

Natural Resource and Habitat Assessment

in Consideration of:

Tentative Tract Map No. 20495

**Located North of
Highland Avenue and West of Palm Drive
Highland, CA.**

Prepared By:

Michael V. Grimes
Environmental Professional/Field Biologist
B.A. Biology; CSU San Bernardino 2000

Prepared For:

Romo Planning Group, Inc.
9431 Haven Avenue, Suite 232
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730
Office (888) RPG-2468/e-mail: service@romoplanninggroup.com
December 20, 2021

Natural Resource and Habitat Assessment for the Proposed Residential Development at Highland Avenue and Palm Avenue in the City of Highland, CA.

This memorandum is prepared by Michael V. Grimes on behalf of Romo Planning Group, Inc, (RPG), the Project Applicant, in consideration of the proposed residential development (Project), Tentative Tract Map 20495, located at Highland Avenue and Palm Avenue in the City of Highland, CA. This natural resource analysis and general biological habitat assessment satisfies requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and considers applicable laws including:

- California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
- California Fish and Game Code (§1600-1603, §2080-2081, §3503-3503.5)
- U.S. Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Project Description

The Applicant proposes to construct approximately 137 single-family dwelling units on an approximately 15.2-acre site. The site is located at the northwest quadrant of Highland Avenue and Palm Avenue intersection, consisting of five (5) contiguous parcels (APN):

- 028-521-105
- 028-521-121
- 028-521-122
- 028-521-123
- 028-521-125

Methodology

Analysis methods include scientific literature review, pedestrian survey, and review of aerial imagery. For pedestrian survey, RPG retained the services of Michael V. Grimes, Environmental Planner/Field Biologist. Mr. Grimes holds a degree in Biology and approximately five years' experience conducting biological resource assessments in southern California. Mr. Grimes conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on November 27, 2021, approximately 3:30 PM. The temperature was approximately 75° F with clear skies, mild wind conditions and high visibility.

Literature and image sources reviewed for this project include:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) were queried for the *Harrison Mountain, California* 7.5-minute Quadrangle (CDFW, December 2021).
- The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Geographic Information System (CNPS, December 2021).
- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC) was queried for a report of federally listed species and designated critical habitat (USFWS, November 2021).
- The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper (December 2021).
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey Geographic Information System was queried for a report on all soil series classifications within the study area (NRCS December 2021).
- Google Earth Pro (December 2021).

The study area for this analysis includes a 300-foot buffer beyond the construction footprint to account for potential indirect project related impacts (i.e. - noise, ground vibrations, water quality impacts, artificial lighting, etc.).

Literature review for this location identifies twelve (12) Federal and nine (9) State-listed species as having potential to occur in the project vicinity. Results from the literature search are included in the following table.

Listed and Candidate Species, Natural Communities, and Federally Designated Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area.

Common Name (scientific name)	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent	Rationale
Natural Communities				
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	S1.1	<p>Holland Classification Code: 32700</p> <p>Sawyer-Keeler-Wolf equivalent:</p> <p><i>Artemisia californica</i> - <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> Shrubland Alliance</p> <p>Alluvial fan sage scrub is a threatened and rare natural community. A sub-type of coastal sage scrub, this habitat is found on alluvial fans and flood plains of the coastal side of the San Gabriel San Bernardino Mountains. Significant areas now occur only in San Bernardino County and include the Etiwanda Fan, Lytle Creek, Cajon Creek, and the Santa Ana River. Climatic conditions are similar to those for coastal sage scrub, but frequency and intensity of surface flooding occurs within the habitat. Soils include a complex, unsorted structure of alluvium composed of boulders, rocks, and sands. Vegetation is less dense than coastal sage scrub when in river channels that are subject to frequent flooding. The primary indicator plant is scale-broom (<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>). Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub communities have been severely altered</p>	A	The study area does not contain this natural community of concern.

		by flood control activities that circumvent periodic flooding, leading to gradual conversion.		
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	NA	This vegetation community occurs along streams and rivers, occupying relatively broad drainages and floodplains. It consists of trees that are generally greater than 20 feet high. Dominated by mature winter deciduous trees, including Fremont's cottonwood and several species of tree willow and California sycamore.	A	The study area does not contain this natural community of concern.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	NA	Holland Classification Code: 62400 Sawyer-Keeler-Wolf equivalent: <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Woodland Alliance.	A	The study area does not contain this natural community of concern.
Plants				
Nevin's barberry <i>(Berberis nevinii)</i>	FE, SE, CNPS 1B.1	Inhabits chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats.	A	The study area does not contain suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats capable of supporting this species.
Invertebrates				
monarch butterfly <i>(Danaus plexippus)</i>	FC	Milkweed is required for monarch habitat for egg laying and to provide food for larvae. The species ranges from South America to Canada and overwintering populations are found in Mexico, California, Arizona, and along the US East Coast. They require access to streams, plenty of sunlight, and appropriate roosting vegetation that is relatively free from predators. While breeding, monarchs can be found in	A	No milkweed was observed during the general habitat assessment surveys, and none has been recorded previously in the study area. Because of the importance of milkweed to monarch habitat, suitable habitat is not present in the study area.

