Appendix E1 Biological Resources Report

Appendices

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Biological Technical Report
for the
Ontario Regional Sports Complex Project

San Bernardino County, California

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
BOMP	Burrowing Owl Management Plan
CBR	Considered but Rejected
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FR	Federal Register
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mph	Miles per hour
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
Procedures	State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SR	State Route
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a biological reconnaissance survey at an approximately 199-acre property (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 218-101-01, - 02, -03, -04, -05, -06, -07, and -08; 218-102-10 and -11; 218-111-04, -05, -06, -08, -09, -11, -12, -45, -49, and -50) and an approximately 1.5-mile-long north-south alignment associated with offsite improvements for water and sewer lines along Vineyard Avenue in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California. The survey was conducted to identify any potential biological resources that could be affected by the proposed Ontario Regional Sports Complex 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, and California Fish and Game Code.

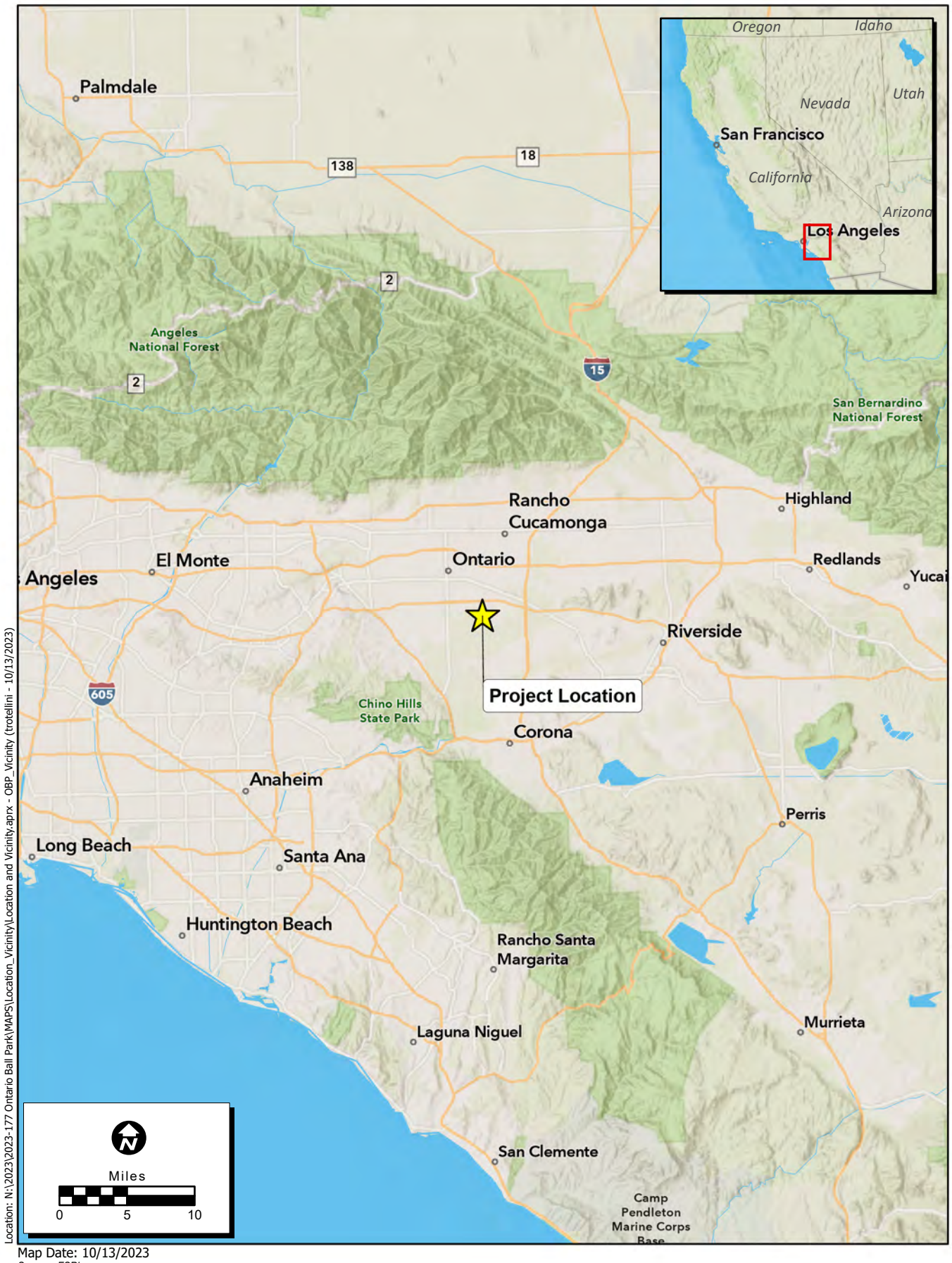
1.1 Project Description and Location

The Project proposes construction of an approximately 199-acre sports complex with associated mixture of uses and an approximately 1.5-mile-long alignment for offsite improvements. The Ontario Regional Sports Complex will include a semi-professional Minor League Baseball stadium, retail and hospitality areas, a new City of Ontario recreation and aquatics center, and fields for sports such as baseball, soccer, and softball. Additionally, the Project proposes offsite improvements for water and sewer lines, improvements to the existing Chino Avenue, and new road construction to extend Vineyard Avenue at the west end. For the purposes of this report, the Project Area refers to the approximately 199-acre property for the sports complex (Project site) and the approximately 1.5-mile-long alignment for offsite improvements for water and sewer lines (offsite improvement area).

The Project Area overlaps with Sections 3 and 10 of Township 2 South, Range 7 West and unsectioned Santa Ana Del Chino, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the Guasti and Corona North, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps. The Project Area is located west of Interstate (I-) 15, south of State Route (SR) 60, and east of SR-83 in the City of Ontario, California (Figures 1 and 2). The elevation of the Project Area ranges from approximately 683 to 780 feet above mean sea level.

2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

This biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify potential biological resource constraints on the Project and ensure compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding listed, protected, and special-status species and resources. The regulations are detailed below.



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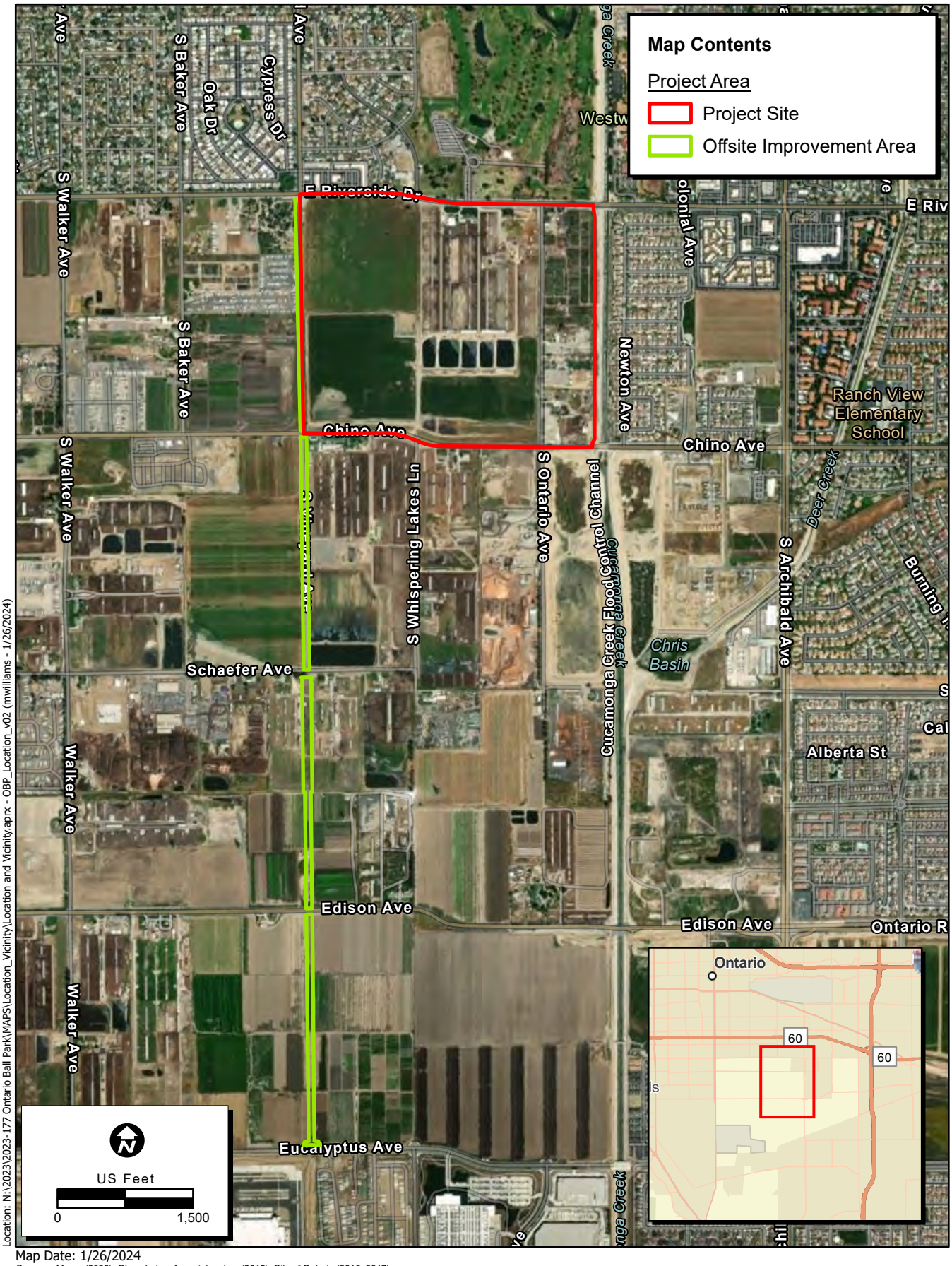
Map Date: 10/13/2023

Sources: ESRI

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



Location: N:\2023\2023-177 Ontario Ball Park\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Location and Vicinity.aprx - OBP_Location_v02 (mwilliams - 1/26/2024)

Map Date: 1/26/2024

Sources: Maxar (2023), Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. (2015), City of Ontario (2016, 2017)

Figure 2. Project Location

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2023-177 Ontario Ball Park

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).

