to Attachment D). No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. The project site primarily consists of vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances including past agricultural operations and on-going disking/weed abatement activities. These disturbances have greatly disturbed, if not eliminated, the natural plant communities that once occurred on the project site. Special-status plant species are not expected to occur and are presumed to be absent from the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife

Fifty-four (54) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (refer to Attachment D). Cooper's hawk and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow were the only special-status wildlife species observed during the field survey. Other special-status wildlife species that have been observed during previous surveys or have a high potential to occur include sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianu*), and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*).

Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), pallid San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*), SBKR, white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and CAGN. All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions. The potential occurrence of SBKR and CAGN within the project site is described in further detail below.

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat

The SBKR is one of three subspecies of the Merriam's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*) and is federally listed as endangered. The species has a restricted southern California distribution, being confined to certain inland valley scrub communities, particularly alluvial scrub communities on gravelly and sandy soils adjoining rivers, streams, and drainages within Riverside and San Bernardino County. SBKR habitat has been historically altered as a result of flood control efforts and the increased use of river resources, including surface mining operations, off-road vehicle use, roadway and housing development. Overall habitat loss is estimated at 96 percent. These alterations to SBKR habitat listed above led to an emergency listing as endangered in 1998

(USFWS, 1998a), followed by a Final Rule issuance in that same year (USFWS, 1998b). The SBKR is described as being confined to primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than Aeolian (wind) processes (USFWS 1998). Burrows are dug in loose soil, usually near or beneath shrubs. The species has also been found in highly disturbed areas adjacent to otherwise suitable habitat.

The project site is situated on an area known as the Etiwanda Alluvial Fan. In 2008, USFWS stated that the Etiwanda Alluvial Fan was likely occupied by a small remnant population of SBKR, but flood control structures and urban development have disrupted the natural flood regime of the Etiwanda Alluvial Fan and resulted in poor quality habitat. Further, the USFWS concluded that areas on the Etiwanda Alluvial Fan occupied by SBKR do not contain the primary constituent elements in the appropriate quantity and spatial arrangement necessary to sustain a core population. The southern portions of the project site, specifically upland areas surrounding the on-site drainage feature, are vegetated with a buckwheat scrub plant community. This plant community provides shelter and has greater than 50 percent canopy cover with patches of suitable soils for burrowing and foraging. However, areas to the south of the project site primarily consist of single-family residential land uses and many of the natural alluvial fans and drainage courses that once occurred within these areas have been channelized into concrete-lined channels for flood control purposes. As a result, the project site has been disconnected from the natural fluvial processes associated with Day Canyon Wash, East Etiwanda Canyon Wash, and San Sevaine Canyon Wash. Therefore, it was determined that SBKR has a low potential to occur within the boundaries of the project site.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The CAGN is a federally threatened species with restricted habitat requirements: it is an obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 984 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,640 feet inland. It ranges from Ventura County south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. The CAGN prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation where it breeds between mid-February and the end of August, with peak activity from mid-March to mid-May. Although California gnatcatcher is known to occur within San Bernardino County, the species has a limited distribution.

Although the on-site plant communities provide low-quality foraging and nesting habitat, on-site elevations range from approximately 1,730 to 1,950 feet above mean sea level which is well above the known elevation range of the species in San Bernardino County. In addition, no CAGN have been observed on the project site during surveys conducted between 1996 and 2014. It is likely that on-site disturbances including past agricultural operations and on-going disking/weed abatement activities have precluded the species from occupying the project site. Therefore, it was determined that CAGN has a low potential to occur within the boundaries of the project site.

Special-Status Plant Communities

According to the CNDDDB, five (5) special-status plant communities have been reported in the Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: California Walnut Woodland, Coast and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern Riparian Forest, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland (refer to Attachment D). None of these special-status plant communities occur within the project site.

Critical Habitat

Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. In the event that a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species' designated Critical Habitat, a project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus. This may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., CWA Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be consult with the USFWS.

In 2002, the USFWS designated four (4) Critical Habitat units for SBKR. Portions of the project site fall within the boundaries of Unit 4, which is associated with the Etiwanda Alluvial Fan and Wash (Exhibit 6, *Critical Habitat*). Since the project is located within Critical Habitat and will require a Section 404 permit for impacts to waters of the U.S., the Corps must initiate consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act to determine if a loss or adverse modification to Critical Habitat will occur. During the consultation process, the USFWS may also require that a presence/absence trapping study be conducted prior to development of the project site to assess impacts to SBKR and its Critical Habitat.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project site is located at the southern base of the San Gabriel Mountains and primarily consists of vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances including past agricultural operations and on-going disking/weed abatement activities. Three (3) plant communities were observed on-site: mulefat scrub, buckwheat scrub, and non-native grassland. In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed.

No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. The project site primarily consists of vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances including past agricultural operations and on-going disking/weed abatement activities. These disturbances have greatly disturbed, if not eliminated, the natural plant communities that once occurred on the project site. Therefore, all special-status plant species are not likely to occur and are presumed to be absent from the project site. No additional surveys are recommended.

Two CDFW Watch List species were observed on the project site during the field survey: Cooper's hawk, and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. Other special-status species that have been observed during previous surveys or have a high potential to occur include sharp-shinned hawk, northern harrier, California horned lark, loggerhead shrike, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to support burrowing owl, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, pallid San Diego pocket mouse, SBKR, white-tailed kite, prairie falcon, American peregrine falcon, Los Angeles pocket mouse, coast horned lizard, and CAGN. All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions.