		agricultural fields, pastureland, prairie remnants, urban and suburban residential areas, gardens, trees, and roadsides.		
Fish				
Santa Ana Sucker (<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>)	FT	Found in aquatic, south coast flowing waters. Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. A habitat generalist that prefers sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	A	Perennial waters necessary for obligate-aquatic fish species, fish passage, and/or spawning habitat are absent from the study area.
Amphibians				
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	FT, SSC	Inhabits a variety of aquatic environments, including both standing and flowing waters, marshes and swamps, riparian areas, and wetlands. Found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	A	The study area does not contain suitable aquatic breeding habitat capable of supporting this species.
southern mountain yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana muscosa</i>)	FE, SE, WL	Highly aquatic; species is always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	A	The study area does not contain suitable aquatic breeding habitat capable of supporting this species.
Reptiles				
southern rubber boa (<i>Charina umbratica</i>)	ST	Found within meadow and seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, wetland, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Known from the San	A	The Study area does not contain suitable riparian, wetland, and montane forest habitats capable of supporting this species.

		Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Species is found in a variety of montane forest habitats, including in the vicinity of streams or wet meadows. Species requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops, and under surface litter (CNDDDB 2019).		
Birds				
western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FT, SE, WL	Found within riparian forest. A riparian forest nester that nests along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Species nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape	A	The study area does not contain suitable riparian forest capable of supporting this species
southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE, SE	Occurs within riparian woodlands of Southern California.	A	The study area does not contain suitable riparian woodland habitat capable of supporting this species.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FE, SE	Inhabits chaparral and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It requires vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls provide nesting sites. Condors forage up to 100 miles from the nest.	A	The study area does not contain suitable chaparral, montane, and grassland habitats capable of supporting this species.
bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	FD, SE, FP	Found within old growth of lower montane coniferous forest. Prefers open shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering.	A	The study area does not contain suitable old growth coniferous forest, lakes, and rivers capable of supporting this species.

coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	FT, SSC	Found in low, coastal sage scrub or coastal bluff scrub within arid washes on top of mesas and slopes. An obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	A	The study area does not contain suitable coastal sage scrub habitat capable of supporting this species.
least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	FE, SE	A summer resident of Southern California within riparian forest, riparian scrub, or riparian woodland habitats; nests are along margins of bushes or twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , or mesquite species, in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet in elevation.	A	The study area does not contain suitable riparian habitat capable of supporting this species.
Mammals				
San Bernardino kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>)	FE, SCE, SSC	Found within coastal sage scrub and alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates that is characteristic of alluvial fans and floodplains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	A	The study area does not contain suitable alluvial fan sage scrub habitat capable of supporting this species.

[Abbreviations: Absent [A] - no habitat present and no further work needed. Critical Habitat [CH]- USFWS critical habitat is present. Habitat Present [HP] - habitat is or may be present. The species may be present. Status: Federal Endangered (FE); State Candidate Endangered (SCE); State Candidate Threatened (SCT); State Endangered (SE); State Watch List (WL); Fully Protected (FP); State Species of Special Concern (SSC); California Native Plant Society (CNPS): 1A- plants presumed extirpated in CA and either rare or extinct elsewhere, 1B- plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere, 2A- plants presumed extirpated in CA, but more common elsewhere, 2B- plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA, but more common elsewhere, 3- plants about which more information is needed-CNPS review list, 4- plants of limited distribution.]

Results

The 15.2-acre project site is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 1,375 feet above mean sea level. The site consists primarily of an unvegetated field. Habitat conditions are extremely marginalized due to surrounding development and associated human disturbance such as multimodal traffic, artificial lighting, and residential and commercial activities.

Vegetation consists of common and nonnative invasive species characteristic of disturbed places such as common fiddle neck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). No natural habitat or communities of special concern capable of supporting special status species occur at this location. Wildlife observed at this site includes common raven (*Corvus corax*), pigeon (*Columbidae*) and common ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).