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 where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan is developed.

2.1.2 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.

2.1.3 Federal Clean Water Act

Under Section 404 of the federal CWA, potential Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The limit of USACE jurisdiction for non-tidal watercourses (without adjacent wetlands) is defined in 33 CFR 328.4(c)(1) as the "ordinary high-water mark" (OHWM).

The OHWM is defined as the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas. The upstream limits of other waters are defined as the point where the OHWM is no longer perceptible.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) are delineated in accordance with the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the Federal Register (FR) in 2022 and which became final

on January 18, 2023. This rule, set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and USACE, was consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory definition as all waters that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. This definition also includes all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including all intermittent and ephemeral streams), mudflats, sand flats, sloughs, and prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Under this rule, WOTUS do not include prior converted cropland.

The definition of WOTUS in accordance with this rule (40 CFR 230.3[s]), is summarized below.

"1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;

3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;

4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under the definition;

5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (s)(1)-(4) of this section;

6. The territorial sea; and

7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (s)(1) through (6) of this section; waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not WOTUS."

On May 25, 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court adopted a narrower definition of WOTUS in the case *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*. Under the majority opinion, WOTUS refers to "geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as 'streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes' and to adjacent wetlands that are 'indistinguishable' from those bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection." On August 29, 2023, the agencies issued a final rule to amend the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule to conform the definition of "waters of the United States" to the U.S. Supreme Court's May 25, 2023, decision in the case of *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*.

Parts of the January 2023 Rule are invalid under the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of the CWA in the *Sackett* decision. Therefore, the agencies have amended key aspects of the regulatory text to conform to the Court's decision. Key changes under the amendment include:

- Definition of "adjacent" is now "having a continuous surface connection;"
- Only tributaries that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water (or tributaries with a continuous surface connection to those) are considered jurisdictional;
- Interstate wetlands are no longer jurisdictional just by virtue of being interstate; and
- Significant nexus test is eliminated.

Where areas jurisdictional to the USACE are present, and will be impacted by a project, the project proponent must usually apply for permitting with the agency, which generally consists of submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification under Section 404 of the CWA. As of the writing of this report, we do not know the details of how the individual USACE offices will implement the conforming rule for permitting purposes.

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, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or California ESA. Previously, 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. However, as of July 10, 2023 Senate Bill 147 (SB147) was signed into law, authorizing CDFW to issue take permits under the California ESA for fully protected species for qualifying projects through 2033. As stated in section 2081.15 of SB147, qualifying projects include:

- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to the State Water Project, including existing infrastructure, undertaken by the Department of Water Resources;
- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to critical regional or local water agency infrastructure;
- A transportation project, including any associated habitat connectivity and wildlife crossing project, undertaken by a state, regional, or local agency, that does not increase highway or street capacity for automobile or truck travel;
- A wind project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California based balancing authority; and
- A solar photovoltaic project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California-based balancing authority.

2.2.3 California Fish and Game Code

2.2.3.1 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.

2.2.3.2 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 California Code of Regulations (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."

In Chapter 9, Section 2785 of the Fish and Game Code, *riparian habitat* is defined as "lands which contain habitat which grows close to, and which depends upon, soil moisture from a nearby freshwater source."

The CDFW's jurisdiction includes drainages with a definable bed, bank, or channel and areas associated with a drainage channel 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. If warranted, the CDFW will issue an 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.

2.2.3.3 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).

2.2.3.4 Bats and Bat Roosts

Bats in California are currently protected directly and indirectly by the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 86, 1600, 2000, 2014, 3007, and 4150; California Public Resources Code, Division 14, Section 21000 et seq.; and CCR, Title 14 including, but not limited to Section 251.1, CEQA regulations (Section 15000 et seq.), and Section 15382 – Significant Effect on the Environment.

Regulations of particular relevance to the protection of bats and bat roosts include Title 14, Section 251.1 of the CCR, which prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (e.g., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150, which prohibits *take* or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (e.g., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered *take* as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, impacts to bat maternity colonies, which are considered native wildlife nursery sites, could be considered significant under CEQA.

2.2.4 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 Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) through State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) (CCR, title 23, § 3855; State Water Resources Control Board 2021). *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.

A permit for impacts to Waters of the State of California would likely be required under the CWA and/or 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.

On September 27, 2023, the USEPA published its final 2023 Clean Water Act Section 401 Quarter Quality Certification Improvement Rule (88 FR 66558.) The final 2023 Rule revises and replaces the 2020 Rule's regulatory requirements for water quality certification that were adopted by the prior federal administration. The updates realign the scope of the Section 401 certification process with established practices, while also restoring the roles of states, territories, and authorized Tribes as certifying agencies.

2.2.5 San Bernardino County Biotic Resources Overlay

The San Bernardino County Biotic Resources Overlay was established by the Land Use Plan and Land Use Zoning Districts (§§ 82.01.020) and the Overlays (§§ 82.01.0230) of the County of San Bernardino. The purpose of the Biotic Resources Overlay is to implement General Plan policies regarding the "protection and conservation of beneficial rare and endangered plants and animal resources and their habitats" (San Bernardino County 2023). Projects within the County of San Bernardino are required to address the biological resources that appear within the Biotic Resources Overlay and overlap with their project site. Further, project proponents must identify mitigation measures that will reduce or eliminate impacts to the identified resources.

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 Habitat Conservation Plan (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.

2.2.7 City of Ontario

2.2.7.1 Tree Preservation Policy and Protection Measures

As a part of the City of Ontario's Development Code, §§6.05.020 outlines the protection of heritage trees under its Tree Preservation Policy and Protection Measures.

The Tree Preservation Policy and Protection Measures are in place to ensure the protection, preservation, and maintenance of established and healthy heritage trees. A heritage tree is "a tree designated for preservation pursuant to Section 4.02.010 (Historic Preservation—Historic Landmark and District Designations, and Architectural Conservation Areas) of the Development Code, a tree of historic or cultural significance, or a tree of importance to the community due to one of the following factors:

- It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the City, with a trunk diameter of 18 inches or greater, measured at 54 inches above natural grade; or
- It has historical significance due to an association with an historic building, site, street, person, or event; or
- It is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood or district, or typical of early Ontario landscapes, including [i] *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Tree), [ii] *Cedrus deodara* (Deodar Cedar), [iii] *Platanus acerifolia* (London planetree), [iv] *Quercus suber* (Cork Oak), [v] *Quercus ilex* (Holly Oak), or [vi] *Schinus molle* (California Pepper); or

It is a Native Tree. The term "Native Tree" means any one of the following California native tree species, which has a trunk diameter of more than 8 inches, measured at 54 inches above natural grade, including [i] *Platanus racemosa* (California Sycamore), [ii] *Pinus torreyana* (Torrey Pine), [iii] *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast Live Oak), [iv] *Quercus engelmannii* (Engelmann Oak), [v] *Quercus lobata* (Valley Oak), or [vi] *Umbellularia californica* (California Bay)" (City of Ontario 2020).

2.2.7.2 Memorandum of Agreement for Burrowing Owl and Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly

On November 21, 2023, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) became effective between the City of Ontario and the Inland Empire Resource Conservation District (IERCD) (City of Ontario 2024). This MOA aids in the implementation of a Habitat Mitigation Fee as well as the requirements and mitigation measures set forth in the Greater Prado Basin Habitat Conservation Program (GPBHCP). The mitigation measures in the GPBHCP are aimed at reducing potential impacts to sensitive wildlife species, including burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), raptor foraging and wildlife habitat, and other sensitive (listed and non-listed species), within Ontario Ranch, the area in which the Project Area is located. The Ontario Ranch, or Annexation Area 163, consists of 8,200 acres of land within the City of Ontario.

The Habitat Mitigation Fee is $2,000 per net acre with funds used for the acquisition, restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance of lands determined to have long-term conservation value for the aforementioned species and their habitat.

With respect to burrowing owl and Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, this MOA ensures:

- A mitigation fee will be applied to development projects within Ontario Ranch that will impact burrowing owls or their habitat;
- The City of Ontario will identify lands occupied by burrowing owl or Delhi Sands flower-loving fly and suitable long-term habitat for these species to be avoided and maintained;
- In the case of burrowing owls being present on proposed development sites that are not viable long-term habitat, developers can pay the Habitat Mitigation Fee and relocate the owls in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and
- Up to 25% of the Habitat Mitigation Fee collected for burrowing owls can be used for the recovery of the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly.

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 (CNDDB; CDFW 2023a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2023) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented near the Project Area. ECORP searched CNDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project Area boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute Guasti and Corona North topographic quadrangles, plus the surrounding ten topographic quadrangles including Mount Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Riverside West, Lake Mathews, Corona South, Black Star Canyon, Prado Dam, and Ontario. The CNDDB 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 2023b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023c);
- *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 (San Bernardino County 2012);
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2023a)
- Biological Technical Report for Portions of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan, Tentative Tract 19966 (CVRC Ontario Investment, LLC Properties and Off-site Improvement Lands; Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a);
- Armstrong Ranch Environmental Impact Report (City of Ontario 2016, 2017); and
- various online websites (e.g., Calflora 2023).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and wildlife species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project Area 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 Area 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 Area and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within 5 miles of the area.
- **Moderate:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Area and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; or a recently documented observation occurs within 5 miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project Area.

- **Low:** Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Area 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 5 miles of the Project Area; 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 onsite; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project Area.

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 reasons 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; NRCS 2023a) Web Soil Survey, NRCS Hydric Soils List (NRCS 2023b), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023a), and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages present on the Project Area that potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies.