Although it was determined that burrowing owl has a low potential to occur, the project site is dominated by low-growing open vegetation and provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat for burrowing owls. Therefore, it is recommended that a pre-construction clearance survey be conducted prior the start of any ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities to ensure that impacts to burrowing owls will not occur. In accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, two (2) pre-construction clearance surveys should be conducted 14 – 30 days and 24 hours prior to any ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities.

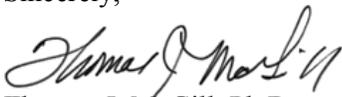
In order to ensure compliance with the MBTA and Fish and Game Code, it is recommended that construction activities and/or the removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. Generally, the nesting season extends from January 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities cannot occur outside of the nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey will be required to ensure that impacts to nesting birds will not occur. The clearance survey can be conducted in conjunction with the burrowing owl clearance survey and should occur no more than five days prior to the start of any ground disturbing or vegetation removal activities.

One (1) intermittent drainage feature occurs on the western portion of the project site and falls under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW. Therefore, the following regulatory approvals will be required prior to development of the project site: CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permit No. 39: *Commercial and Institutional Developments*, CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

The project site is located within Critical Habitat for SBKR. Since the project will require a Section 404 permit, the Corps must initiate consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act. During the consultation process, the USFWS may require that a trapping study be conducted to document the presence/absence of SBKR within the boundaries of the project site. Since the USFWS generally does not accept survey results older than a year, it is recommended that the trapping study be conducted prior to development of the project site, which is anticipated to occur between 2017 and 2018.

Please do not hesitate to contact Tom McGill at (909) 974-4907 or tmcgill@mbakerintl.com or Tom Millington at (909) 974-4961 or tommillington@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Vice President
Natural Resources



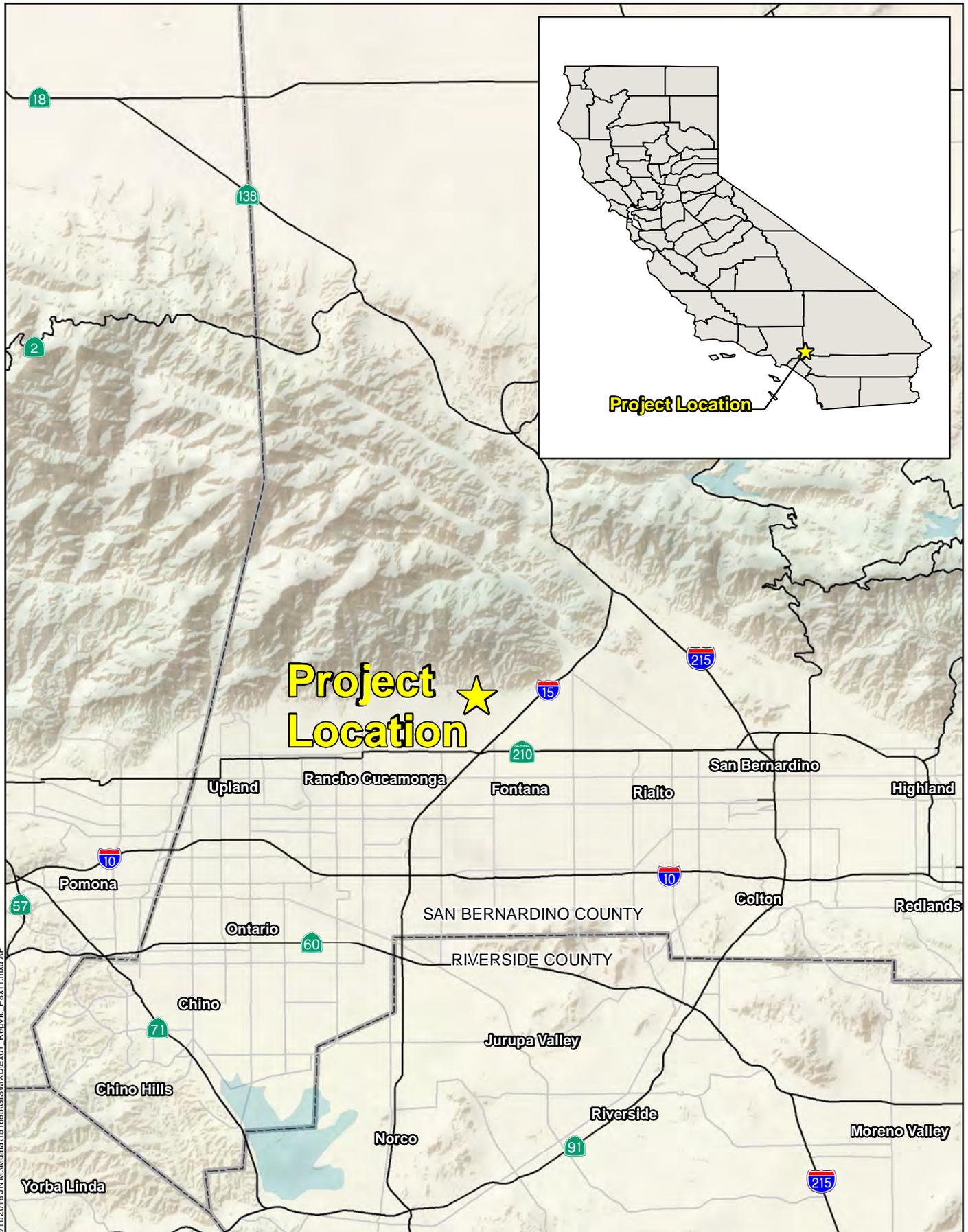
Thomas C. Millington
Biologist
Natural Resources