There are CNDDDB historic occurrences for special status species within the project site. Species include western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*, SSC, 1998) and Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*, CNPS 1B.1, 1919). Although western yellow bats are known for using palm skirts for roosting, the existing palm trees at the northwest corner of the projects site will not be impacted or removed. Due to these findings and existing human disturbance, surveys for bats are not warranted. The existing roadway system and surrounding development have altered the natural landscape by introducing nonnative plant species and removing potentially suitable natural habitat for special status, federal and State listed plant or animal species within the study area. Furthermore, no federally designated critical habitat is found within the study area. Due to the presence of adjacent ornamental shrubs, trees, and undeveloped field, both common ground and tree nesting migratory birds have the potential to nest in the project site and adjacent areas.

Signs of mammal and small rodents occur on site. However, the site does not feature biological or physical features capable of supporting special-status species San Bernardino kangaroo rat (SBKR). SBKR are confined to inland valley scrub communities particularly along rivers, streams, and drainages. This species requires specialized habitat including Riversidean Alluvial Sage Scrub habitat and friable soils. Therefore, SBKR are deemed absent from the site.

Rodent burrows were observed at the site. However, No signs of burrowing owl [BUOW] were evident. BUOW use burrows dug by California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and round-tailed ground squirrel (*Citellus tereticaudus*) and other fossorial species. Breeding season for BUOW occurs between February 1 and August 31. All surfaces were searched for signs of burrows, molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, and owl whitewash.

The Project site is subject to continuous disturbance which has resulted in habitat degradation. No indicators of BUOW were observed. High levels of habitat disturbance, human activity, and proximity to urbanized development render the site unfavorable for BUOW habitat. Although potential signs of suitable habitat features may occur at this site, such as squirrel and rodent

burrows, the probability for BUOW to occur at this site is considered minimal. Furthermore, there are no CNDDDB documented occurrences for BUOW in the study area.

To ensure avoidance of potential impacts to BUOW or its respective habitat, a pre-construction clearances survey is recommended; occurring at a minimum of 24 hours prior to construction, and a maximum of seven (7) days prior to construction.

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory identifies an unnamed drainage feature, a blue-line riverine feature, immediately adjacent to the Northwest parcel. This drainage feature consists of bare ground and rock slope protection. The channel is unnamed and conveys intermittent storm flows downstream through a series of culverts and underground pipes to Highland Creek, a potential jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. approximately 1.35 miles southwest of the project site. However, no jurisdictional waters and no wetland indicator features (hydric soils, wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation) occur within the development footprint. The project would not impact any Waters of the State or of the U.S. and would not require regulatory water quality permitting (*i.e.* – Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 of the CWA, or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement).

Recommended Avoidance Measures

To ensure avoidance of potential impacts to nesting/migratory birds and BUOW, the following avoidance and minimization measure are recommended.

- 1. Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey:** If project activities cannot avoid the nesting season, generally regarded as February 1 – September 30, then preconstruction nesting bird surveys must be conducted no greater than 14 days prior to construction by a qualified biologist to locate and avoid nesting birds. If an active avian nest is located, a CDFW-approved no-construction buffer shall be established and/or monitored by the qualified biologist at their discretion.
- 2. Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Survey:** A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction pedestrian clearance survey for Burrowing Owl; the survey should occur at a minimum of 24 hours prior to construction, and a maximum of seven (7) days prior to construction. If an active burrowing owl is discovered, the developer will halt construction activities and consult with the Department of California Fish and Wildlife for further guidance.

Findings and Conclusion

Based on the above findings, and in accordance with the California Endangered Species Act, the proposed development would result in no *Take* of the following State-listed, candidate, and fully protected species:

- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) SE.
- southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*) ST.
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) SE;
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) SCE.
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) SE;
- California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) SE/FP;
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) SE/FP;
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) SE;
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) SE;

Likewise, pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act, the project would result in *No Effect* to the following federally listed species:

- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) FE.
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) FT;
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) FT;
- monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) FC;
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) FE.
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) FE;
- California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) FE;
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) FD;
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) FT;
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) FT;
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*) FE;
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) FE;

Attachments:

1. San Bernardino County APN Map
2. Proposed Site Plan
3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IPaC Search Results
4. CNDDB Search Results
5. Site Photos

