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Biological Technical Report

9.5-Acre Project on Colton and Wabash in Redlands, California

(APN 0168-29-102)

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

Vanita Puri
1423 Georgia Avenue
Santa Monica, California, 90402

c/o Pat Meyer
Urban Environs
307 Brookside Avenue, Suite A
Redlands, California, 92373

Prepared By:



215 North 5th Street
Redlands, California 92374

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a biological reconnaissance survey at an approximately 9.5-acre property (Assessor Parcel Number 0168-29-102) in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The survey was conducted to identify any potential biological resources that could be affected by the proposed 9.5-Acre Wabash and Colton Project (Project) pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and for the purposes of identifying any biological constraints that would affect the proposed site plan for the Project. The Project will be subject to county, state, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations, California State Water Resources Control Board for state waters, and California Fish and Game Code.

1.1 Project Description and Location

The Project proposes the private development of an approximately 9.5-acre site within the City of Redlands. The Project site is located west of Wabash Avenue and north of Colton Avenue in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The Project site is bounded by streets on two sides: Wabash Avenue immediately to the east and Colton Avenue immediately to the south. The west and north sides are bounded by residential development. The Project site, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Redlands topographic quadrangle, lies within Sections 19 of Township 1 south, and Range 2 West (USGS 2022a; Figure 2). The elevation of the Project site ranges from approximately 1,604 to 1,618 feet above mean sea level.

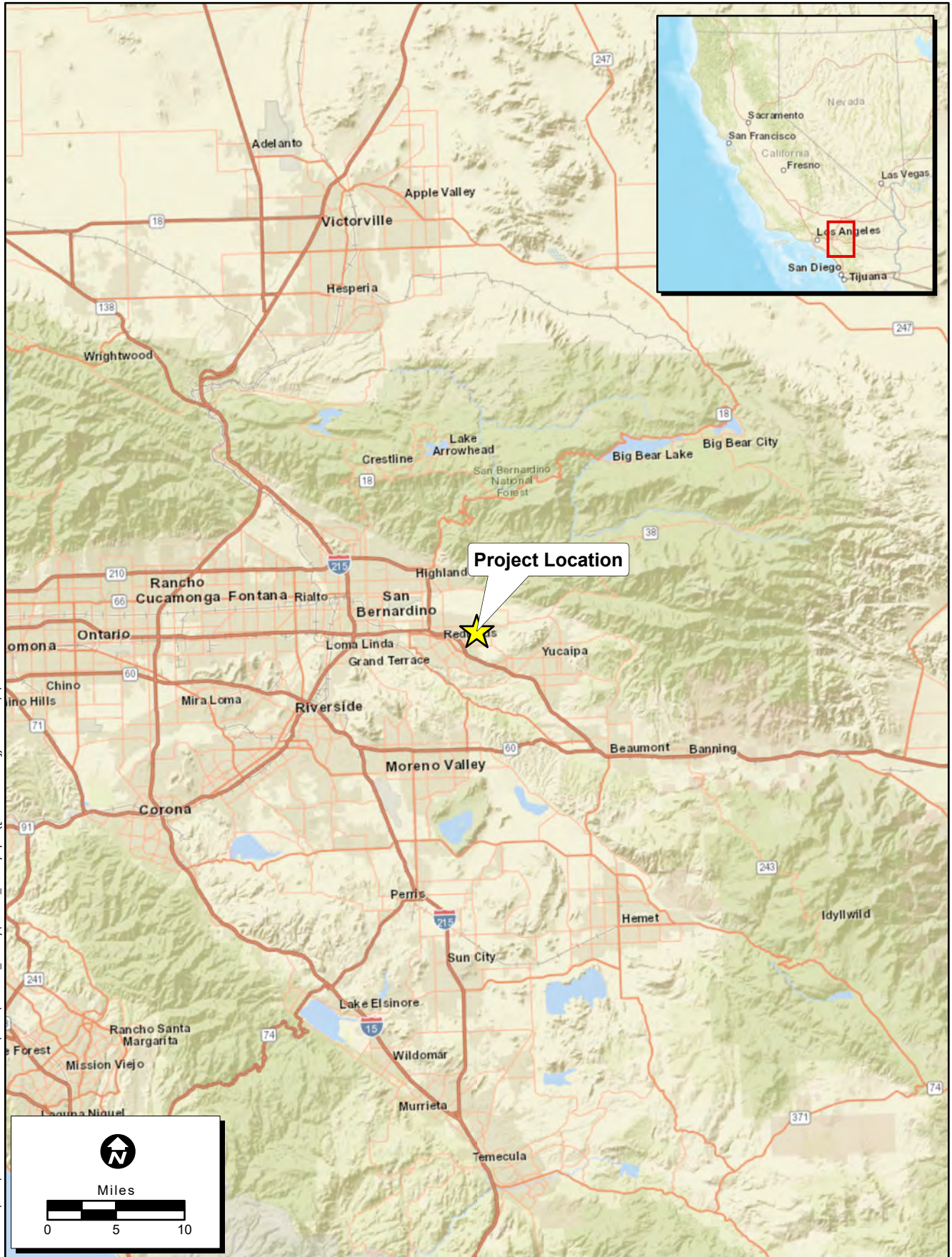
2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

This biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify potential biological resource constraints and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations regarding listed, protected, and sensitive species. The regulations are detailed below.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 The Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal ESA protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of endangered wildlife, where taking is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct" (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538).



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-122 Colton and Wabash\MAPS\Location_Vicinity.aprx ([Author_Initials]) -trotellini 6/2/2022

Map Date:

Service Layer Credits: World_Street_Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS
World_Street_Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