Attachments:

- A. *Project Exhibits*
- B. *Site Photographs*
- C. *Flora and Fauna Compendium*
- D. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*

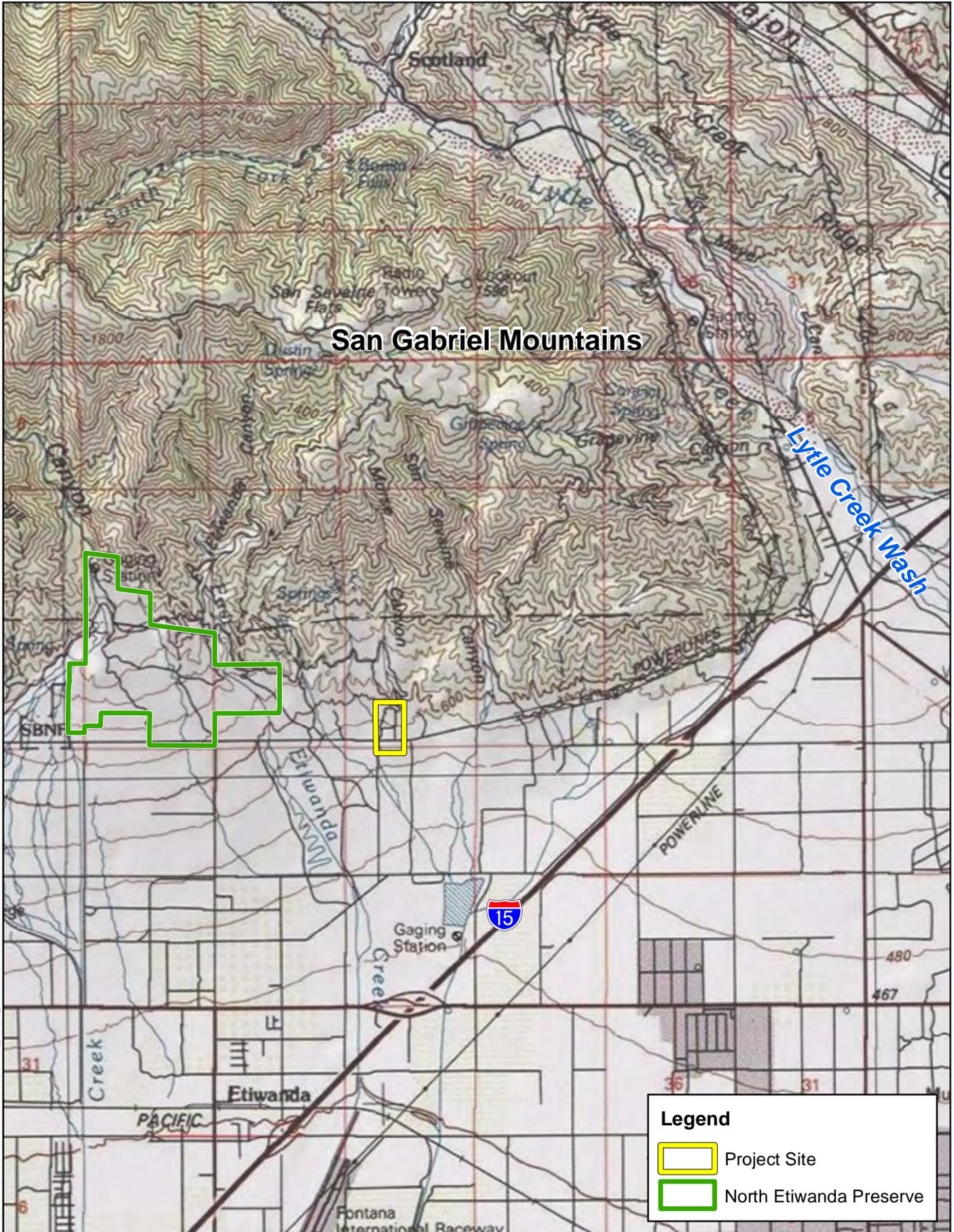
Attachment A

Project Exhibits



2/11/2016 J:\M:\Mapa\151695\GIS\MXD\Ex01_Rep\vic_P8x11.mxd AP

2/17/2016 J:\M:\Mdaa\151695\GIS\WXDE\02_SiteVic_P8x11.mxd



Legend

- Project Site
- North Etiwanda Preserve

-117.501897
34.169673



-117.497436
34.163775

Wardman Builock Rd.

Guidera Dr.

Colombero Rd.

Padre Ave.