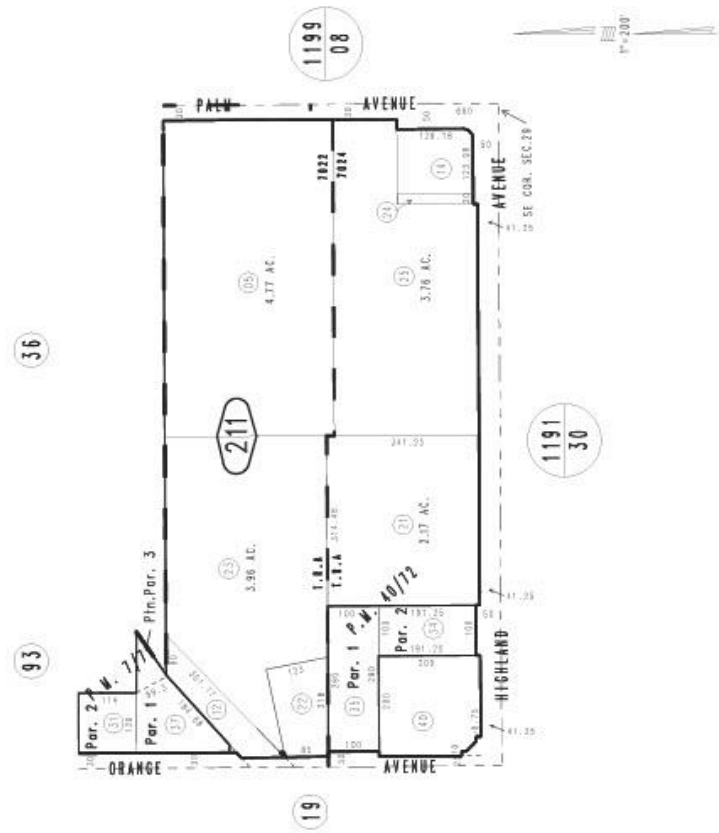
Attachment 1 – San Bernardino County APN Map

THIS MAP IS FOR THE PURPOSE
OF AD VALOREM TAXATION ONLY.



Ptn. E.1/2, Sec.29, T.1N.,R.3W., S.B.B.&M.