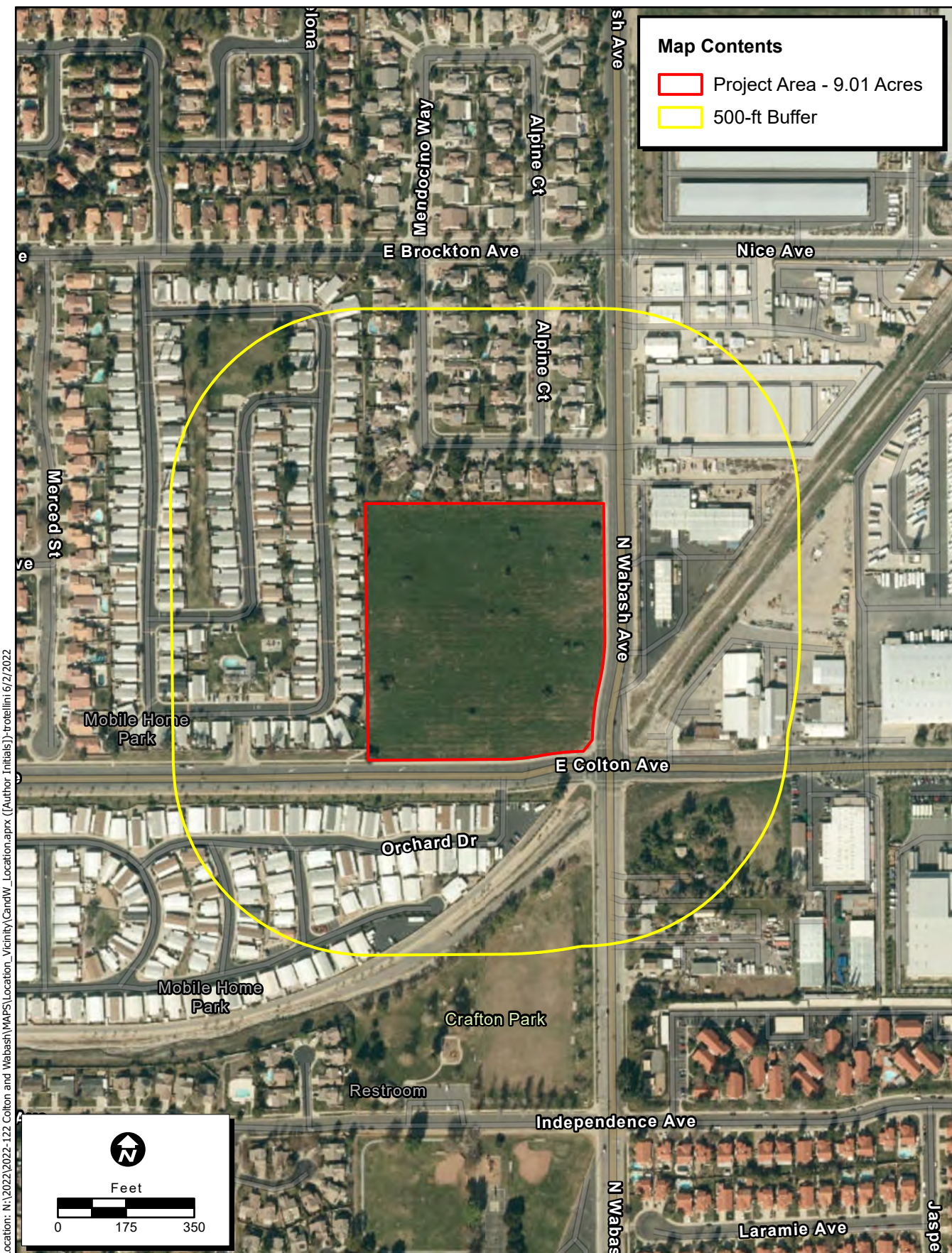


Figure 2. Project Location

Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its critical habitat. Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of the species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits (ITPs) where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan (HCP) is developed.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act

Signed into law on January 1, 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to analyze the environmental impacts related to their proposed actions prior to making and implementing decisions or actions. This framework for evaluation of environmental and associated economic and social effects of proposed actions, described in 42 USC 4321, also provides the public opportunity to review and comment. Actions that are covered by NEPA include decision-making related to publicly owned facilities such as highways, permit applications, and federal land management.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implements international treaties between the U.S. and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, any of their parts, eggs, and nests from activities including hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. As authorized by the MBTA, the USFWS issues permits to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. The regulations governing migratory bird permits can be found in 50 CFR Part 13 General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR Part 21 Migratory Bird Permits.

2.1.4 Federal Clean Water Act

The USACE regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the CWA. "Discharges of fill material" is defined as the addition of fill material into Waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; and fill for intake and outfall pipes, and subaqueous utility lines [33 CFR § 328.2(f)]. In addition, Section 401 of the CWA (33 USC 1341) requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into Waters of the U.S. to obtain a certification from the USACE that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.

Substantial impacts to wetland and non-wetland Waters of the U.S. (over 0.5 acre of impact) may require an individual permit. Projects that only minimally affect Waters of the U.S. (less than 0.5 acre of impact) may meet the conditions of one of the existing Nationwide Permits. A Water Quality Certification or waiver pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is required for Section 404 permit actions. In California, this

certification or waiver is typically issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). However, in the case of tribal lands that are held in trust, this certification or waiver is issued by the USACE.

According to the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which came into effect June 22, 2020, the agencies interpret the term “waters of the United States” to encompass:

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- Perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters;
- Certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and
- Wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters.

This latest Rule also excludes several waters and other features not mentioned in the above definition, including “ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools.”

2.2 State and Local Regulations

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California ESA generally parallels the main provisions of the ESA but, unlike its federal counterpart, the California ESA applies the take prohibitions to species proposed for listing (called “candidates” by the state). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or in the regulations. Take is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The California ESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. State lead agencies are required to consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to ensure that any action they undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat.

2.2.2 Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under federal or California ESAs. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. Furthermore, CDFW prohibits any state agency from issuing ITPs for fully protected species, except for necessary scientific research.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913) was created with the intent to “*preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.*” The

NPPA is administered by CDFW. The California Fish and Game Commission has the authority to designate native plants as “endangered” or “rare” and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code § 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code

2.2.4.1 Streambed Alteration Agreement

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) application must be submitted for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” (CDFW 2021). In Title 14 of the CCR, Section 1.72, the CDFW defines a “stream” (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

The CDFW’s jurisdiction includes drainages with a definable bed, bank, or channel with the jurisdictional limit being the top-of-bank. It also includes areas that support intermittent, perennial, or subsurface flows; supports fish or other aquatic life; or supports riparian or hydrophytic vegetation. It also includes areas that have a hydrologic source.

The CDFW will determine if the proposed actions will result in diversion, obstruction, or change of the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife. The CDFW will submit a SAA that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources; this SAA is the final proposal agreed upon by the CDFW and the applicant.

2.2.4.2 Migratory Birds

The CDFW enforces the protection of nongame native birds in §§ 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the possession or take of birds listed under the MBTA. These sections mandate the protection of California nongame native birds’ nests and also make it unlawful to take these birds. All raptor species are also protected from “take” pursuant to California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5 and are also protected at the federal level by the MBTA of 1918 (USFWS 1918).

2.2.5 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires “any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the State to file a report of discharge” with the RWQCB through State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures; California Code of Regulations [CCR], title 23, § 3855). “Waters of the State” is defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state (California Water Code § 13050[e]). Pollution is defined as an alteration of the quality of the Waters of the State by waste to a degree that unreasonably affects its beneficial uses (California Water Code § 13050) and includes filling in Waters of the State. Note that CCR, title 23, § 3855

applies only to individual water quality certifications, but the new Procedures extend the application of § 3855 to individual waste discharge requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material to Waters of the State and waivers thereof.

Regardless, if a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for a project, a permit for impacts to Waters of the State may still be required under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. To determine whether a project should be regulated pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB considers whether project activities could impact the quality of Waters of the State.

2.2.6 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the CEQA checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if a project would:

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2022a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2022) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented near the Project site. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project site boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute Redlands topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles including San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Yucaipa, Riverside East, Sunnymead, and El Casco. The CNDDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally and/or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or near the Project. Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2022b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2022c);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009);
- Countywide – All Biotic Resources Overlay Map (County of San Bernardino 2012); and
- various online websites (e.g., Calflora 2022).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project site was generated. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, or are protected under either the federal ESA or California ESA;
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions.