3.1.1 The Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan

Portions of the current Project boundaries overlap with the boundaries for the previously considered Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. The Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan was a proposed residential community, including a school, and offsite improvements totaling approximately 206.5 acres within the City of Ontario. Two biological reports (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a, 2015b) and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR; City of Ontario 2016, 2017) were prepared in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. Incidentally, a portion of the current Project Area overlaps with the previously assessed areas within the Armstrong Ranch Specific plan. Due to the partial overlap of the current Project Area boundaries with the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan boundaries, the results of previous reports prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan have been referenced, where appropriate, in relation to survey results documented for the current Project.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project Area 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 wildlife species present on the Project Area, and the location and condition of the Project Area were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant

and wildlife species. Additionally, the biologists documented features within the Project Area with the potential to be jurisdictional to the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW. Data were recorded in the field utilizing ArcGIS™ Field Maps on a device (smartphone or tablet) connected to 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 Area. The Project Area was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. The biologists also documented the vegetation communities present on the Project Area.

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 (2017), *Check-list of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2023), 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.

A bat habitat assessment of structures and trees that were accessible within the Project Area was also conducted during the biological reconnaissance survey. The interior and exterior of unoccupied buildings were examined for bat roosting habitat and bat sign, where accessible. Inaccessible areas where additional follow-up assessments are recommended were noted (e.g., bridges over the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel). During the assessment, potential roosting structures where follow-up nighttime emergence and/or acoustic surveys are recommended were documented.

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 63 special-status plant species and 49 special-status wildlife species that have been previously documented near the Project Area. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project Area was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. Additionally, the Project Area is located within the San Bernardino County Biotic Resources Overlay for Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (and burrowing owl (County of San Bernardino 2012).

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

The Project Area is not located within any USFWS-designated Critical Habitat (USFWS 2023b). Designated Critical Habitat for Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo*

bellii pusillus) is present approximately 4.5 miles south of the Project Area. There are no expected impacts to the Critical Habitat because there is no critical habitat on or adjacent to the Project Area.

4.1.3 Aquatic Resources

The NWI (USFWS 2023a) mapped multiple aquatic resources within the Project Area consisting of freshwater ponds and freshwater emergent wetlands (Figure 3). Within the Project Area, the freshwater ponds have five classifications under the NWI: PUSAx (freshwater pond, palustrine, unconsolidated shore, temporary flooded, excavated); PUSCx (freshwater pond, palustrine, unconsolidated shore, seasonally flooded, excavated); and PABFx (freshwater pond, palustrine, aquatic bed, semi-permanently flooded, excavated). The freshwater emergent wetlands have two classifications: PEM1Cx (freshwater emergent wetland, palustrine, emergent, persistent, seasonally flooded, excavated) and PEM1Ax (freshwater emergent wetland, palustrine, emergent, persistent, temporary flooded, excavated). Additionally, the desktop review of the NRCS identified one hydric soil type on the site: Delhi fine sand (NRCS 2023a, 2023b; Figure 4). According to the NRCS, Delhi sands are only potentially hydric where depressional features occur.

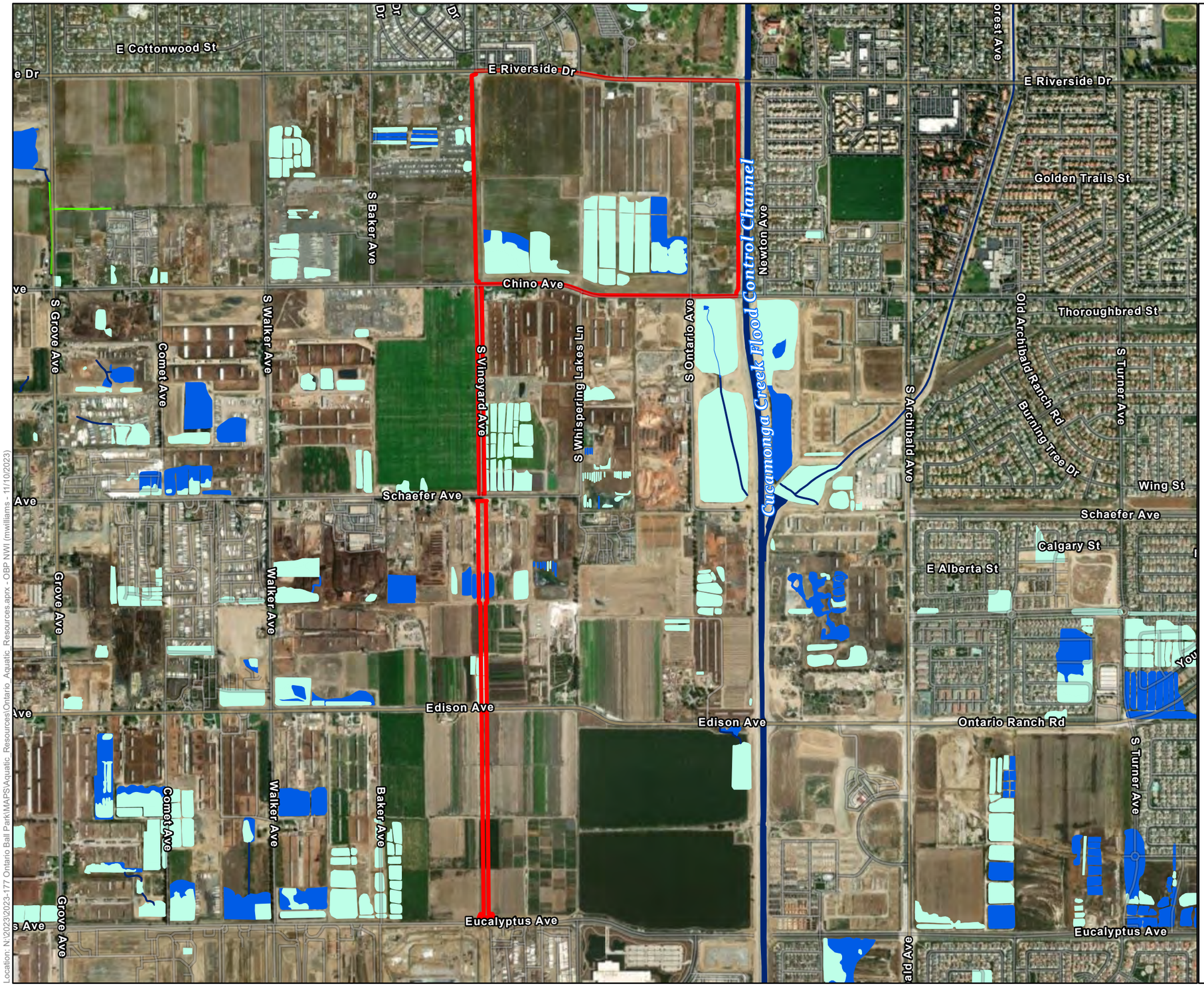
4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted within the entire Project Area and a 500-foot buffer, where accessible, on September 26, 2023, by ECORP biologists Lauren Simpson and Corrina Tapia. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey including site characteristics, plant communities present, wildlife observed, special-status species observed, and special-status habitats present (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Weather Conditions During the Survey

Date	Time		Temperature (˚F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
	Start	End	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
9/26/23	0730	1445	61.6	88.3	0	0	0.7-2.0	2.5-4.0

Note: °F = Degrees Fahrenheit; mph = miles per Hour



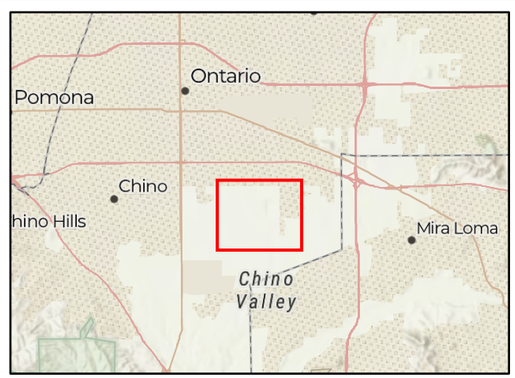
Map Contents

- Project Area

NWI Type

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), NWI



Location: N:\2023\2023-177 Ontario Ball Park\MAPS\Aquatic_Resources\Ontario_Aquatic_Resources.aprx - OBP NWI (mwilliams - 11/10/2023)

Map Date: 11/10/2023

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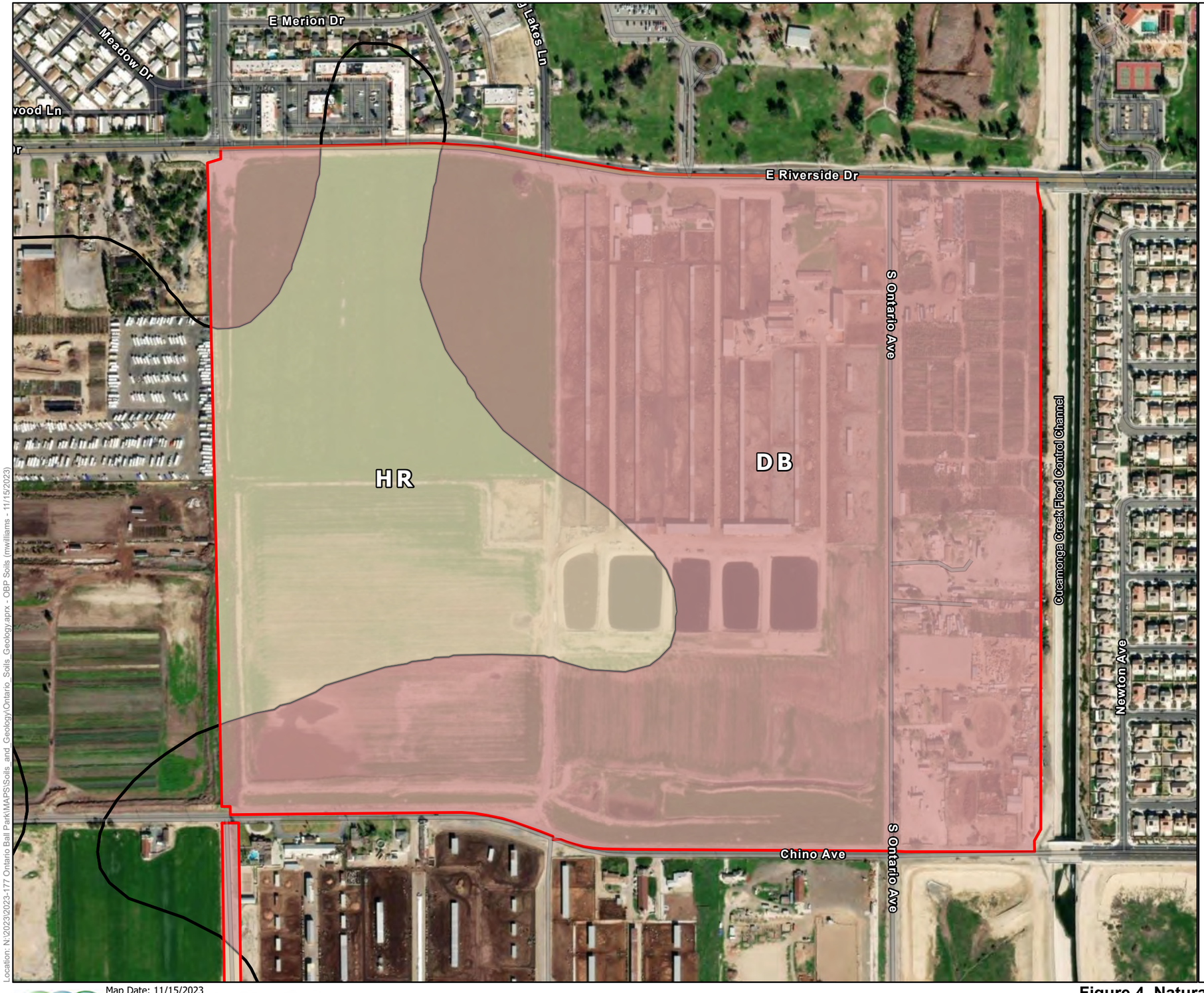
Scale in Feet
0 1,250