City of San Bernardino 0285 - 21
Tax Rate Area
7022,7024



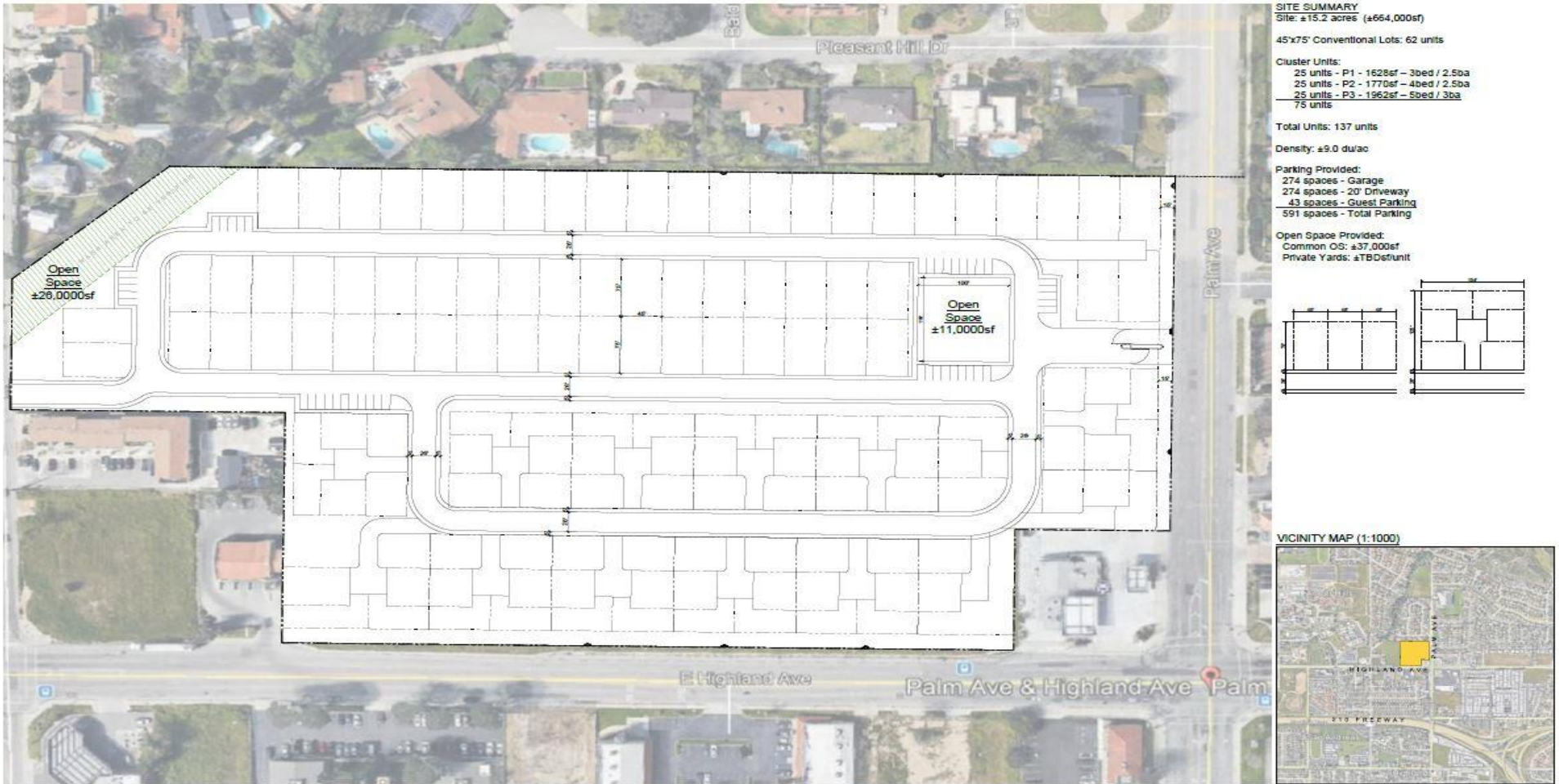
December 2004

Ptn. Mountain Nursery Tract Map No. 2, W.B. 7/45
Parcel Map No. 3878, P.M. 40/72
Parcel Map No. 704, P.M. 7/7

Assessor's Map
Book 0285 Page 21
San Bernardino County

REVISED
01/07/10 LH
07/02/12 LH-MC

Attachment 2 – Proposed Site Plan



SITE SUMMARY
 Site: ±15.2 acres (±664,000sf)
 45'x75' Conventional Lots: 62 units

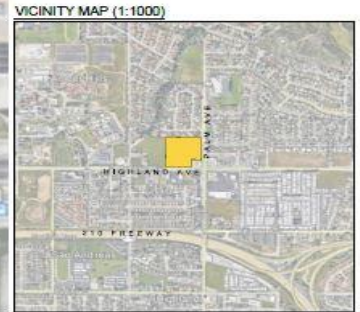
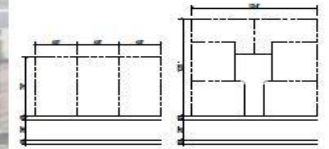
Cluster Units:
 25 units - P1 - 1628sf - 3bed / 2.5ba
 25 units - P2 - 1770sf - 4bed / 2.5ba
 25 units - P3 - 1962sf - 5bed / 3ba
 75 units

Total Units: 137 units

Density: ±9.0 du/ac

Parking Provided:
 274 spaces - Garage
 274 spaces - 20' Driveway
 43 spaces - Guest Parking
 591 spaces - Total Parking

Open Space Provided:
 Common OS: ±37,000sf
 Private Yards: ±TBDF/unit



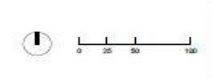
Architecture + Planning
 17611 Von Karman Ave,
 Suite 200
 Irvine, CA 92614
 (949) 851.2133
 ktgy.com



WARMINGTON Warmington Residential
 3090 Pullman Street
 Costa Mesa, CA 92626

HIGHLAND & PALM
 SAN BERNARDINO, CA #2021-0431

OPTION 8b
CONCEPTUAL DENSITY STUDY
 JULY 7, 2021



Source: KTGY Architecture and Planning, 2021

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

San Bernardino County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440

(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Mountain Yellow-legged Frog *Rana muscosa* **Endangered**
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8037>

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the [FAQ below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

<p>Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</p>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p>Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</p>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
<p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
<p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
<p>Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</p>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
<p>Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (●)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

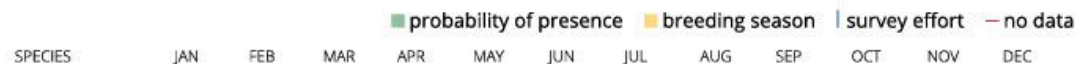
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