Special-status species reported for the region in the literature review or for which suitable habitat occurs on the site were assessed for their potential to occur within the Project site based on the following guidelines:

Present: The species was observed onsite during a site visit or focused survey.

High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project site and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within five miles of the area.

Moderate: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project site and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project site; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project site.

Low: Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project site and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

Presumed Absent: Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist on site; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project site.

Note that location information on some special-status species may be of questionable accuracy or unavailable. Therefore, for survey purposes, the environmental factors associated with a species' occurrence requirements may be considered sufficient reason to give a species a positive potential for occurrence. In addition, just because a record of a species does not exist in the databases does not mean it does not occur. In many cases, records may not be present in the databases because an area has not been surveyed for that species.

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2022a) Web Soil Survey, NRCS Hydric Soils List (NRCS 2022b), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022a), and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages present on the Project site that potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project site and a 500-foot buffer, where accessible, to determine the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats present on the site. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat. The biologists documented the plant and animal species present on the Project site, and the location and condition of the Project site were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the conditions within the Project site. The Project site was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologists documented the vegetation communities present on the Project site.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et

al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (SSAR 2017), *Check-list of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2020), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded. The locations of special-status species observations were recorded using a handheld GPS in North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates, Zone 11S.

4.0 RESULTS

Summarized below are the results of the literature review and field surveys, including site characteristics, vegetation communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors).

4.1 Literature Review

4.1.1 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

The literature review and database searches identified 72 special-status plant species and 47 special-status wildlife species that could occur near the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project site was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. The Project site is located within the San Bernardino County biotic overlay for burrowing owl and is within five miles of the San Bernardino County biotic overlay for California gnatcatcher, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Santa Ana River woolly star, and Santa Ana sucker (County of San Bernardino 2012).

4.1.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat

The Project site is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat (USFWS 2022b). San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) designated critical habitat is present approximately 1.25 mile from the Project site. Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) designated critical habitat is also present approximately 1.25 mile from the Project site. There are no expected impacts to the critical habitat because there is no critical habitat on or adjacent to the Project site.

4.1.3 Preliminary Aquatic Resources Delineation Literature Review

The desktop review of the NRCS identified one hydric soil type on the site: Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2022b). The USGS National Map (USGS 2022b) identified the Redlands Aqueduct within the Project site, however, this feature actually flows under the intersection Colton Avenue and Wabash Avenue, adjacent to the Project site in northeast to southwest fashion. The Redlands Aqueduct is classified as 13.91 acre of Riverine habitat R4SBC; R4SBC meaning that it is a riverine system that is intermittent, has a streambed, and is seasonally flooded (USFWS 2022a).

4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on May 13, 2022, by ECORP wildlife biologist Corrina Tapia. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey including site characteristics, plant communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey are summarized in Table 1.

| Date | Surveyors | Time | | Temperature (°F) | | Cloud Cover (%) | | Wind Speed (mph) | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|------|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | | start | end | min | max | min | max | min | max |
| 5/13/2022 | Corrina Tapia | 0645 | 0845 | 63 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0-1 | 0-1 |

4.2.1 Property Characteristics

The Project site consists of an undeveloped lot containing ruderal vegetation that was disturbed. Vehicle tracks were present in the southern portion of the site and trash was observed scattered throughout the site. Soil types within the Project site consist of Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HaC) and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC; NRCS 2022). The Project site is bounded by Colton Avenue to the south, Wabash Avenue to the east, and residential housing to the north and west. Adjacent to the Project site there is commercial development to the east, on the east side of Wabash Avenue. Representative photographs of the Project site are presented in Appendix A.

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

The Project site is within a developed environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. The vegetation community on the Project site was identified as disturbed ruderal grassland. Native vegetation was very sparse. Other disturbances included vehicle tracks and scattered trash. The vegetation height throughout most of the site was between 1 to 8 inches at the time of the survey.

Dominant plant species observed on the Project site were nonnative weedy and ruderal species including jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*).

4.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed on the Project site were generally characteristic of disturbed native vegetation communities. The most common native species observed on the Project site was fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.) while nonnatives included wild oat, black mustard, and cheatgrass. Only one tree species was identified on the Project site, an oak species (*Quercus* sp.) present in the southwest corner of the site. Immediately adjacent to the Project site were planted ornamental tree species such as Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) and California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*). Due to the disturbed nature of the entire Project site, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most plant species, including

common ones. A full list of plant species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project site is included in Appendix B.

4.2.4 Wildlife

Despite the disturbed nature of the Project site, wildlife species were present. Two mammal species were observed during the biological survey: and California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and a Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) carcass were observed on site. One reptile species was observed: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Eleven bird species were detected on or in the vicinity of the Project site including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*).

4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur on the Project Site

The literature review and database searches identified 72 special-status plant species and 47 special-status wildlife species that could occur on or near the Project site. However, due to the level of human disturbance at the Project site and the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant and wildlife species, many of the species are presumed absent from the Project site.

4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants

There were 72 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project site (CDFW 2022a; CNPS 2022). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. With various habitat types occurring within the 9-quadrangle search, including the San Bernardino Mountains, several species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project site due to elevational requirements.

After review, all the special-status plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent to the heavily disturbed nature of the Project site and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils), or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species. Descriptions of the CNPS Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designations are found in Table 2. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix C.

| Table 2. CRPR Status Designations | |
|--|---|
| List Designation | Meaning |
| 1A | Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere |
| 1B | Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere |
| 2A | Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common 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 |
| List .1, .2 and .3 extension meanings: | |
| .1 | Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) |
| .2 | Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) |
| .3 | Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known) |

Note: According to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10, of the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG 1984). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.

4.2.5.2 Plant Species Presumed Absent

The following species were presumed absent from the Project site due to the heavily disturbed nature of the Project site and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils), or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species:

- Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parish's oxytheca (*Acanthoscyphus parishii* var. *parishii*), CRPR 4.2;
- Mt. Pinos onion (*Allium howelii* var. *clokeyi*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*), CRPR 4.2;
- Marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), CRPR 1B.1, federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- San Diego sagewort (*Artemisia palmeri*), CRPR 4.2;
- Western spleenwort (*Asplenium vespertinum*), CRPR 4.2;
- Horn's milk-vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Jaeger's milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*), CRPR 1B.1;

- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), CRPR 1B.1, federally listed (endangered);
- Davidson’s saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Nevin’s barberry (*Berberis nevini*), CRPR 1B.1, federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Three-awned grama (*Bouteloua trifida*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), federally listed (threatened), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*), CRPR 4.2;
- Palmer’s mariposa lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Plummer’s mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), CRPR 4.2;
- La Panza mariposa-lily (*Calochortus simulans*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), CRPR 2B.1;
- Ash-gray paintbrush (*Castilleja cinerea*), CRPR 1B.2;
- San Bernardino Mountains owl’s-clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Heckard’s paintbrush (*Castilleja montigena*), CRPR 4.3;
- Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Salt marsh bird’s-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), CRPR 1B.2, federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Peninsular spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parry’s spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- White-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Small-flowered morning-glory (*Convolvulus simulans*), CRPR 4.2;
- Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*), CRPR 4.2;
- Cleveland’s bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus clevelandii*), CRPR 4.2;
- Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Southern Sierra woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum lanatum* var. *obovatum*), CRPR 4.3;
- San Bernardino mountains monkeyflower (*Erythranthe exigua*), CRPR 1B.2;