E1-20

Figure 3. National Wetlands Inventory

2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



Map Contents

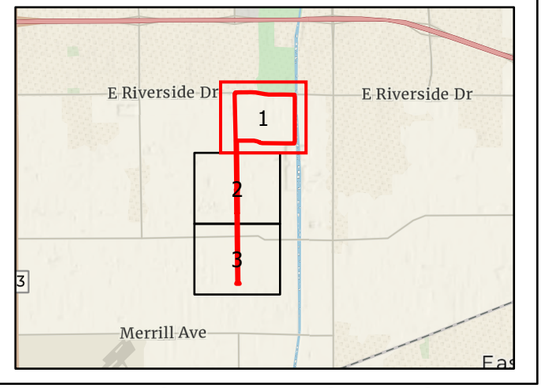
Project Area

Series Designation - Series Description

Db - Delhi fine sand

Hr - Hilmar loamy fine sand

Sources: ESRI, Diversified Pacific, San Bernardino County



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Map Date: 11/15/2023

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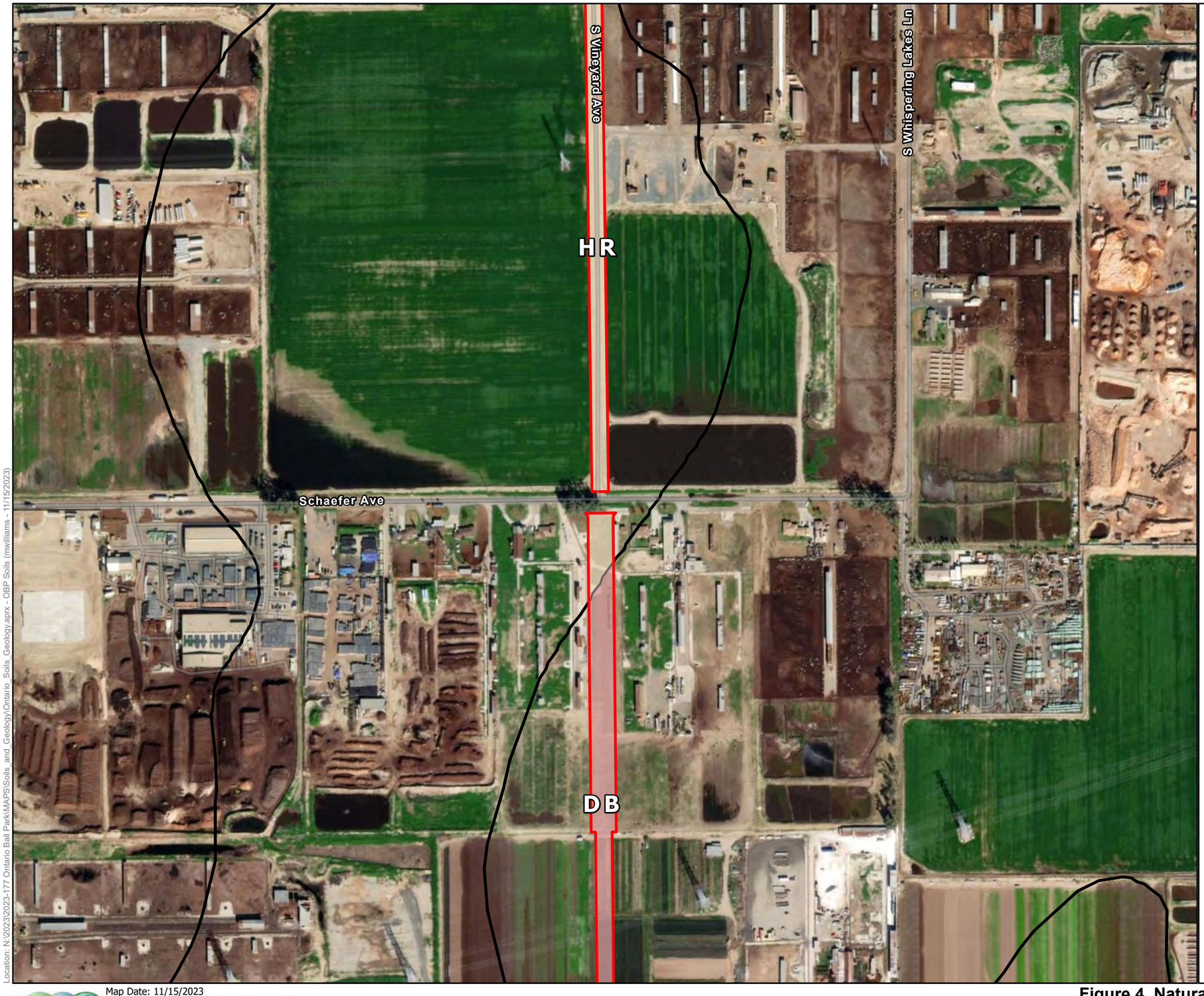
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-21

Figure 4. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Types
Sheet 1 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park

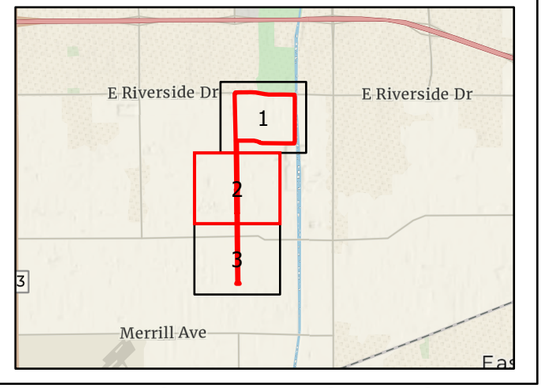


Map Contents

Series Designation - Series Description

- Db - Delhi fine sand
- Hr - Hilmar loamy fine sand

Sources: ESRI, Diversified Pacific, San Bernardino County



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Map Date: 11/15/2023

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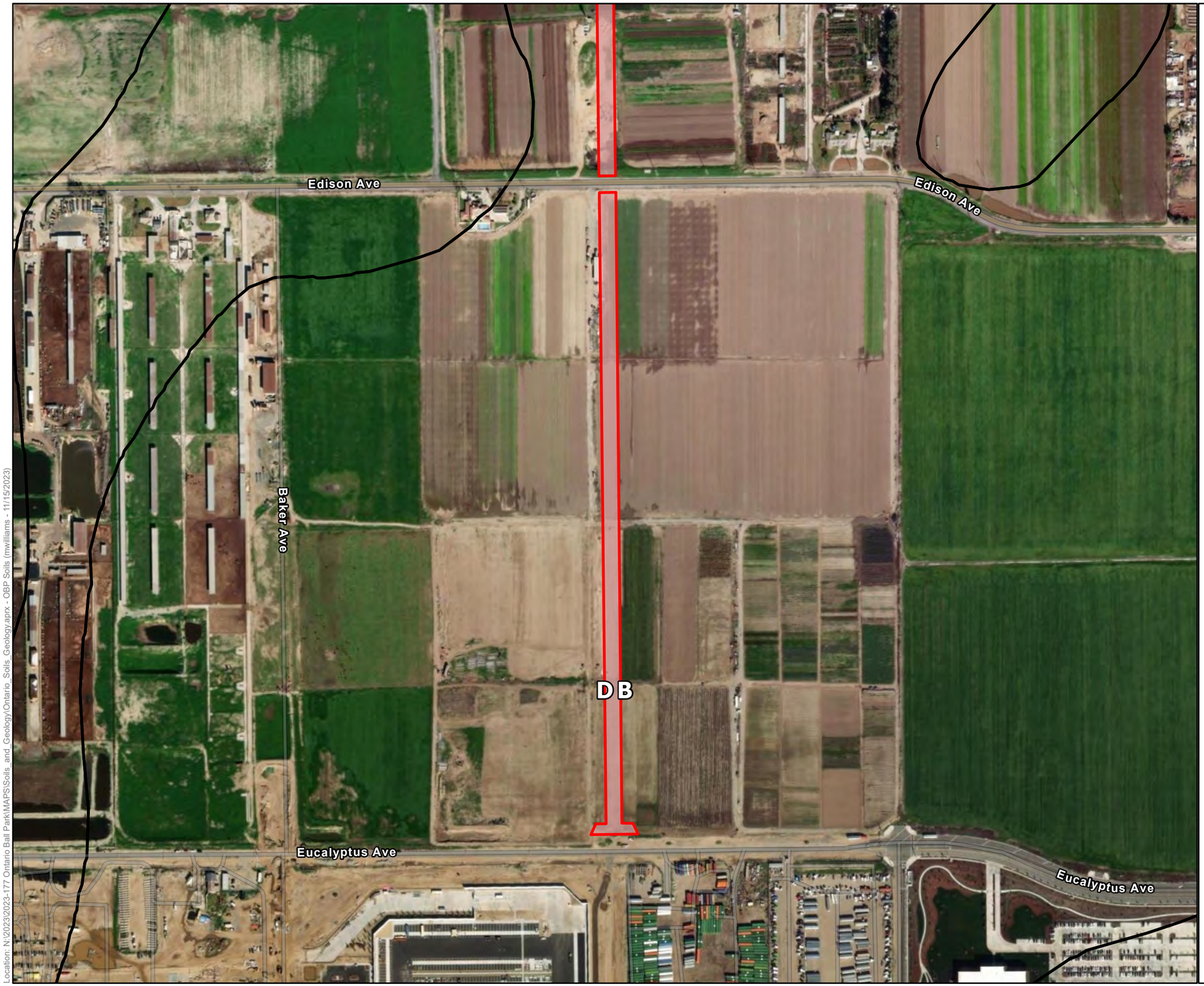
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-22