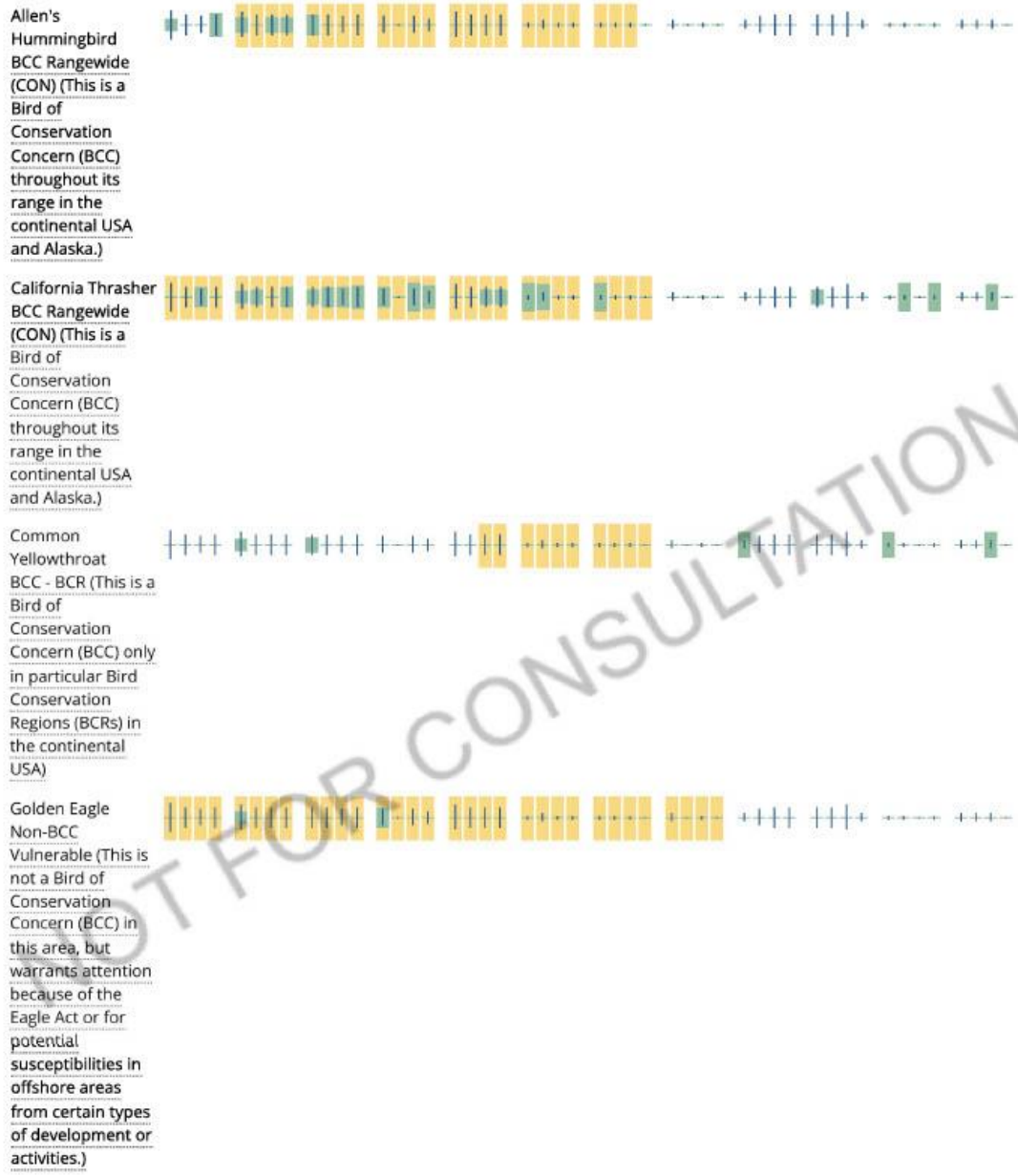
No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Lawrence's Goldfinch
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Nuttall's Woodpecker
BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Oak Titmouse
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Olive-sided Flycatcher
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Wrentit
BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from

certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters.

Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Attachment 4 – CNDDDB Search Results

30/11/21 7:20

Print View



Query Summary:
Quad IS (Harrison Mtn. (3411722))

Print Close

CNDDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	ABPBX91091	235	1	None	None	G5T3	S3	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i>	Mt. Pinos onion	Monocots	PMLIL02161	25	1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.3	SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Great Basin scrub, Meadow & seep, Pinon & juniper woodlands
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	ARACC01060	426	2	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	Reptiles	ARADB01017	260	1	None	None	G5T2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	ARACJ02143	148	1	None	None	G5T5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
<i>Berberis nevini</i>	Nevin's barberry	Dicots	PDBER060A0	32	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	437	1	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	null	null	null
<i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	Morrison bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24460	86	1	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	null
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lyly	Monocots	PMLIL0D122	111	1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lyly	Monocots	PMLIL0D150	230	4	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Dicots	PDSCR0D410	46	1	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Meadow & seep, Pavement plain, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	1	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Dicots	PDAST4R0R4	137	1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
<i>Charina</i>	southern	Reptiles	ARADA01011	74	11	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep,