- Hot Springs fimbriatilis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Pine green-gentian (*Frasera neglecta*), CRPR 4.3;
- Pine fritillary (*Fritillaria pinetorum*), CRPR 4.3;
- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Johnston's bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*), CRPR 4.3;
- Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Urn-flowered alumroot (*Heuchera caespitosa*), CRPR 4.3;
- Parish's alumroot (*Heuchera parishii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Vernal barley (*Hordeum intercedens*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parry's sunflower (*Hulsea vestita* ssp. *parryi*), CRPR 4.3;
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), CRPR 2B.1;
- Silver-haired ivesia (*Ivesia argyrocoma* var. *argyrocoma*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), CRPR 4.2;
- Duran's rush (*Juncus duranii*), CRPR 4.3;
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), CRPR 4.3;
- Ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), CRPR 4.2;
- Lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Parish's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Pringle's monardella (*Monardella pringlei*), CRPR 1A;
- California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*), CRPR 4.3;
- Crowned muilla (*Muilla coronata*), CRPR 4.2;
- Mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), CRPR 1B.1; federally listed (endangered); state listed (threatened);
- San Bernardino ragwort (*Packera bernardina*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's yampah (*Perideridia parishii* ssp. *parishii*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Mojave phacelia (*Phacelia mohavensis*), CRPR 4.3;

- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Narrow-petaled rein orchid (*Piperia leptopetala*), CRPR 4.3;
- Deep Canyon snapdragon (*Pseudorontium cyathiferum*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), CRPR 4.2;
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Coulter's matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), CRPR 4.2;
- Parish's rupertia (*Rupertia rigida*), CRPR 4.3;
- Black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- San Gabriel ragwort (*Senecio astephanus*), CRPR 4.3;
- Parish's checkerbloom (*Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *parishii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Bear Valley checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malviflora* ssp. *dolosa*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Bird-foot checkerbloom (*Sidalcea pedata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Chickweed oxytheca (*Sidotheca caryophylloides*), CRPR 4.3;
- Prairie Wedge Grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Laguna Mountains jewel-flower (*Streptanthus bernardinus*), CRPR 4.3;
- Southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*), CRPR 1B.3;
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*), CRPR 2B.1; and
- Western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), CRPR N/A; state candidate species.

4.2.5.3 Special-Status Wildlife

The literature search documented 47 special-status wildlife species in the vicinity of the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. The Project site's long history of mechanical disturbances (e.g., discing, mowing) on the site, proximity to residential development, and the presence of anthropogenic influences on the site likely preclude many of these species from occurring. A brief natural history and discussion of the special-status wildlife species that have a moderate potential to occur on the Project site is provided below. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.5.4 Wildlife Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur

One species was found to have a moderate potential to occur on the Project site. Although this species was not present on the Project site during the biological reconnaissance survey, habitat for the species occurs onsite, and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within five miles of the site; or a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project site; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the site and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs onsite.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a CDFW SSC. Burrowing owls historically occurred throughout much of California and the western U.S.; however, many former California populations have been extirpated. Burrowing owls typically inhabit open habitats, primarily grasslands and deserts. Burrowing owls require burrows for roosting and nesting cover. Although they often nest in abandoned California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, they will also use other small mammal burrows, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, particularly where burrows are scarce (Zeiner et al. 1990). The Project site provided marginally suitable burrowing owl habitat at the time of the survey. The low-growing vegetation within the ruderal grassland was suitable for burrowing owl and soils within the Project site consisted of friable, sandy loam soils. The site also had many small mammal burrows of suitable size for burrowing owl. Due to the mobile nature of the burrowing owl, it is possible for burrowing owl to be move into the site due to the presence suitable burrows. One historic record of the species occurs within five miles of the Project site from 1983 (Occurrence 314; CDFW 2022a). Based on the presence of marginally suitable burrowing habitat and the historical record of the species within five miles of the Project site, this species has a low potential to occur on the Project site.

4.2.5.5 Wildlife Species Presumed Absent

A total of 46 species were presumed absent. These species were not present at the site during the biological reconnaissance survey and the habitat present on the Project site was not suitable. For some species, there were historic or recent sightings near the site; however, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project site, these species are presumed absent. The species presumed absent are listed below and a table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix D:

- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), federally listed (endangered);
- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), federally listed (endangered);
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), federally listed (endangered);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), federally listed (threatened);
- Arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), CDFW SSC;

- Steelhead - southern California Distinct Population Segment (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), federally listed (endangered);
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8), CDFW SSC;
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), federally listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) CDFW SSC;
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) CDFW SSC;
- San Diegan coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), state listed (threatened);
- San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*), CDFW SSC;
- Red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), CDFW SSC;
- Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), CDFW SSC;
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) CDFW SSC;
- Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), CDFW SSC;
- Two striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), CDFW SSC
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), state listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) state listed (threatened).
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), federally listed (threatened), state-listed (endangered);
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), federally delisted, state listed (endangered), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), CDFW SSC;
- Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), CDFW SSC;

- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), state listed (threatened), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), federally listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), CDFW SSC;
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CDFW SSC;
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (threatened);
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), CDFW SSC;
- Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*), federally delisted, CDFW SSC;
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), CDFW SSC;
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), CDFW SSC;
- White-eared pocket mouse (*Perognathus alticola alticola*), CDFW SSC;
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC; and
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), CDFW SSC.

4.2.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present in the trees immediately adjacent to the Project site and within the single oak tree present in the southwest corner of the Project site. Suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species, such as mourning doves, was also present on the Project site. Therefore, nesting birds could use the Project site during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31).

4.2.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas

The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of mammals and other wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor varies, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges. In general, a corridor is described as a linear habitat embedded in a dissimilar

matrix that connects two or more large blocks of habitat. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding. The nature of corridor usage and wildlife movement patterns vary greatly among species.

The Project site was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project site is disturbed and surrounded by paved roads and development. Although the Project site is undeveloped, it is surrounded by development and isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. Wabash Avenue borders the east side of the Project site, Colton Avenue borders the south side, and residential developments border the west and north sides. These features isolate the habitat that is present within the Project site from its surrounding area and provide potential barriers to wildlife movement. Additionally, the lack of vegetative cover within the Project site, the urban nature of the site, and the high density of nonnative weedy vegetation across the site would likely deter wildlife from using the Project site for movement opportunities due to lack of suitable cover.

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

5.1 Special-Status Species

The Project site consists of disturbed land and is largely devoid of native vegetation. Vegetation communities onsite consisted primarily of disturbed ruderal grassland. Disturbances observed on the site were mainly associated with nonnative species, vehicle tracks, and scattered trash. The literature review and database searches identified 72 special-status plant species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project site. However, all 72 special-status plant species were presumed absent from the Project site due to the heavily disturbed nature of the Project site and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils) or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species. Therefore, development of the Project site will not contribute to the overall decline of any of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review and database searches. No significant impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Of the 47 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review and database searches, one was found to have a low potential to occur: burrowing owl.