Figure 4. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Types
Sheet 2 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park

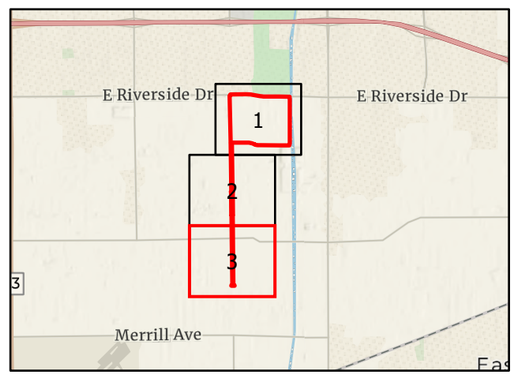


Map Contents

Series Designation - Series Description

Db - Delhi fine sand

Sources: ESRI, Diversified Pacific, San Bernardino County



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Map Date: 11/15/2023

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Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-23

Figure 4. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Types
Sheet 3 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park

4.2.1 Property Characteristics

The Project Area consists of an active dairy farm operation, active and seasonal agricultural lands, and developed areas (i.e., roads, plant nursery, storage yards, and rural residential homes). Specifically, the active dairy farm is located in the northeast corner of the Project Area; corn fields, waste management basins, and disturbed lands are present in the southeast corner of the Project Area; corn fields are present in the southwest corner; and seasonal agriculture is present in the northwest corner. Active and seasonal agricultural lands are located along the offsite improvement areas along Vineyard Avenue to the south. At the time of the survey, active agriculture included dairy operations and farming (e.g., corn fields). Rural residential homes were scattered throughout the Project Area, and present primarily east of the active dairy farm (east of Ontario Avenue). Also east of Ontario Avenue is a plant nursery and various storage yards. Due to the location of the Project Area in developed and agricultural areas, anthropogenic disturbances are present throughout the Project Area in the form of compacted or disturbed soils (e.g., signs of previous discing and manure within cattle areas), fallow fields, active agriculture and dairy farms, trash, and vehicle tracks.

The Project Area contains scattered tree species such as eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) and Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) as well as other ornamental shrubs and trees (e.g., olive tree [*Olea europaea*] and hardy ice plant [*Delosperma cooperi*]). At the time of the survey, five waste management basins located in the Project site were full of water, fed from the nearby active dairy operation. Waste management basins are present throughout the Project Area; however, at the time of the survey, only those near the active dairy operation had water present. Signs of past water pooling were evident at other waste management basins (e.g., cracked soils, mesic vegetation) at the time of the survey. Debris piles are present throughout the Project Area. Abandoned buildings that appeared to serve as prior living quarters and buildings utilized for dairy operations are present within the northeast portion of the Project site.

General surrounding land uses to the Project Area consist of Whispering Lakes Golf Course and commercial development to the north, residential development to the east, agriculture and dairy farm operations to the south, and commercial development and undeveloped land to the west. Representative photographs of the Project Area are presented in Appendix A.

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The Project Area is located within a developed environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. No native vegetation communities falling into the classifications in Sawyer et al. (2009) were documented within the Project Area, which is consistent with previous biological reports prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a, City of Ontario 2016). The land cover types present within the Project Area are classified as Disturbed, Agriculture, Developed, and Open Water (Figure 5). These land cover types, as they exist within the Project Area, are described below and the acreages of each are provided in Table 2.

North of Edison Avenue, within the offsite improvement area, one to two individuals of mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and two to three individuals of black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) were present within a small, waste management basin. These individuals were clustered together along the southeastern ledge of the basin. Other plant species included in this area included peregrine saltbush (*Atriplex suberecta*), tree tobacco

(*Nicotiana glauca*), and golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*). Although these individuals of mulefat and black willow are present within the Project Area, due to their small size and sparse nature, these individuals were not large or established enough to be mapped as a vegetation community.

Table 2. Land Cover Acreages within the Project Area

Land Cover Type	Project Area	
	Acreages within Project Site	Acreages within Offsite Improvement Area
Agriculture	120.13	8.84
Developed	48.60	3.81
Disturbed	25.02	2.55
Open Water	5.26	0.00
Total	199.01	15.20
Grand Total	214.21	

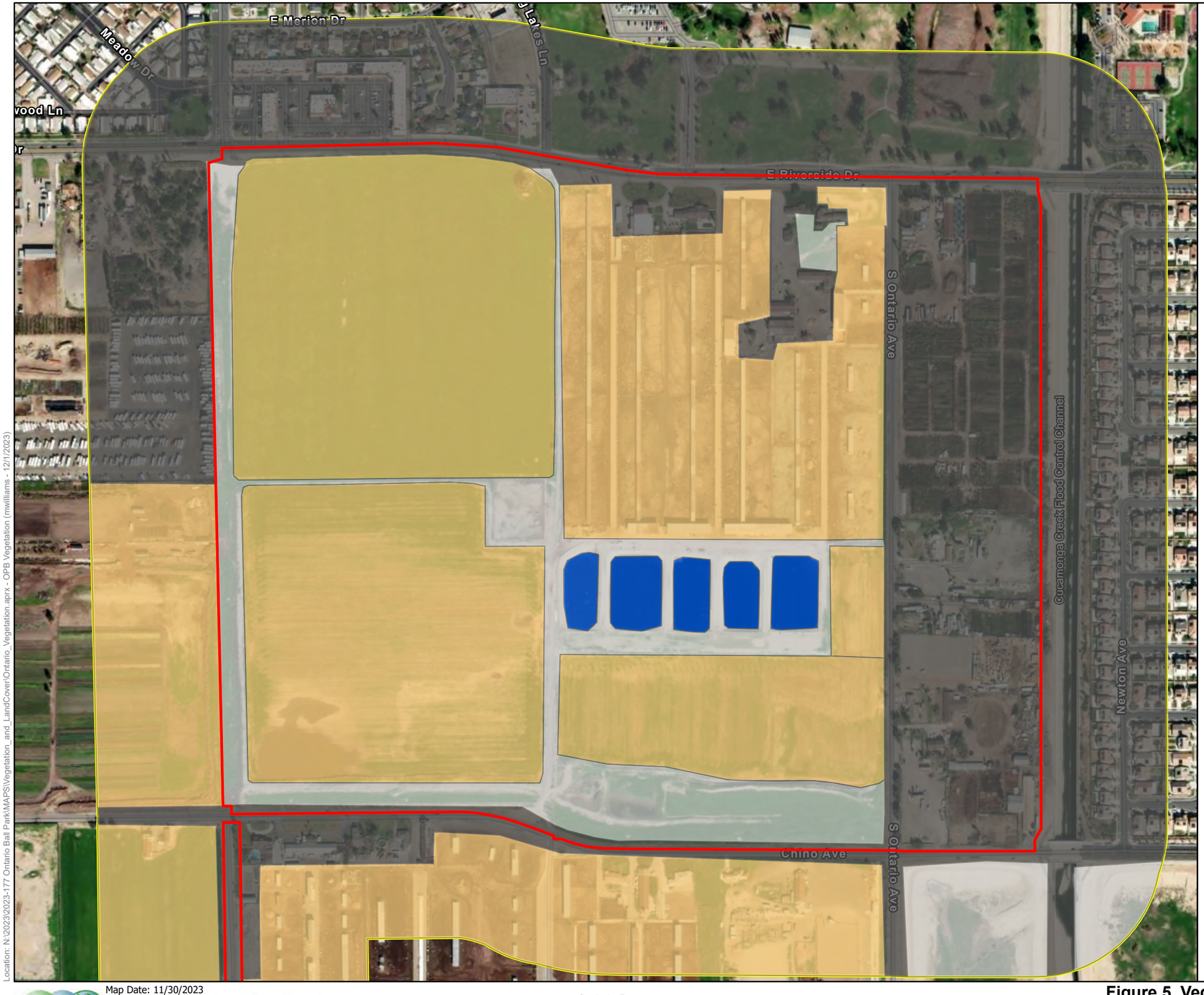
4.2.2.1 Agriculture

Areas classified as Agriculture are used for agriculture or farming and are present throughout the Project Area. These are areas with active or seasonal agriculture or farming practices and therefore may include fallow fields. Within the Project Area, these areas contained corn fields, dairy farm operations, farming areas, and fallow fields. Within this landcover, two locations of individuals of black willow and/or mulefat were observed (Figure 6). As previously mentioned, one to two individuals of mulefat and two to three individuals of black willow were observed within a small, waste management basin north of Edison Avenue and within the offsite improvement area.