Legend

 Project Site

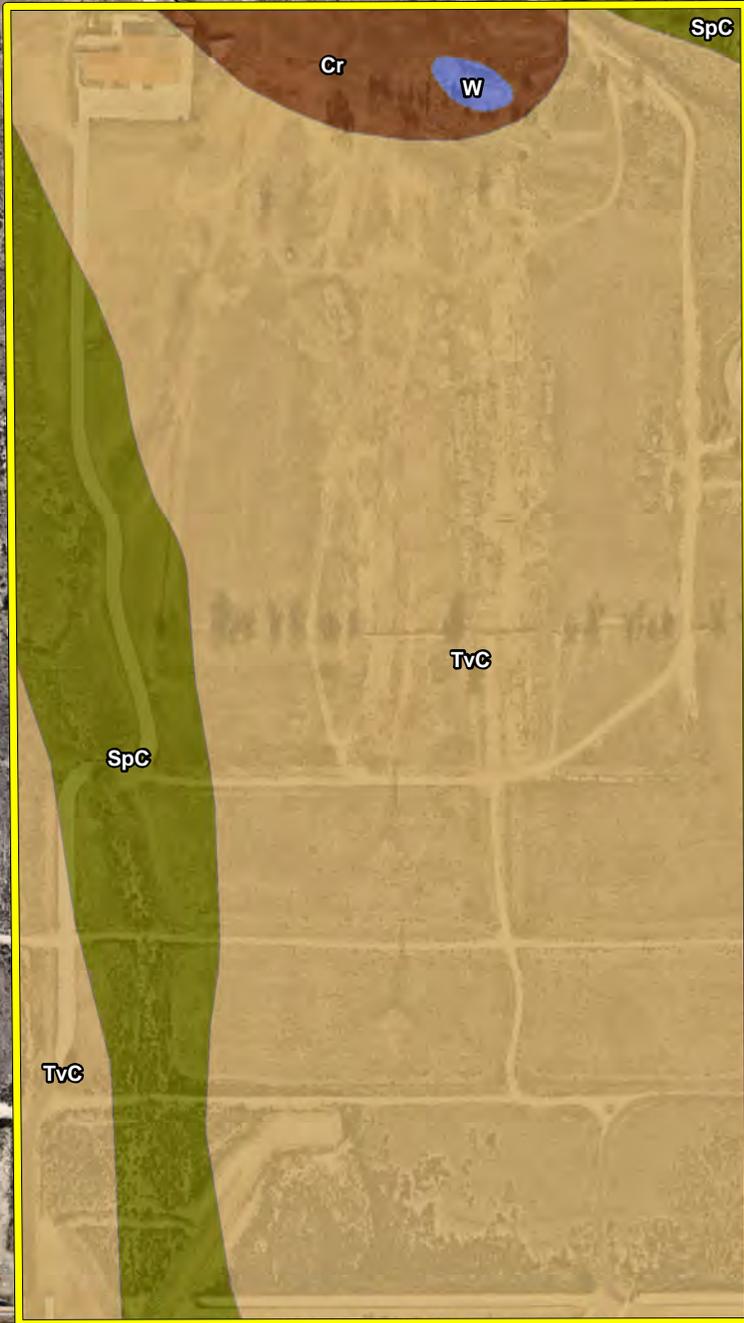
2/11/2016 J:\M:\data\151695\GIS\SWXD\Ex03_ProjSite_P8x11.mxd



Source: San Bernardino County, NearMap Aerial - Nov 2015

LING YEN MOUNTAIN TEMPLE
HABITAT ASSESSMENT
Project Site

-117.501897
34.169673



SpC

Cr

W

Tvc

SpC

Tvc

-117.497436
34.163775

2/12/2016 JN.M:\Mdaa\151695\GIS\WXDE\04_Soils_P8x11.mxd



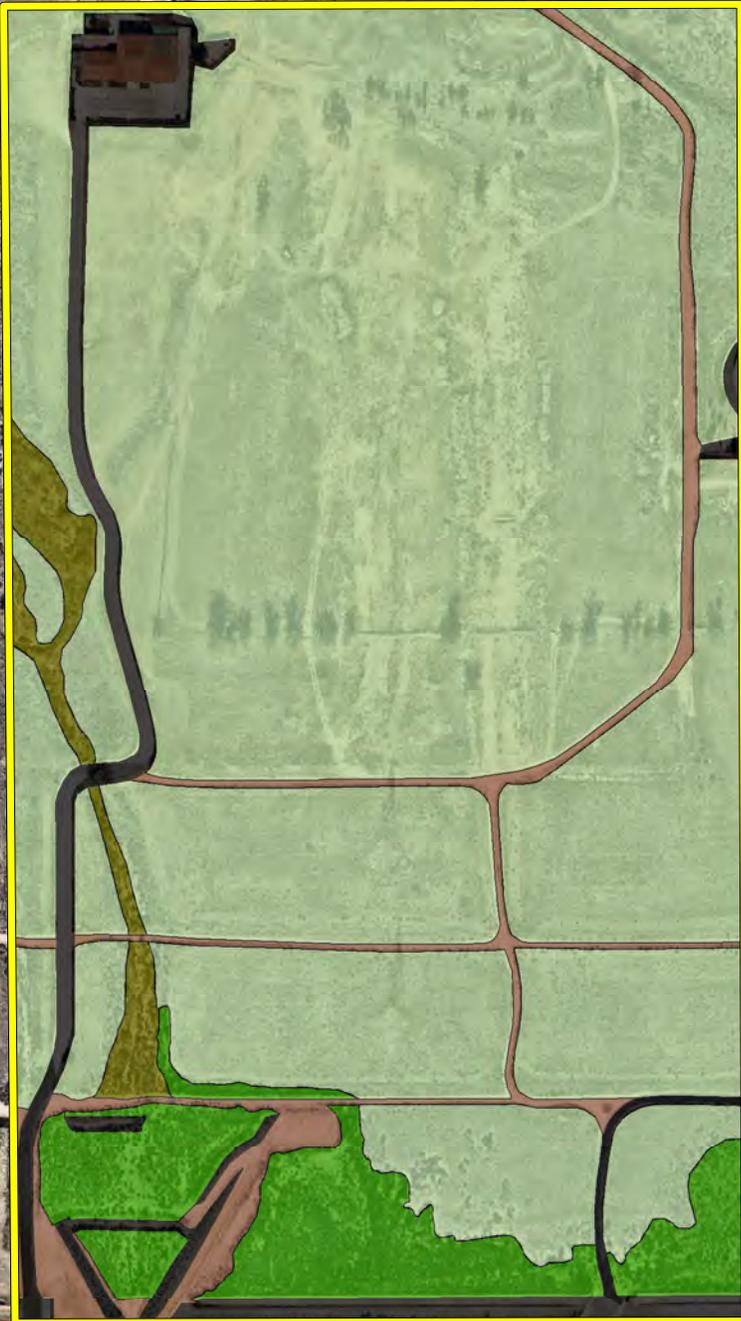
Legend	
	Project Site
	Cr Cieneba-Rock Outcrop Complex
	SpC Soboba Stony Loamy Sand, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes
	Tvc Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes
	W Water