Burrowing owls are a CDFW SSC species and are also protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. During the survey, suitable California ground squirrel burrows were observed on the Project site. The site also contained marginally suitable foraging habitat consisting of low-growing ruderal grassland habitat and friable, sandy loam soils. The literature review and database search identified one historical record from 1983 within five miles of the Project site. The Project site did not appear to have been currently or recently used by burrowing owl at the time of the survey; however, the species is mobile and due to the presence of California ground squirrel burrows, burrowing owl could take up residence on the Project site at prior to the start of Project activities. If burrowing owls are present on the Project site

prior to construction, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

The remaining 46 special-status wildlife species are presumed absent from occurring on or adjacent to the site due to the lack of suitable habitat; proximity to the surrounding residential, commercial, and industrial development; and the presence of anthropogenic disturbances associated with the commercial and industrial development surrounding the site. No significant impacts to the 47 special-status wildlife species that are presumed absent are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

The oak tree observed on the Project site as well as the trees immediately adjacent to the Project site could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Furthermore, the Project site could provide nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the Project site, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project site consists of disturbed land that supports mostly nonnative ruderal vegetation species. The Project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

5.3 State and Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States

According to the results of the preliminary aquatic resources delineation, no state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S. were identified on the Project site, therefore no impacts to state or federally protected wetlands are expected to occur.

5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The Project site is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential and commercial development). The Project site is disturbed and contains insufficient vegetative cover to facilitate wildlife movement and it is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites were identified within the Project site. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project site.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to Project implementation:

BIO-1 – Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Surveys: Preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted. The surveys should follow the methods described in the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2012). Two surveys should be conducted, with the first survey being scheduled between 30 and 14 days before initial ground disturbance (grading, grubbing, and construction), and the second survey being conducted no more than 24 hours prior to initial ground disturbance. If burrowing owls and/or suitable burrowing owl burrows are identified on the Project site during the survey, the Project should consult with CDFW and follow the methods listed in the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012) for avoidance and/or passive relocation. If burrowing owls or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are identified on the Project site during the survey, these features must be completely avoided. If impacts to those features are unavoidable then the Project proponent must also develop an owl mitigation plan in consultation with CDFW. Mitigation methods may include passive relocation conducted outside of the owl breeding season (between September 1 and February 28). If an active owl burrow is identified, and construction is to proceed, then a qualified biologist (with two or more years of burrowing owl experience) can establish an appropriate disturbance-limit buffer around the burrow using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any buffer zones until the burrow is deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

BIO-2 – Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey: If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the Project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly, due to construction activity, noise, human activity, or ground disturbance. If an active nest is identified, a qualified avian biologist shall establish an appropriately sized non-disturbance buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any non-disturbance buffer zones until the nest is deemed inactive by the qualified avian biologist. If initial ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season, then a biological monitor shall be present during all vegetation removal activities to ensure no impacts to nesting birds occur.

6.1 Additional Recommendations

The following best management practices are not mitigation measures pursuant to CEQA but are recommended to further reduce impacts to species that have potential to occur on the property:

- Confine all work activities to a predetermined work area.
- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during the construction phase of the Project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed.

Before such holes or trenches are filled, they should be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.

- Wildlife are often attracted to burrow- or den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. To prevent wildlife use of these structures, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4 inches or greater should be capped while stored onsite.
- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps should be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project site.
- Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the Project site should be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of wildlife, and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state and federal legislation. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide should be used because it has a proven lower risk to predatory wildlife.


7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

SIGNED: 
Chelsie Brown
Associate Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

DATE: 6/17/2022

Under the direction of:

SIGNED: 
Phillip Wasz
Senior Wildlife Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

DATE: 6/17/2022

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B – Plant Species Observed

Appendix C – Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix D – Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

APPENDIX A

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1. South side of the Project site, looking north.



Photo 2. Middle of Project site, looking east.



Photo 3. North side of Project site, looking west.



Photo 4. Northwest corner of Project site, looking southwest.



Photo 5. Vehicle tracks present within the Project site, south end.



Photo 6. Example of trash present sporadically throughout the Project site.



Photo 7. Example of California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrow and potential burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) burrow within the Project site.



Photo 8. Vegetation present within culvert adjacent to the south side of the Project site; culvert exit on south side of Colton Avenue.



Photo 9. Culvert entrance on east side of Wabash Avenue. Adjacent to the Project site, on the east side.



Photo 10. Example of trees present immediately adjacent to Project site; habitat for nesting birds.

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

Plant Species Observed

| SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Amsinckia</i> sp. | Fiddleneck |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> * | Slender wild oat |
| <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> | Bougainvillea |
| <i>Brassica nigra</i> * | Black mustard |
| <i>Bromus</i> sp. | Brome grass |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> * | Italian cypress |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> * | Annual jimson weed |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> * | Red-stemmed filaree |
| <i>Lonicera</i> sp. | Honeysuckle |
| <i>Quercus</i> sp. | Oak |
| <i>Salsola tragus</i> * | Russian thistle |
| <i>Schinus mole</i> * | Peruvian pepper tree |
| <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> | California fan palm |
| <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> | Mexican fan palm |

*Nonnative species

Wildlife Species Observed

| SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Birds | |
| <i>Calypte anna</i> | Anna's hummingbird |
| <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | American crow |
| <i>Falco sparverius</i> | American kestrel |
| <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> | House finch |
| <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Barn swallow |
| <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> | Northern mockingbird |
| <i>Sayornis saya</i> | Say's phoebe |
| <i>Spinus psaltria</i> | Lesser goldfinch |
| <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> | Northern rough-winged swallow |
| <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> | Cassin's kingbird |
| <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | Mourning dove |
| Reptiles | |
| <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i> | Western fence lizard |
| Mammals | |
| <i>Canis latrans</i> | Coyote (scat) |
| <i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i> | California ground squirrel |
| <i>Thomomys bottae</i> | Botta's pocket gopher |