Another location of individuals of black willows was documented outside of the Project Area to the northwest. This location is north of Eucalyptus Avenue and approximately 175 feet west of the offsite improvement area. Five individual black willows were observed and appeared to be planted and an irrigation line was visible providing a water source from adjacent agricultural practices.

4.2.2.2 Developed

Developed areas within the Project Area include roadways, housing, commercial buildings, and associated landscaping with these areas.



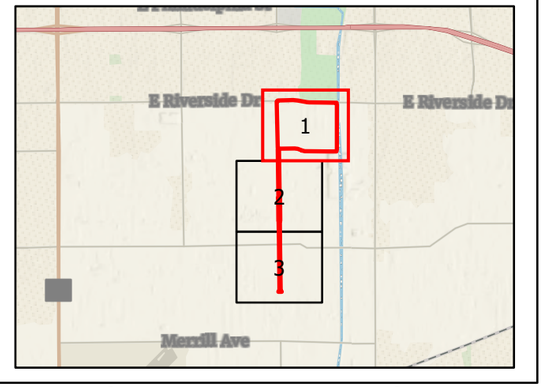
Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

Vegetation

- Agriculture
- Developed
- Disturbed
- Open Water

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



Location: N:\2023\2023-177 Ontario Ball Park\MAPS\Vegetation_and_LandCover\Ontario_Vegetation aprx - OPB Vegetation (mwilliams - 12/1/2023)

Map Date: 11/30/2023

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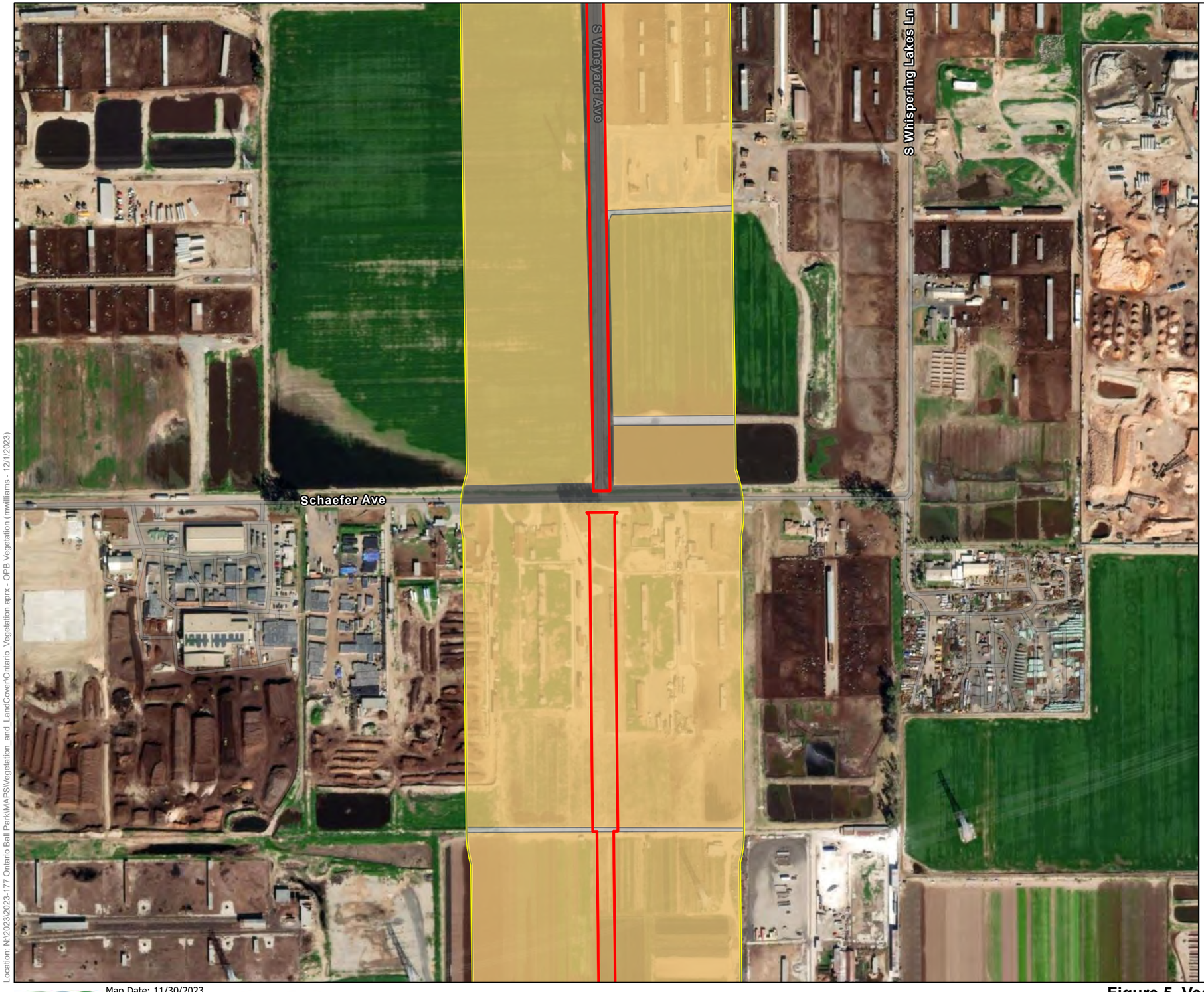
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-26

Figure 5. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types
Sheet 1 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



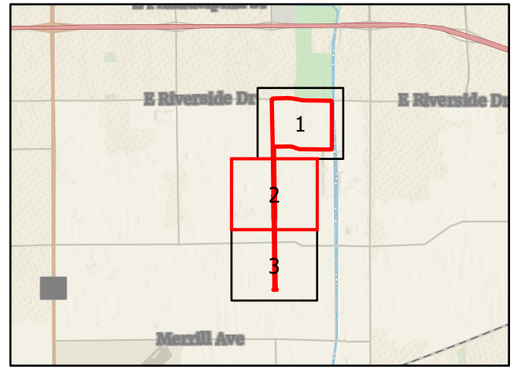
Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

Vegetation

- Agriculture
- Developed
- Disturbed

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



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Map Date: 11/30/2023

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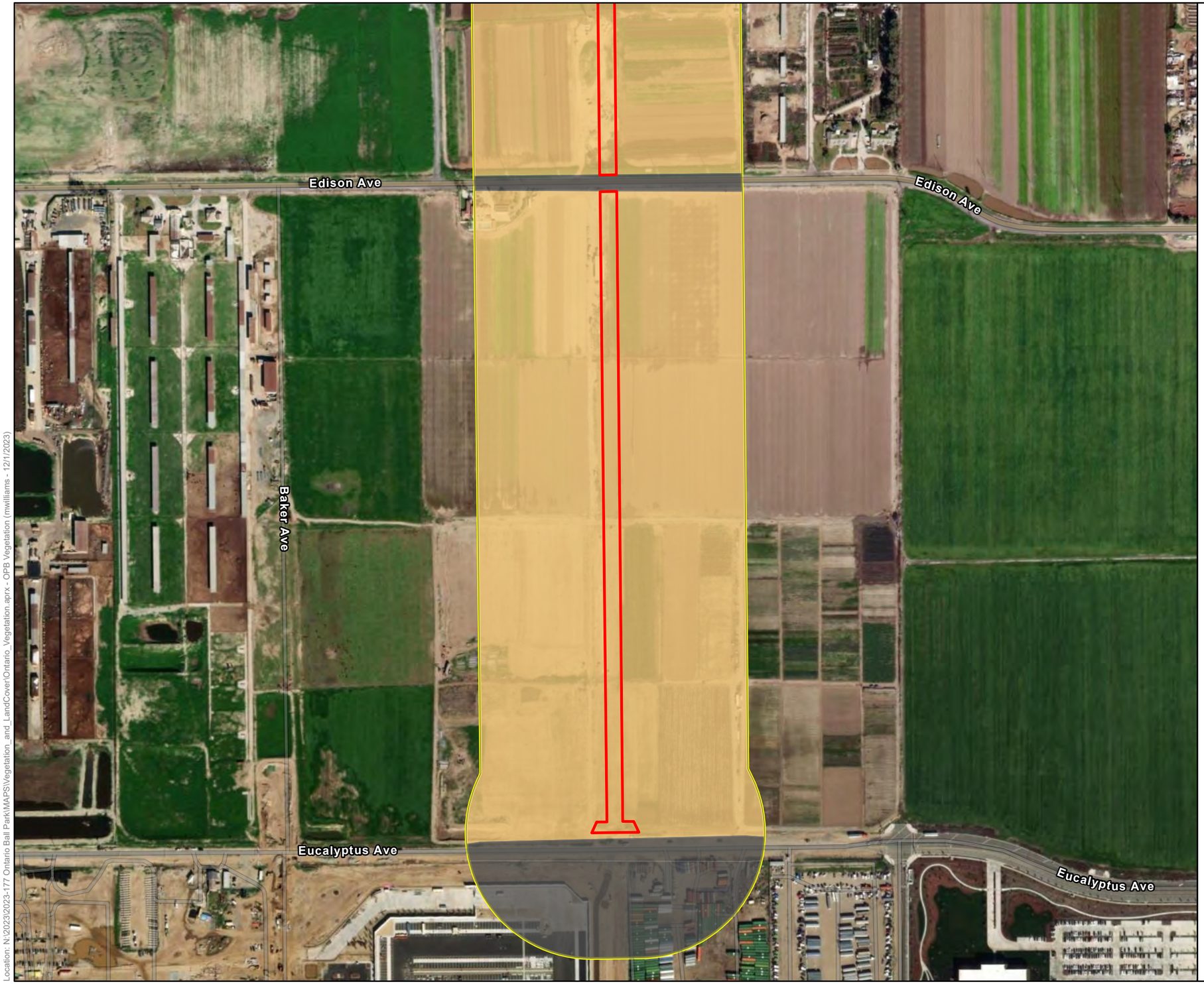
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-27

Figure 5. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types
Sheet 2 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