Source: San Bernardino County, NRCS Soils Data Mart - CA677, NearMap Aerial - Nov 2015

LING YEN MOUNTAIN TEMPLE
HABITAT ASSESSMENT
Soils

-117.501897
34.169673



-117.497436
34.163775

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Wardman Bullock Rd.

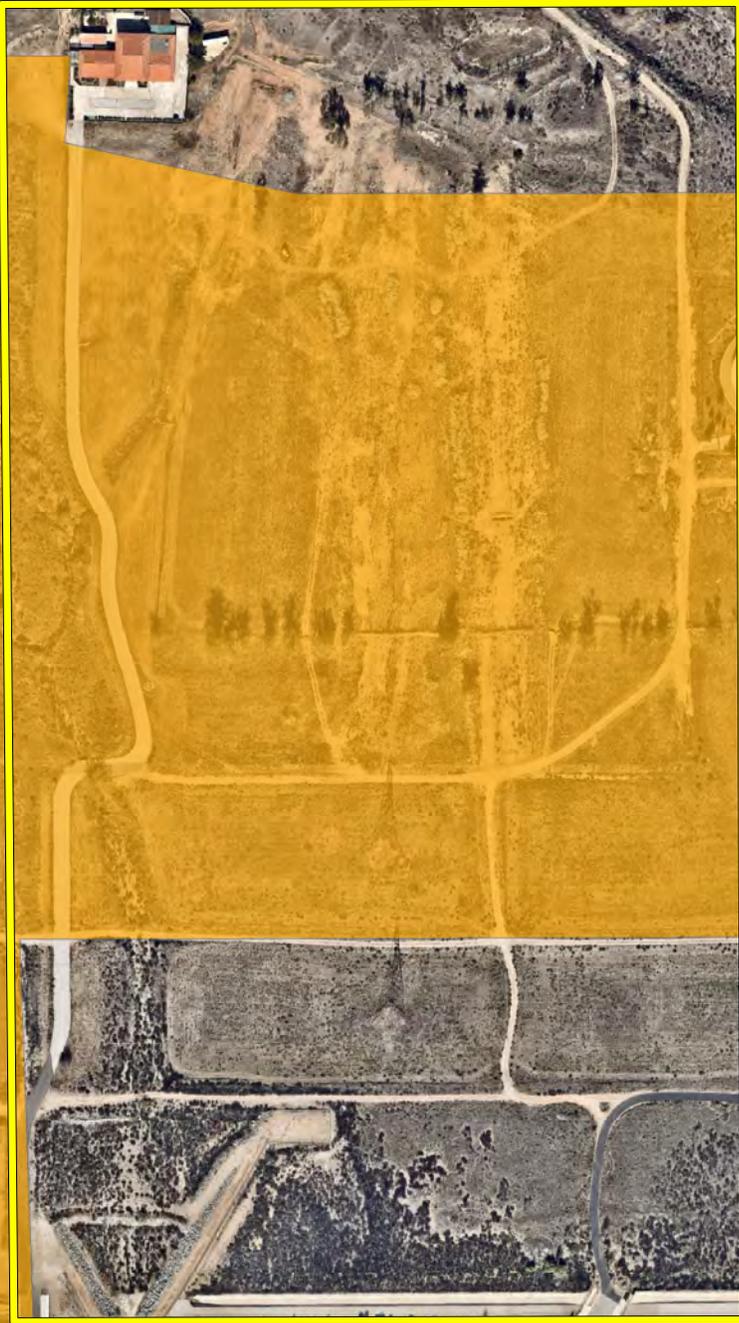
Guidera Dr.

Colonero Rd.