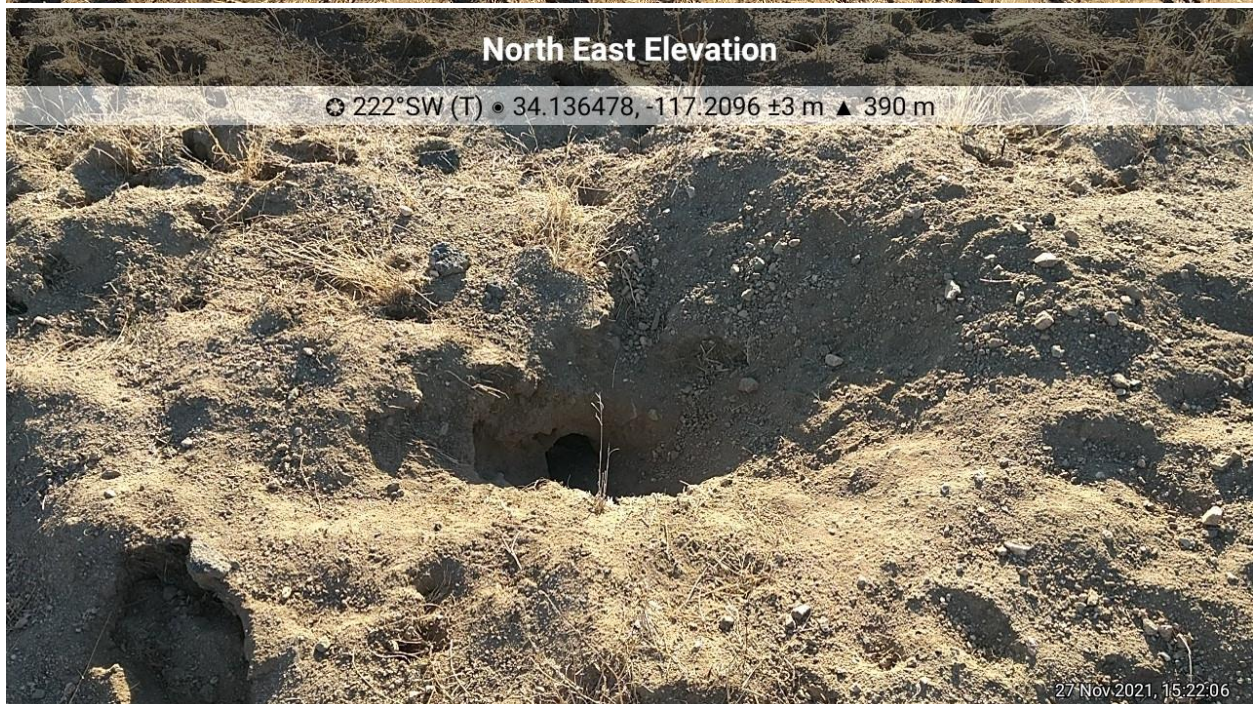
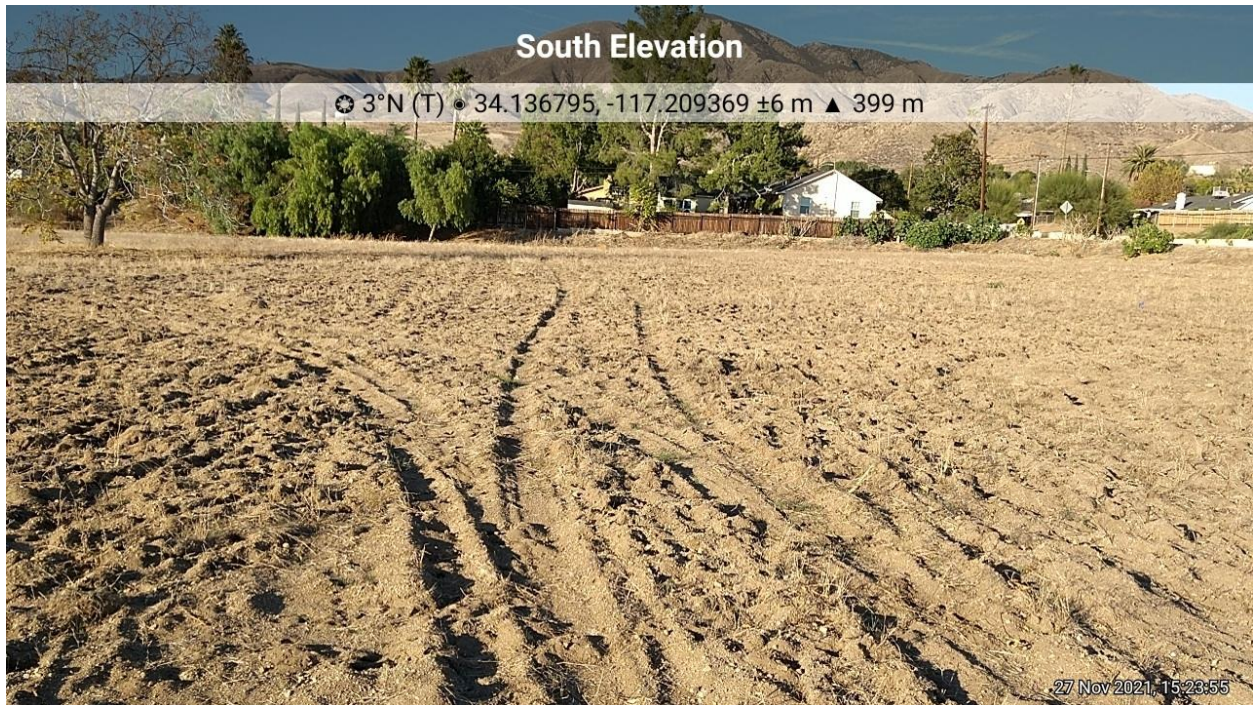
umbratica	rubber boa												Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN040J2	150	1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	ABNRB02022	165	1	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Riparian forest	
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	81	1	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	ABPAE33043	70	1	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	null	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Riparian woodland	
Euchloe hyantis andrewsi	Andrew's marble butterfly	Insects	IILEPA5032	6	1	None	None	G3G4T1	S1	null	null	Lower montane coniferous forest	
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	Mammals	AMACD02011	296	3	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus	San Bernardino flying squirrel	Mammals	AMAFB09021	12	1	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest	
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	329	3	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth	
Heuchera parishii	Parish's alumroot	Dicots	PDSAX0E1F0	70	1	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine boulder & rock field, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	Monocots	PMPOA3D020	32	1	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub, Wetland	
Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma	silver-haired ivesia	Dicots	PDROS0X021	41	1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep, Pavement plain, Upper montane coniferous forest	
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	Mammals	AMACC05070	58	1	None	None	G4G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_H-High Priority	Desert wash	
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	Dicots	PDMAL0Q0C0	1	1	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A	null	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	Dicots	PDLAM180E1	41	1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley &	