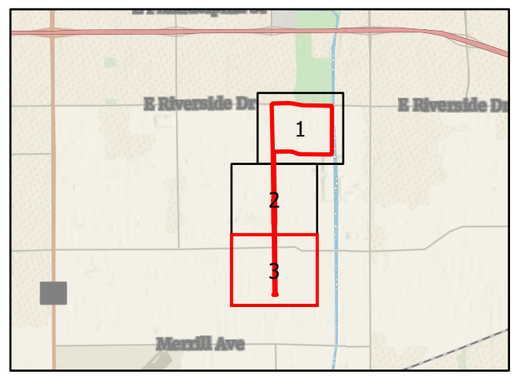
Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

Vegetation

- Agriculture
- Developed

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



Location: N:\2023\2023-177 Ontario Ball Park\MAPS\Vegetation_and_LandCover\Ontario_Vegetation.aprx - OPB Vegetation (mwilliams - 12/1/2023)

Map Date: 11/30/2023

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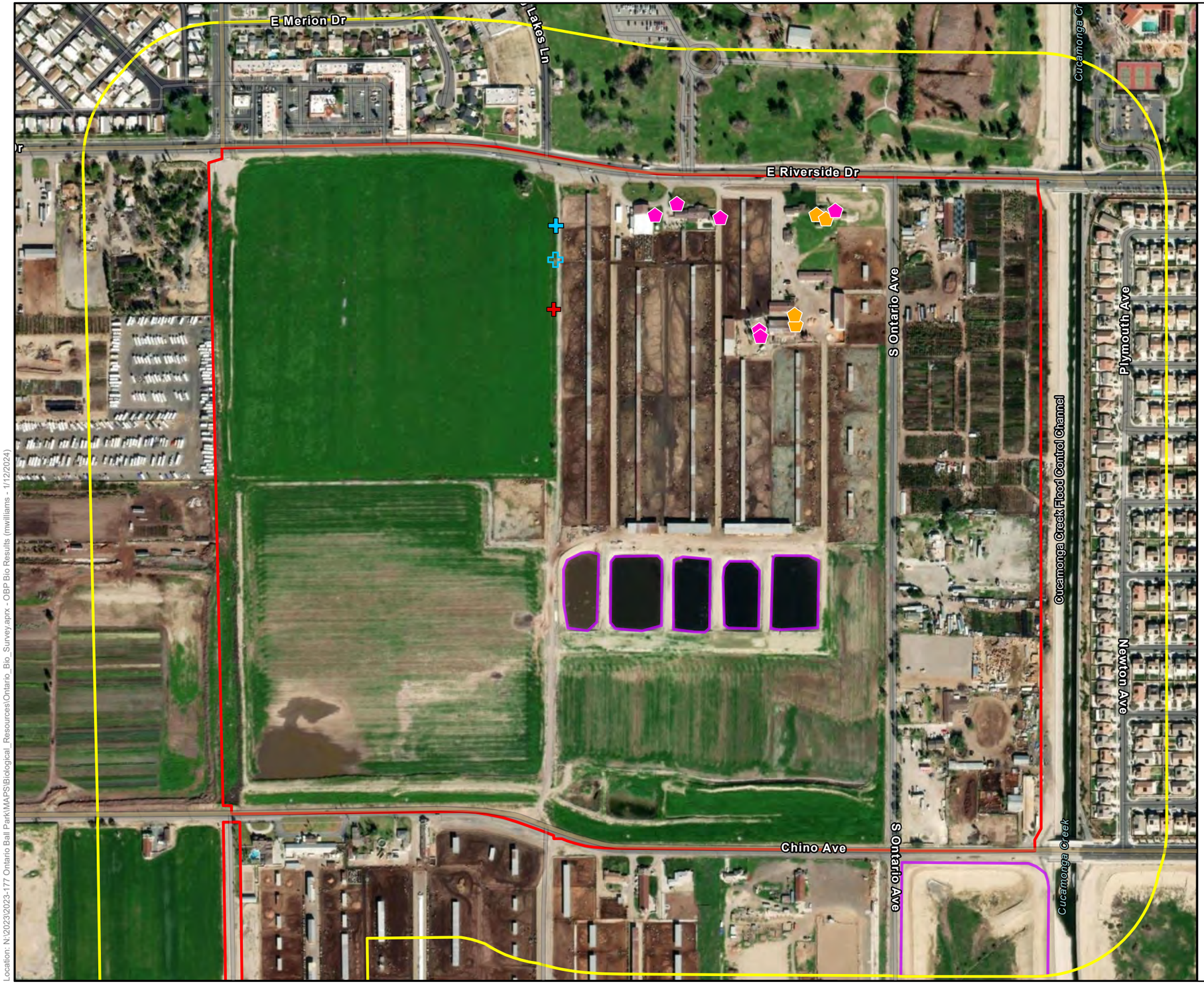
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-28

Figure 5. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types
Sheet 3 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

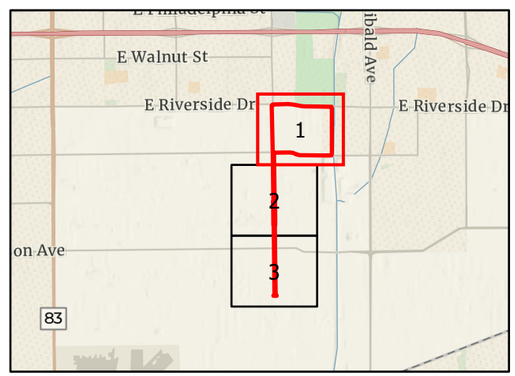
Bio Recon Survey Results

- Waste management basins
- Occupied burrow with owl
- Potential burrow (no sign)
- Debris Pile (Refugia)

Bat Habitat Assessment Results

- Potential Bat Habitat - Manmade Structure
- Potential Bat Habitat - Palm Tree

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



Location: N:\2023\2023-177 Ontario Ball Park\MAPS\Biological_Resources\Ontario_Bio_Survey.aprx - OBP Bio Results (mwilliams - 1/12/2024)

Map Date: 1/11/2024

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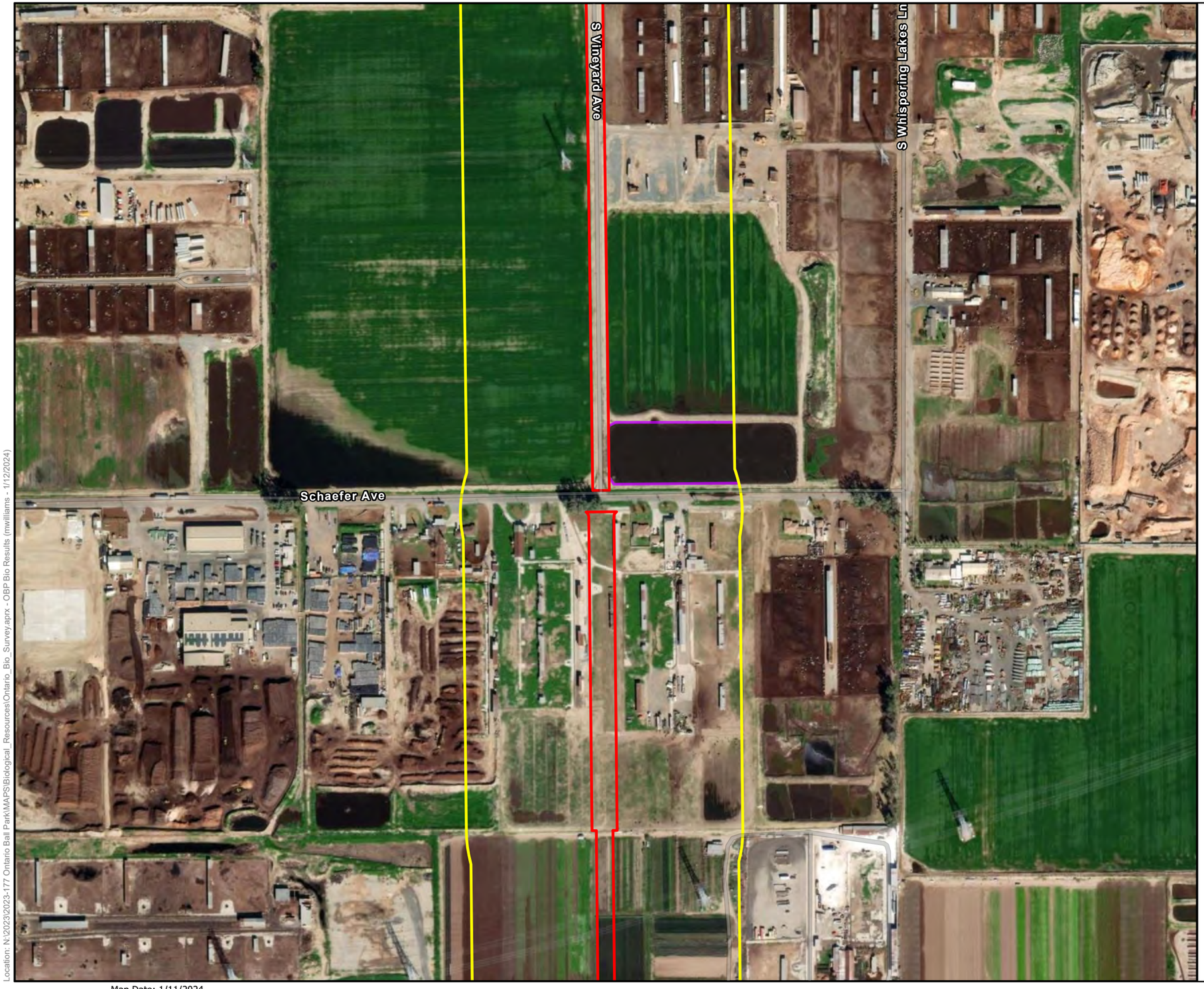
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-29

Figure 6. Biological Survey Results
Sheet 1 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