Legend

- Project Site
- Buckwheat Scrub (4.29 Acres)
- Mulefat Scrub (1.24 Acres)
- Non-Native Grassland (43.40 Acres)
- Disturbed (2.54 Acres)
- Developed (3.38 Acres)

-117.501897
34.169673



-117.497436
34.163775

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Wardman Bullock Rd.

Guidera Dr.

Colombero Rd.

Legend

-  Project Site
- Critical Habitat**
-  San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)



Source: San Bernardino County, USFWS Critical Habitat Portal, NearMap Aerial - Nov 2015

LING YEN MOUNTAIN TEMPLE
HABITAT ASSESSMENT
Critical Habitat

Attachment B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Looking south at non-native grassland plant community from the northern boundary of the project site.



Photograph 2: Looking southwest at buckwheat scrub plant community occurring throughout the Southern California Edison easement on the southern portion of the project site.



Photograph 3: Looking west at the unimproved access road and non-native grassland plant community within the LADWP easement on the southern portion of the project site.



Photograph 4: Looking north at Wardman Bullock Road which extends north along the western boundary of the project site and terminates at the existing LYMT facility.



Photograph 5: Looking south at paved access road extending north from Colonbero Road through the Southern California Edison easement on the southern portion of the project site.



Photograph 6: Looking northwest at the earthen drainage channel on the western portion of the project site. The drainage channel is vegetated with a variety of native plant species indicative of a mulefat scrub plant community.



Photograph 7: Looking west at the existing bridge structure along Wardman Bullock Road that crosses over the earthen drainage channel along the western boundary of the project site.



Photograph 8: Looking south at existing flood control basin at the downstream end of the earthen drainage channel. Surface flows from the earthen drainage channel settle in the southwest corner of the project site and are directed southwest towards Morse Creek.

Attachment C

Flora and Fauna Compendium

Table C – 1: Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oat
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut brome
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	red brome
<i>Ceanothus leucodermis</i>	chaparral whitethorn
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	pigweed
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton
<i>Croton setiger</i>	doveweed
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Erodium</i> sp.*	red-stemmed filaree
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *	red gum eucalyptus
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western sycamore
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castorbean
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Mexican elderberry
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian peppertree
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean grass

Table C – 2: Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name
Aves	Birds
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Cooper's hawk
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's hummingbird
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
Reptilia	Reptiles
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis longipes</i>	Great Basin fence lizard
Mammalia	Mammals
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	cottontail rabbit