													foothill grassland
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	Mammals	AMACD04010	90	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Joshua tree woodland, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	
<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's yampah	Dicots	PDAP11N0C2	37	2	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	2B.2	null	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Upper montane coniferous forest	
<i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i>	white-eared pocket mouse	Mammals	AMAFD01081	3	3	None	None	G2TH	SH	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands	
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	ARACF12100	784	1	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland	
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01022	1664	1	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland	
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01330	186	3	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic	
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705K	13	1	None	None	G5T1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters	
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Scrub	CTT32720CA	30	1	None	None	G1	S1.1	null	null	Coastal scrub	
<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>dolosa</i>	Bear Valley checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL110FH	18	1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Wetland	
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL110J0	30	1	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Wetland	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	Southern Mixed	Riparian	CTT61340CA	14	1	None	None	G2	S2.1	null	null	Riparian forest	

	Riparian Forest												
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Riparian	CTT62400CA	230	2	None	None	G4	S4	null	null		Riparian woodland
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1422	3	None	None	G2G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland	
Streptanthus bernaardinus	Laguna Mountains Jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA2G060	22	1	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA2G0B0	73	1	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands	
Symphotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Dicots	PDASTE80C0	102	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Valley & foothill grassland	
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAJF04010	594	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, lone formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic,	

												Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB36160	184	1	None	None	G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Wetland
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Sonoran maiden fern	Ferns	PPTHE05192	27	1	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadow & seep, Wetland
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	Birds	ABPBW01114	503	2	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	null	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland

Attachment 5 – Site Photos



Signs of active rodent burrows (common ground squirrel) are present. The site is highly disturbed; vegetation is primarily absent from the site.

South West Elevation

☀ 75°NE (T) • 34.136797, -117.209377 ±6 m ▲ 391 m



South East Elevation

☉ 308°NW (T) ● 34.136262, -117.209399 ±3 m ▲ 394 m



27 Nov 2021, 15:20:05

The site is surrounded by urban development and contains no natural habitat communities.