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

| Scientific Name Common Name | Status | Bloom Period & Elevation (meters) | Habitat Requirements | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.1 | (Jan) Mar- Sep 75-1600 | Occurs in sandy soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes. Threatened by non-native plants, changes to fire regimes, development, and vehicles and road maintenances. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's oxytheca | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 4.2 | Jun-Sep 1200-2600 | Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Often found in gravelly and sandy soils. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i> Mt. Pinos onion | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.3 | Apr- Jun 1300-1850 | Occurs in Great Basin scrub, the edges of meadows and seeps, and pinyon and juniper woodlands. Threatened by mining, road maintenance, and vehicles. Potentially threatened by foot traffic and grazing. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Allium marvinii</i> Yucaipa onion | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.2 | Apr-May 760-1065 | Occurs in chaparral habitats within clay soils and in openings. Threatened by non-native plants, urbanization, and the alteration of fire regimes. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i> California androsace | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 4.2 | Mar-Jun 150-1305 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Potentially threatened by grazing, foot traffic, non-native plants, recreational activities, and the alteration of fire regimes. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort | Fed: END Ca: END CRPR: 1B.1 | May-Aug 3-170 | Occurs in marshes and swamps, often in brackish or freshwater. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat was present within the Project site. |
| <i>Artemisia palmeri</i> San Diego sagewort | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 4.2 | (Feb) May- Sep 15-915 | Occurs within mesic and sandy areas. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian forest, scrub, and woodland habitats. Threatened by development and flood control. Potentially threatened by non-native plants. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One occurrence was documented within the Redlands quad (ID cn219) however no date or specific location was specified (California 2022). No occurrences were documented in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Asplenium vespertinum</i> western spleenwort | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 4.2 | Feb-Jun 180-1000 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Often found within rocky areas. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One occurrence was documented within the San Bernardino South quad (ID cn324) however no date or specific location was specified (California 2022). No occurrences were documented in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.1 | May-Oct 60-850 | Occurs in alkaline and lake margins within meadows and seeps, and playas. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat was present within the Project site. |
| <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i> Jaeger's milk-vetch | Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.1 | Dec-Jun 365-975 | Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes found within sandy and rocky areas. Threatened by habitat loss, urbanization, vehicles, and road maintenance, and agriculture. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notator</i> San Jacinto Valley crownscale | Fed: END Ca: none CRPR: 1B.1 | Apr-Aug 139-500 | Occurs in playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs within alkaline habitats. Threatened by flood control, non-native plants, urbanization, vehicles, construction, and agriculture. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB or California. |

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| <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscare | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Apr-Oct 10-200 | Occurs in coastal scrub and coastal bluff scrub within alkaline areas. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's Barberry | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END END 1B.1 | Feb-Jun 70-825 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland in sandy or gravelly soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitat is present within the Project site. Numerous historic occurrences have been documented in California within five miles of the Project site. These are documented near the San Timoteo Creek, southwest of the Project site (California 2022). One recent (OCC 4) occurrence was documented in 2009 within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Bouteloua trifida</i> three-awned grama | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.3 | (Apr) May- Sep 700-2000 | Occurs within Mojavean desert scrub within carbonate rocky areas. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | THR END 1B.1 | Mar-Jun 25-1120 | Occurs in open chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and playas. Often found in with clay soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | (Feb)Mar- Jun 15-700 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Threatened by development. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i> palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Apr-Jul 710-2390 | Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Often found within mesic habitats. Threatened by development, grazing, non-native plants, vehicles, and recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Jul 100-1700 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, and valley and foothill grasslands. Often found within granitic or rocky habitat. Threatened by development, fire suppression, foot traffic, mining, recreational activities, and powerline construction. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Numerous occurrences have been documented in California within five miles of the Project site. Two historic occurrences are documented north of the Project and of the Santa Ana River (ID UCR-82263 in 1992 and ID UCR-102429 in 1997). No occurrences were documented in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Calochortus simulans</i> La Panza mariposa-lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.3 | Apr-Jun 325-1150 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Often found in granitic areas as well as sandy and serpentinite areas. Threatened by grazing and development. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.1 | May-Sep 0-625 | Occurs within coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands. Threatened by marsh drainage and road maintenance. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Castilleja cinerea</i> ash-gray paintbrush | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Jun-Aug 1800-2960 | Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, pebble plains, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. Threatened by vehicles, development, logging, non-native plants, among others. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i> San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | May-Aug 1300-2390 | Occurs in chaparral, meadows and seeps, pebble plains, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forests. Occurs within mesic habitats. Threatened by development, mining, non-native plants, recreational activities, among others. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i> laevis</i> smooth tarplant | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.1 | Apr-Sep 0-640 | Occurs in alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |

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| <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END END 1B.2 | May-Oct 0-30 | Occurs in coastal dunes and in coastal salt marshes and swamps. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. One historic occurrence (OCC 16) was documented within five miles of the Project site in 1888. |
| <i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Peninsular spineflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | May-Aug 300-1900 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest within granitic soils. Threatened by habitat loss and non-native grasses. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDB. |
| <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.1 | Apr-Jun 275-1220 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in openings in sandy or rocky soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat is present within the Project site. Although several occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> white-bracted spineflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Apr-Jun 300-1200 | Occurs on alluvial fans in coastal scrub habitat, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Often found in sandy or gravelly soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One recent occurrence (ID UCR0091736) was documented within five miles of the Project Site off HWY 38. One recent occurrence (OCC 34) was documented within four miles from the Project site in 2011. |
| <i>Convolvulus simulans</i> small-flowered morning-glory | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Jul 30-740 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs within clay, seeps, and serpentinite habitats. Threatened by development, vehicles, and non-native plants. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDB. |
| <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jul-Oct 15-280 | Occurs within freshwater marshes and swamps. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDB. |
| <i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | (Mar) Apr- Nov 25-940 | Occurs within coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Found within vernal mesic habitats and sometimes sandy areas. Threatened by development. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDB. |
| <i>Diplacus clevelandii</i> Cleveland's bush monkeyflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Apr-Jul 450-2000 | Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Found within disturbed areas, gabbroic, openings, and rocky areas. Threatened by recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDB. |
| <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END END 1B.1 | Apr-Jun 200-760 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or alluvial fan sage scrub habitat is present within the Project site. One recent (OCC 2) and six historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River Woollystar | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END END 1B.1 | Apr-Sep 91-610 | Occurs in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral or alluvial fan sage scrub habitat was present on site. Although, numerous historic and recent occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site (California 2022). Occurrences are predominantly located along the Santa Ana River and adjacent habitat. Four recent and four historic occurrences were documented within five miles of CNDDB. |
| <i>Erythranthe exigua</i> San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | May-Jul 1800-2315 | Occurs in meadows and seeps, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found within clay and mesic areas. Threatened by development, mining, vehicles, and recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |

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| <i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> Hot Springs Fimbristylis | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jul-Sep 110-1340 | Occurs in alkaline meadows and seeps near hot springs. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> Alvin Meadow bedstraw | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | May-Jul 1350-1700 | Occurs within chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found within granitic and sandy areas. Threatened by recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles Sunflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1A | Aug- Oct 10-1675 | Occurs in coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps. Last seen in 1937. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Heuchera parishii</i> Parish's Alumroot | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.3 | Jun-Aug 1500-3800 | Occurs in alpine boulder and rock fields, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found in rocky, sometimes carbonate soils. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Hordeum intercedens</i> vernal barley | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 3.2 | Mar-Jun 5-1000 | Occurs in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Threatened by development, habitat loss, non-native plants, and road construction. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Mesa Horkelia | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.1 | Feb-Sep 70-810 | Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California Satintail | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.1 | Sep-May 0-1215 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub. Threatened by development and agriculture. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Three historic occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site (California 2022). One historic occurrence (OCC 6) was documented in the Project site in 1891. |
| <i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i> var. <i>argyrocoma</i> silver-haired ivesia | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Jun-Aug 1463-2960 | Occurs within meadows and seeps, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forests. Threatened by development, grazing, foot traffic, non-native species, road maintenance and construction, and vehicles. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California Black Walnut | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Aug 50-900 | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland, often alluvial soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Numerous historic and recent occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site (California 2022). No occurrences were documented in CNDDDB within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.1 | Feb-Jun 1-1220 | Occurs in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Threatened by urbanization, agriculture, road maintenance, and drought. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>occellatum</i> occellated Humboldt lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Aug 30-1800 | Occurs in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Lilium parryi</i> Lemon Lily | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Jul-Aug 1220-2745 | Occurs in mesic soils in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and riparian forests. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.3 | Mar-Apr 135-1000 | Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1A | Jun-Jul 305-455 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. One historic occurrence (OCC 2) was documented in 1895 within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |

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| <i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> Hall's monardella | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.3 | Jun-Oct 730-2195 | Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Threatened by road maintenance and recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1A | May-Jun 300-400 | Occurs in coastal scrub. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Muilla coronata</i> Crowned muilla | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Apr 670-1960 | Occurs in Joshua tree woodland, Chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jan-Jul 5-500 | Occurs in marshes and swamps. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END THR 1B.1 | Apr-Oct 5-330 | Occurs in marshes and swamps that are brackish or freshwater. Threatened by habitat loss, erosion, and altered hydrology. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Packera bernardina</i> San Bernardino ragwort | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | May-Jul 1800-2300 | Occurs in meadows and seeps, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forest. Threatened by development, foot traffic, mining, and vehicles. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Parish's yampah | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jun-Aug 1465-3000 | Occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps. Threatened by development, fire suppression, non-native plants, vehicles, and road maintenance. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.1 | Mar-Jun 1-400 | Occurs in coastal scrub and dunes. Threatened by development and non-native plants. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Pseudorontium cyanthiferum</i> Deep Canyon snapdragon | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.3 | Feb-Apr 0-800 | Occurs in Sonoran desert scrub. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> Engelmann oak | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Jun 50-1300 | Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Threatened by development and grazing. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1A | Feb-Apr 65-300 | Occurs within riparian woodland. Threatened by habitat loss and non-native plants. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Romneya coulteri</i> Coulter's matilija poppy | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 4.2 | Mar-Aug 20-1200 | Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub, often after burns. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Two recent occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site (ID 24796227 in 2019 and 24692528 in 2019) (California 2022). No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Schoenus nigricans</i> black bog-rush | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Aug-Sep 150-2000 | Occurs in marshes and swamps, often alkaline. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jan-Apr (May) 15-800 | Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sometimes found in alkaline areas. Threatened by development. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |

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| <i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Parish's checkerbloom | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none rare 1B.2 | (May) Jun- Aug 1000-2499 | Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Threatened by urbanization, recreational activities, fire suppression, foot traffic, and road maintenance. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Sialcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>dolosa</i> Bear Valley checkerbloom | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | May-Aug 1495-2685 | Occurs in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and riparian woodlands. Threatened by development, foot traffic, and recreational activities. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Mar-Jun 15-1530 | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often within alkaline and mesic areas. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. One recent occurrence (OCC 23) was documented in 2011 within two miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Sidalcea pedata</i> bird-foot checkerbloom | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | END END 1B.1 | May-Aug 1600-2500 | Occurs within meadows and seeps and pebble plains. Threatened by development, erosion, grazing, non-native plants, and vehicles. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Apr-Jul 300-2000 | Occurs within cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB. |
| <i>Streptanthus campestris</i> southern jewelflower | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.3 | Apr-Jul 900-2300 | Occurs in rocky areas of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known elevation range for this species. |
| <i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 1B.2 | Jul-Nov 2-2040 | Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes, and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland. Often found in disturbed areas and near ditches, streams, and springs. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. One historic occurrence (OCC 24) was documented in 1951 approximately five miles from the Project site. |
| <i>Trelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.2 | Jan-Sep 50-610 | Occurs in meadows and seeps. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| <i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> Wright's trichocoronis | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none none 2B.1 | May-Sep 5-435 | Occurs within meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pools. Occurs within alkaline areas. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB.. |
| <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> western Joshua tree | Fed: Ca: CRPR: | none CAN - | - | Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub, Great Basin scrub, and California juniper woodlands. Often found in sandy areas. Threatened by fire, drought, climate change, and habitat loss. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. |

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| Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) END: federally listed, endangered THR: federally listed, threatened | State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG) END: state-listed, endangered THR: state-listed, threatened CAN: Candidate for state listing FP: Fully Protected Species SSC: Species of Special Concern | CRPR Ranking 1A: Presumed extinct 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3: Review list of plants requiring more study 4: Plants of limited distribution watch list CRPR Threat Code 0.1: Seriously threatened in California 0.2: Fairly threatened in California 0.3: Not very threatened in California |
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Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CRPRE) San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Riverside East, Sunnymead, El Casco, Redlands, Yucaipa, Harrison Mtn., and Keller Peak 7.5-minute quads.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

| Scientific Name Common Name | Status | Habitat Requirements | Potential for Occurrence |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Crustaceans | | | |
| <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp | Fed: none CA: none USFS: none | END | Occur in vernal pools. These vernal pools occur on relatively flat land. |
| Insects | | | |
| <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly | Fed: none CA: none USFS: none | END | Occurs in chaparral and coastal sage scrublands, containing the proper host plants (i.e. dwarf plantain, white snapdragon, woolly plantain, and chinese houses) and abundant nectar resources. |
| <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly | Fed: none CA: none USFS: none | END | Occur in Delhi Sands series soils. Indicator plant species include telegraph weed (<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>), California buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>), and California croton (<i>Croton californica</i>). |
| Fish | | | |
| <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker | Fed: none CA: none USFS: none | THR | Occurs in clean, shallow portions of rivers and streams. They occur in water systems that experience a range of currents from swift to sluggish. |
| <i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Occurs primarily in the warm streams and rivers of the Los Angeles plain. |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10 steelhead- southern California DPS | Fed: none CA: none USFS: none | END | Occur in warmer water temperatures, up to 77°F. They depend on winter rains to provide passage through seasonal waterways. |
| <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: S | THR | Occur in a variety of aquatic habitats including small springs, streams, large rivers, and deep lakes. They are found in waters that are clear, well oxygenated, and with currents or waves. Vegetative cover allows for protection against predation. |
| Amphibians | | | |
| <i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Occurs in 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, and wetland habitats. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Often found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. |
| <i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog | Fed: none CA: none USFS: S | END | Occur in glaciated, alpine lakes, ponds, springs, and streams. Lakes usually have grassy or muddy margins. |
| <i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Typically occurs in scrub, chaparral, vernal pools, and rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores with loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range. |
| Reptiles | | | |
| <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: S | THR | Typically occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. |
| <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Typically occurs in rocky washes, chaparral, scrub and grassland habitat, often with loose or sandy soils. |
| <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> San Diegan coastal whiptail | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Found in a variety of habitats. They prefer hot, dry open areas that have little cover. Common habitats include chaparral, woodland, and riparian. |
| <i>Charina umbratica</i> southern rubber boa | Fed: none CA: none USFS: S | THR | Occurs in coniferous forests within riparian areas in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Preferred habitat is damp woodland, coniferous forests, grassy meadows, and moist sandy areas near streams. Downed logs and forest litter area also crucial habitat qualities. |
| <i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | THR | Occur within rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats. |