*Non-native/invasive

Attachment D

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Resources

Table D – 1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	Yes	Present: This species was observed foraging within the project site during the 2016 field survey.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in mixed or coniferous forests, open deciduous woodlands, thickets, and edges. Usually nests in groves of coniferous trees in mixed woods, sometimes in dense deciduous trees or in pure coniferous forest with brush or clearings nearby.	No	High: There is suitable foraging habitat within and adjacent to the project site. Further, this species was observed during surveys conducted in 2013.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	Fed: None CA: SSC	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate (freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes [<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.]), and either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated scrubland on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>), but they can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	Yes	Present: This species was observed foraging within the project site during the 2016 field survey.
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> silvery legless lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Can be found in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks,. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP ; WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	Presumed Absent: Although there is marginal foraging habitat on-site, there is no suitable nesting habitat on or within the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Requires riparian or other thickets with small, densely canopied trees for roosting and nesting. Also occurs in dense conifer stands at higher elevations.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits low-elevations coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	Low: There is suitable foraging and nesting habitat within the project site. However, no burrowing owls or sign (i.e., feathers, pellets, and scat) has been observed on the project site during surveys conducted between 1996 and 2014.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: THR CA: None	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Streams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found terrestrially in a wide variety of open habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Major habitat requirement is the presence of low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soil to dig burrows.	No	Low: There is marginal habitat on the southern portion of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i> pallid San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Common resident of sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. Occurs mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas. Habitats include coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	No	Low: There is marginal habitat on the southern portion of the project site.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	Fed: None CA: SSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. Mostly found in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses moist or dry shrubs, and edges for nesting, cover, and feeding.	No	High: There is suitable foraging habitat within and adjacent to the project site. Further, this species was observed during surveys conducted in 2013.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher	Fed: None CA: SSC	Uncommon to common, summer resident in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats below 9,000 feet throughout California exclusive of the deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland valleys and basins. Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: SSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: END CA: SSC	Prefer alluvial scrub/coastal sage scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils adjoining river and stream terraces, and on alluvial fans; and rarely occur in dense vegetation or rocky washes.	No	Low: There is marginal habitat on the southern portion of the project site. Further, the project site is located within Critical Habitat Unit 4 – Etiwanda Alluvial Fan and Wash.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: END CA: THR	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	Fed: None CA: FP	Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover. Important prey item is the California vole.	No	Low: Although there is marginal foraging habitat on-site, there is no suitable nesting habitat on or within the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	Fed: None CA: END	A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats (2,000 to 8,000 feet) in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable nesting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: END CA: END	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable nesting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in meadows, grasslands, open fields, prairie, and alkali flats. This subspecies is typically found in coastal regions.	No	High: There is suitable habitat within and adjacent to the project site. Further, this species is known to occur within the general vicinity.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable roosting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	Fed: None CA: WL	Distributed from annual grasslands to alpine meadows, but associated primarily with perennial grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, some agricultural fields, and desert scrub areas. Requires sheltered cliff ledges for cover and nests in a scrape on the ledge of a cliff overlooking a large, open area.	No	Low: Although there is marginal foraging habitat on-site, there is no suitable nesting habitat on or within the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	Fed: Delisted CA: Delisted ; FP	Very uncommon breeding resident, and uncommon as a migrant. Active nesting sites are known along the coast north of Santa Barbara, in the Sierra Nevada, and in other mountains of northern California. Breeds mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats. Riparian areas and coastal and inland wetlands are important habitats yearlong, especially in nonbreeding seasons.	No	Low: Although there is marginal foraging habitat on-site, there is no suitable nesting habitat on or within the vicinity of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: SSC	Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 40 cm.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment. It winters south the Central America.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)</i> California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in diverse habitats including coniferous forest, oak-pine woodlands, riparian woodland, chaparral, Manzanita, and coastal sage scrub. Wooded areas near a stream with rock outcrops, talus or rotting logs that are exposed to the sun.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: SSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	No	High: There is suitable habitat within and adjacent to the project site. Further, this species is known to occur within the general vicinity.
<i>Larus californicus</i> California gull	Fed: None CA: WL	Require isolated islands in rivers, reservoirs and natural lakes for nesting, where predations pressures from terrestrial mammals are diminished. Uses both fresh and saline aquatic habitats at variable elevations and degrees of aridity for nesting and for opportunistic foraging.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Only known in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Cos. south to the Mexican border. The species has been recorded below 2,000 feet in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. This species prefers riparian woodland habitat and palm trees for roosting.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable roosting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	High: There is suitable habitat within and adjacent to the project site. Further, this species is known to occur within the general vicinity.
<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i> Mohave river vole	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in moist habitats including meadows, freshwater marshes and irrigated pastures in the vicinity of the Mojave River. Suitable habitat it associated with ponds and irrigation canals along with the Mojave River proper. Alfalfa fields may also provide habitat.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops/crevices for roosting.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable roosting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> desert bighorn sheep	Fed: None CA: FP	Require a variety of habitat characteristics related to topography, visibility, forage quality and quantity, and water availability (USFWS 2000). Prefer areas on or near mountainous terrain that are visually open, as well as steep and rocky. Alluvial fans and washed in flatter terrain is also used for foraging, water, and connectivity between mountainous areas. Tend to avoid dense vegetation and higher elevations that support chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	Fed: None CA: WL	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Requires open, clear waters for foraging and uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	Fed: None CA: END	Restricted to southern California saltmarsh, grasslands, and meadow habitats, especially those dominated by pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.).	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Low: There is marginal habitat on the southern portion of the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	Fed: END CA: SSC	Occurs on loose sandy soils that support sparse coastal sage scrub, grassland, and ruderal habitats.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	Fed: None CA: WL	Prefers water less than 30 feet deep with rocky or gravel bottom. Rests in daytime and roosts overnight beside water on offshore rocks, islands, cliffs, dead branches of trees, wharfs, jetties, or even transmission lines.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (e.g. fire, floods, roads, grazing, and fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Low: There is marginal habitat within and adjacent to the project site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: SSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	Low: There is marginal foraging and nesting habitat within and adjacent to the project site. However, project site is outside of known elevation range and no coastal California gnatcatchers have been observed on the project site during surveys conducted between 1996 and 2014.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: THR CA: SSC	Found mainly near ponds in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and stream sides with plant cover. Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Occurs along the coast ranges from Mendocino County south and in portions of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades ranges.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site. Further, species is no longer present in San Bernardino County.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: END CA: END ; SSC	Prefers high-altitude mountain streams, typically those with boulders in them. Always found in the water, on rocks, or within a foot or two of the water's edge.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: END CA: None	DSF habitat is limited to areas that include Delhi fine sand, an Aeolian (wind-deposited) soil type. The highest density of DSF have been found in habitat that includes a variety of plants including California buckwheat, California croton, deerweed, and telegraph weed.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site. The project site is located outside of the known range of the species and lacks clean Delhi Sand soils.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers, usually in areas with shallow cobble and gravel riffles. Requires permanent water flow with summer water temperatures between 17 and 20° Celsius.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Requires friable soils for burrowing.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: SSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: SSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rain pools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily associated with oak and oak-conifer habitats and uses dense, multi-layered canopy cover for roost seclusion. Requires mature forest with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped garter snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth up to 7,000 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: END CA: END	Primarily occupy riverine/riparian habitat that typically features dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mulefat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable nesting habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> yellow-headed blackbird	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in freshwater emergent wetlands, and moist, open areas along croplands and mud flats of lacustrine habitats. Prefers to nest in dense wetland vegetation characterized by tules, cattails, or other similar plant species along the border of lakes and ponds.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> singlehorl burrobrush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in sandy soils within chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 1,640 feet. Blooming period is from August to November.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitat includes rocky chaparral. Found at elevations ranging from 1,952 to 4,921 feet. Blooming period is March.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 558 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i> western spleenwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs on rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 590 to 3,280 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,297 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Prefers rocky and sandy sites composed of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after a fire. Found at elevations ranging from 459 to 6,299 feet. Blooming period ranges from May to July.	No	Low: The species has been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. However, the project site has been subject to a variety of disturbances and no longer provides suitable habitat.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 99 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Low: The species has been recorded in the vicinity of the project site. However, the project site has been subject to a variety of disturbances and no longer provides suitable habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> white-bracted spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in sandy or gravelly soils within coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 3,937 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows in alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps. Also meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 197 to 2,838 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>pearsonii</i> Pearson's spring beauty	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.1	Habitats include subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 4,954 to 9,005 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley/foothill grassland, and disturbed habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet. Blooming period is from April to November.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Found in sandy soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 656 to 2,493 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 299 to 2,001 feet. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>alpinum</i> northern limestone buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Associated with alpine dwarf scrub and great basin scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 8,202 to 10,862 feet. Blooming period is from July to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i> Johnston's buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Grows in rocky soils within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 9,600 feet. Blooming period is from July to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>minus</i> alpine sulphur-flowered buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in gravelly soils within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 5,906 to 10,066 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i> southern Sierra woolly sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in sandy loam soils within lower and upper montane coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 3,655 to 8,202 feet. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i> pine fritillary	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Associated with granitic and metamorphic soils within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 5,692 to 10,826 feet. Blooming period is from May to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gabrielense</i> San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in granitic, sandy or rocky soils within chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 3,937 to 8,694 feet. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Galium jepsonii</i> Jepson's bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in granitic, rocky or gravelly soils within lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 5,052 to 8,202 feet. Blooming period is from July to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Galium johnstonii</i> Johnston's bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Preferred habitats include chaparral, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 4,003 to 7,546 feet. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i> urn-flowered alumroot	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows in rocky soils within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 3,789 to 8,694 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities. Found at elevations ranging from 230 to 2,657 feet. Blooming period is from February to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Juglans californica</i> southern California black walnut	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,953 feet. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Juncus duranii</i> Duran's rush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Habitats include lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 5,801 to 9,199 feet. Blooming period is from July to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> fragrant pitcher sage	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs in chaparral habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 4,298 feet. Blooming period is from March to October.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub from 66 to 4,396 feet in elevation. Blooming period ranges from January to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> ocellated humboldt lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in openings within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,906 feet in elevation. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Prefers lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forests, upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 4,003 to 9,006 feet. Blooming period is from July to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in rocky, openings within chaparral, lower montane and upper montane coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 4,987 to 9,186 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Habitats include coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 443 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from March to April.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i> Jokerst's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Habitat includes chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found on steep or talus slopes between breccia, secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes. Found at elevations ranging from 4,429 to 5,741 feet. Blooming period is from July to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Prefers sandy soils within coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from May to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Monardella saxicola</i> rock monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in rocky, usually serpentinite soils within closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,640 to 5,906 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Only known to occur in the San Bernardino Mountains. Found at elevations ranging from 328 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in coastal scrub, vernal pools, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 10 to 3,970 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands. Found at elevations ranging from 1,394 to 5,906 feet. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Associated with gravel and talus soils within lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 5,299 to 11,483 feet. Blooming period is from March to September.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i> Mojave phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 4,593 to 8,202 feet. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in freshwater marshes and swamps. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 2,132 feet. Blooming period is from May to November.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,625 feet. Blooming period is from January to April.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Senecio astephanus</i> San Gabriel ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found on rocky slopes within coastal bluff scrub and chaparral habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,312 to 4,921 feet. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Prefers cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Associated with chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 2,198 to 8,202 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower-montane coniferous forest, meadows, seeps, marshes, swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Can be found growing near ditches, streams, and springs within these habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 7 to 6,693 feet. Blooming period is from July to November.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> var. <i>grisea</i> grey-leaved violet	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Associated with upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 4,921 to 11,155 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent: There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
CDFW SENSITIVE HABITATS				

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
California Walnut Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occurs on valley slopes and in valley bottoms, as well as around rocky outcrops. This habitat usually occurs in areas with relatively moist, fine soils. It can intergrade with coast live oak woodland and coast live oak forest in more mesic areas. The canopy is relatively open and is dominated by California walnut with a grassy understory.	No	Absent.
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Found along the coast and in coastal valleys near river mouths and around the margins of lakes and springs. Site lacks significant current and is permanently flooded by fresh water. Prolonged saturation permits accumulations of deep, peaty soils.	No	Absent
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within broad washes of sandy alluvial drainages that carry rainfall runoff sporadically in winter and spring, but remain relatively dry through the remainder of the year. Is restricted to drainages and floodplains with very sandy substrates that have a dearth of decomposed plant material. These areas do not develop into riparian woodland or scrub due to the limited water resources and scouring by occasional floods.	No	Absent
Southern Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Typically a younger successional stage of riparian forest, due to disturbance or more frequent flooding. Plant species include willow species, elderberry, oak species, sycamore, cottonwood, and smaller shrubs.	No	Absent
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Below 2,000 meters in elevation, sycamore and alder often occur along seasonally-flooded banks; cottonwoods and willows also are often present. Poison-oak, mugwort, elderberry and wild raspberry may be present in the understory.	No	Absent

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Fed) - Federal

END – Federal Endangered
THR – Federal Threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CA) - California

END – California Endangered
THR – California Threatened
FP – California Fully Protected
SSC – California Species of Special Concern
WL – California Watch List

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) - California Rare Plant Rank

1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which More Information is Needed – A Review List
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

Threat Ranks

0.1- Seriously threatened in California
0.2- Moderately threatened in California
0.3- Not very threatened in California