| Scientific Name Common Name | Status | | Habitat Requirements | Potential for Occurrence |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC S | Occurs in arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, and cultivated areas. Within desert slopes on mountains, often found within rocky desert flats. | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known range for this species. |
| <i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC S | Occurs in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetland habitats. Needs basking sites (logs, rocks, and exposed banks) and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. |
| <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes to provide cover, and loose soil for burial. Diet consists mainly of ants and also small invertebrates. Most commonly found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. | Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral, woodland, scrub, wash, woodland, or grassland habitats are present on site. Four historical occurrences (OCC 252, 431, 433, and 771) were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i> coast patch-nosed snake | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Occurs in semi-arid brushy areas. Often found within chaparral habitats within canyons, hillsides, and plains | Presumed Absent. The Project site is outside the known range for this species. |
| <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC S | Typically occurs near permanent or semi-permanent water sources in a variety of habitats. | Presumed Absent. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the site. Four recent (OCC 92, 143, 154, and 160) and one historical (OCC 5) occurrence were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB. |
| Birds | | | | |
| <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird (nesting colony) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none THR/SSC none | Occurs in freshwater marsh, swamp, and wetland habitats. Largely endemic to California. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prep within a few kilometers of the colony. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle (nesting & wintering) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none FP none | Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinon & juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Found in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also large trees such as eucalyptus or oak in open areas. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Athene cucularia</i> burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Occurs in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. Also found in vacant lots and airports. | Moderate Potential. Marginally suitable habitat exists due to the presence of small mammal burrows (gopher and California ground squirrel) throughout the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 314) was documented in 1983 within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none THR none | Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Nests in solitary bush or tree, or in small groves. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa/grain fields supporting rodent populations. | Presumed Absent. Due to the high level of disturbance, the sites proximity to development, and its generally urban nature would preclude this species from nesting on the site. Additionally the site is small and does not represent typical foraging habitat. |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | THR END S | Occurs in riparian forest habitat. Nests along the broad (≥ 12.4 acres) patches of multi-layered riparian woodland, often dominated by willows and cottonwoods of lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. |

| <i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name | Status | | Habitat Requirements | Potential for Occurrence |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite | Fed: CA: USFS: | none FP none | Occur in savannas, open woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, cultivated fields, and other partially cleared areas. They will avoid areas that are too heavily grazed. | Presumed Absent. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | END END none | Occurs in riparian woodland habitat in Southern California. Nests in densest areas of riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs. Nests are often in nonnative tamarisk (<i>Tamarisk</i> spp.) and native willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), typically in vegetation stands of 4-7 m in height. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 29) was documented within four miles of the Project site in 1999. |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle | Fed: CA: USFS: | DEL END/FP S | Occur habitats near lakes and reservoirs that are adjacent to forest habitats. In winter, they can be found around unfrozen lakes, along rivers, and along coastlines. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps. Forages and nests within 10 ft of ground. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 99) was documented in 1999 within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 5) was documented within four miles in 1999. |
| <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail | Fed: CA: USFS: | none THR/FP none | Occurs in marshes, wet meadows, riparian marshes, coastal prairies, saltmarshes, and impounded wetlands. Water levels are usually shallow, less than 2 inches deep. American glasswort (<i>Salicornia</i> sp.), bulrush species (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), and alkali seaheath (<i>Frankenia salina</i>) are common plant species. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher | Fed: CA: USFS: | THR SSC none | Occurs in coastal bluff scrub. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Two recent occurrences (OCC 916 in 2008 and OCC 917 in 2006) and one historical occurrence (OCC 494 in 1995) were documented within five miles of the Project site |
| <i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC none | Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders. Diet consists primarily of insects. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 86) was documented within four miles in 1999. |
| <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo (nesting) | Fed: CA: USFS: | END END none | Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2,000 ft msl. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, mule fat, and mesquite. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Numerous recent and historical occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| Mammals | | | | |
| <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat | Fed: CA: USFS: | none SSC S | Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Most commonly found in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Frequently roost in live trees and snags that have holes and cavities or crevices formed by exfoliating bark. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 244) was documented in 1929 with approximately one mile of the Project site. |
| <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat | Fed: CA: USFS: | END END/SSC none | Occur on the gentle slopes of alluvial fans, flood plains, washes, and adjacent habitats. Common habitats include alluvial sage scrub, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. Numerous recent and historical occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence (OCC 3) was documented in 2017 approximately one mile from the Project site. |
| <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat | Fed: CA: USFS: | END THR none | Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats. Prefer open areas where the cover is less than 50%. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 167) was documented approximately five miles from the Project site in 1976. |

| Scientific Name Common Name | Status | Habitat Requirements | Potential for Occurrence |
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| <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occurs in open areas that have potential roosting areas. Primarily roosts in cliffs and rock crevices. Found in semi-arid to arid habitats. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is within the Project site. Two historical occurrence (OCC 10 and 175) were documented within approximately five miles of the Project site in 1992 and 1991, respectively. |
| <i>Glaucmys oregonensis californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: S | Occurs in high-elevation, mixed-conifer forests dominated by Jeffrey pine, white fir, and black oak between 4,600 and 7,500 feet. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. |
| <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occurs within riparian woodland habitats with tree species such as Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>), Arizona sycamore (<i>Platanus wrightii</i>), and Arizona white oak (<i>Quercus arizonica</i>). | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. |
| <i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i> lesser long-nosed bat | Fed: DEL CA: SSC USFS: none | Occur in desert scrub habitats | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 1) was documented in 1993 within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occur in a variety of habitats such as desert scrub. They are known to prefer rock outcroppings and cactus patches. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One recent (OCC 46) was documented in 2007 and two historical occurrences (OCC 111 and 54) were documented in 2000 and 2002, respectively, within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occurs in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis habitat. Primarily roosts in cliffs and rock crevices. This species is not known to roost in bridges. | Presumed Absent. No suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project site. One historical occurrence (OCC 23) was documented within five miles of the Project site in 1985. |
| <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occur in grassland prairies and prefer low to moderate shrub cover. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i> white-eared pocket mouse | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: S | Occurs within mountain habitats. They can be found within ponderosa and Jeffrey pine habitats. They can also be found in open, dry pine forests where bracken fern is present. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |
| <i>perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Occurs in low elevational grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. One recent occurrence (OCC 39) was documented within five miles of the Project site in 2006. |
| <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger | Fed: none CA: SSC USFS: none | Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. | Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site. |

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| Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and END: Federally-listed, Endangered THR: Federally-listed, Threatened FC: Federal Candidate Species DL: Federally-delisted | State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) END: State-listed, Endangered THR: State-listed, Threatened CAN: Candidate for state listing SSC: Species of Special Concern FP: Fully Protected Species WL: Watch List Species |
| Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Riverside East, Sunnymead, El Casco, Redlands, Yucaipa, Harrison Mtn., and Keller Peak 7.5-minute quads. | |