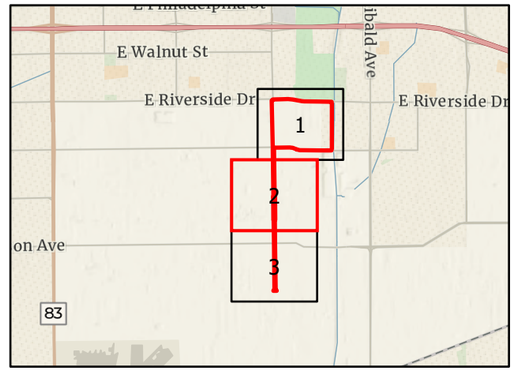
Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

Bio Recon Survey Results

- Waste management basins

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



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Map Date: 1/11/2024

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
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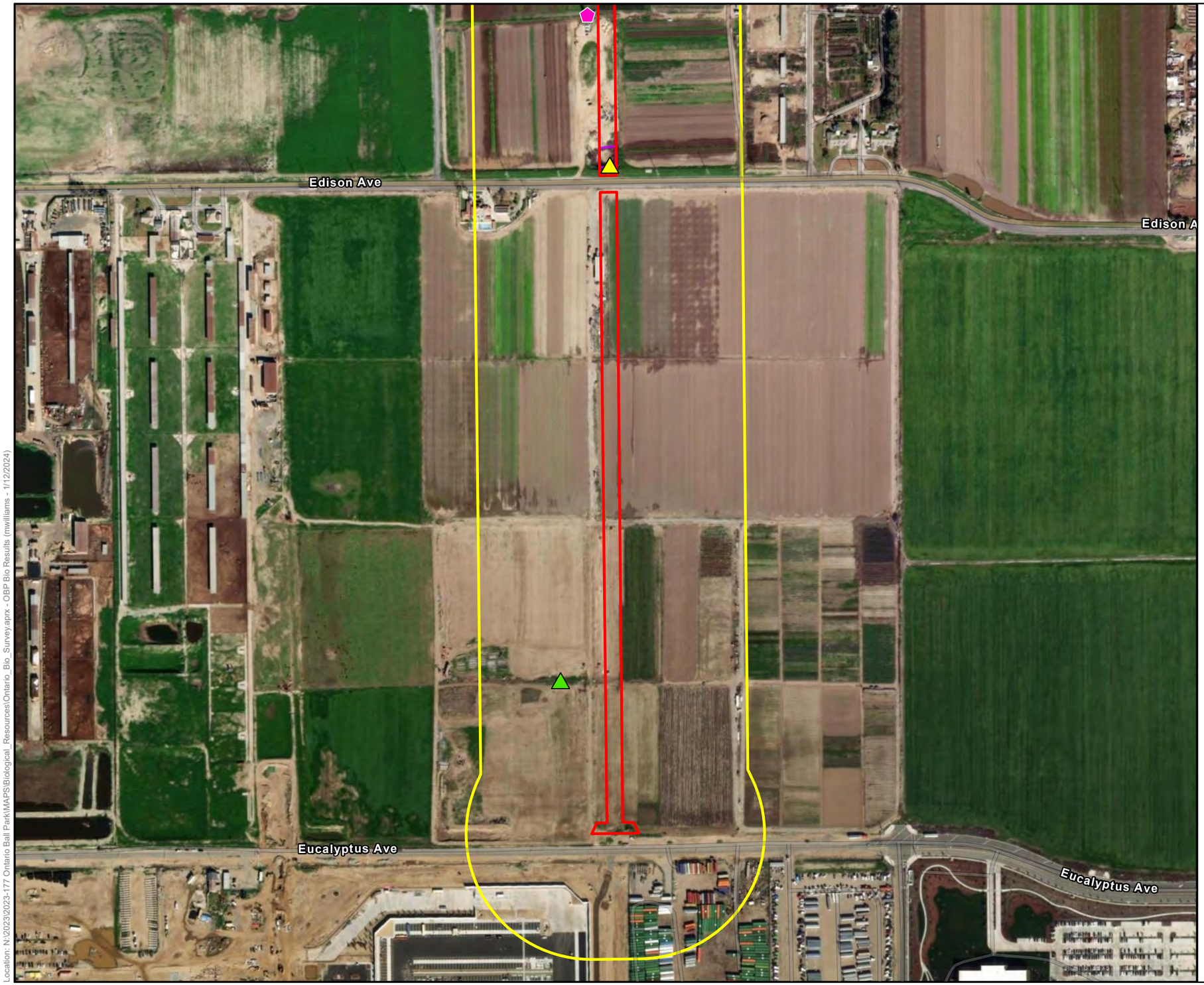
Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-30

Figure 6. Biological Survey Results
Sheet 2 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park



Map Contents

- Project Area
- 500ft Buffer

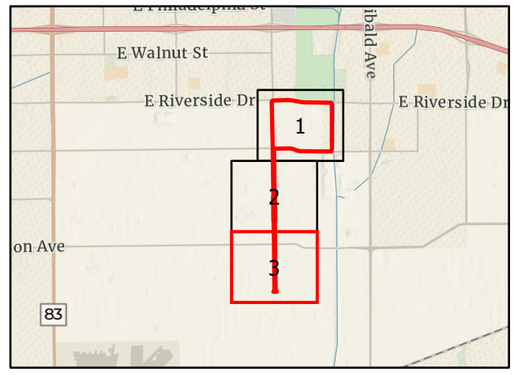
Bio Recon Survey Results

- Waste management basins
- Gooddings Black Willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*)
- Gooddings Black Willow (*Salix gooddingii*)

Bat Habitat Assessment Results

- Potential Bat Habitat - Palm Tree

Sources: Maxar (2023), Esri World Imagery



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Map Date: 1/11/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 400

E1-31

Figure 6. Biological Survey Results
Sheet 3 of 3
2023-177 Ontario Ball Park

4.2.2.3 Disturbed

Areas classified as Disturbed were frequently adjacent to Developed or Agriculture areas. No active agriculture operations were located in the areas classified as Disturbed. Characteristics of these areas include the presence of nonnative vegetation and compact or disturbed soils. Previous signs of discing or ground disturbance were evident as well as trash and unauthorized dump sites. Within the Project Area, Disturbed areas were adjacent to active agriculture.

4.2.2.4 Open Water

Open Water within the Project Area consisted of manufactured waste management basins. Some of these basins were filled with water from adjacent agricultural or farming practices. Others showed signs of water being present in the past (i.e., cracked soils). This type of land cover was documented adjacent to the active dairy operation in five waste management basins located in the northern portion of the Project site.

4.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed in the Project Area were generally characteristic of areas disturbed by anthropogenic factors. Dominant plant species observed within the Project Area included nonnative species such as cowpen daisy (*Verbesina encelioides*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and wild oat (*Avena fatua*). A stand of eucalyptus trees was present along the south side of Schaefer Avenue and scattered trees were present throughout the Project Area and included queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), olive, and willow species (*Salix* sp.).

Within many of the Developed areas, ornamental shrubs and trees were present. However, no trees were identified within the Project Area as suitable for protection as native trees or heritage trees as defined under the City of Ontario Development Code's Tree Preservation Policy and Protection Measures. Due to the disturbed nature of the entire Project Area, the Project Area provides low-quality habitat for most native plant species, including common ones. These observations are consistent with previous reports prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan, which described the property as containing non-native grasses, weedy species, and ornamental tree species (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016). A full list of plant species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix B.

4.2.4 Wildlife

Despite the disturbed nature of the Project Area, numerous wildlife species were documented during the survey. Wildlife observed during the biological reconnaissance survey included species such as common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), burrowing owl, and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Due to the open agricultural fields and presence of open water, numerous waterfowl were documented at the five waste management basins in the Project site including white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), least sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*), and lesser yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*). A full list of wildlife species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix C.

Areas of potential bat-roosting habitat were identified in the Project Area in occupied and abandoned building structures on the dairy farm property as well as in mature trees, including palm trees with intact frond skirts. Scattered bat guano was observed within one of the abandoned structures; however, the entirety of the interior of each of the structures could not be inspected due to safety concerns. Additional structures east of the dairy farm property, within the Project site, were within occupied private property and therefore were not inspected for bat habitat suitability. Additionally, bridges over the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, east of the Project Area, may provide suitable bat roosting habitat. Access to these structures was not granted at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey.

4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur in the Project Area

The literature review and database searches identified 63 special-status plant species and 49 special-status wildlife species that have previously been documented on or near the Project Area. Many of the species are presumed absent from the Project Area due to the level of human disturbance in the Project Area and current lack of suitable habitat, including soils. However, two special-status plant species and 13 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review were determined to have potential to occur in the Project Area. One special-status wildlife species, burrowing owl, was observed on the Project site during the biological survey. Details regarding these findings are described in more detail below.

4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants

There were 63 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project Area (CDFW 2023a; CNPS 2023). 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 nine-quadrangle search, including the San Gabriel Mountains, several species appeared in the literature review results that have no potential to occur on or near the Project Area due to elevational requirements.

After review, two special-status plant species identified in the literature review have a potential to occur, while the remaining 61 are presumed absent due to the heavily disturbed nature of the Project Area and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils), or because the Project Area is located outside of the known range for the species. These results vary from the results of the previous biological reports of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan. Previous biological reports of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan concluded that all of the special-status plant species identified in their literature review were presumed absent (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). Variance in the results is likely due to different species appearing in the literature review, updated CNDDB occurrences within the vicinity of the Project Area, and the addition of the offsite improvement areas along Vineyard Avenue to the current Project, which were not previously surveyed during past biological reports.

Descriptions of the CRPR designations are found in Table 2. Plant species with a CRPR ranking of 3 and 4 were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. With these rankings, these species are not likely to be federally or state listed in the near future. Due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area, these species are not likely to occur. However,

even if they did occur in the Project Area, any impacts to CRPR 3 and 4 species would not be considered significant under CEQA. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix D.

Table 3. 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
CBR	Considered but rejected
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 the 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.
CRPR = California Rare Plant Rating

4.2.5.2 Plant Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur

One species was found to have a moderate potential to occur in the Project Area. A brief natural history of this species is below.

Lucky Morning-Glory

Lucky morning-glory (*Calystegia felix*) has a CRPR of 1B.1. This annual rhizomatous herb blooms from March to September and occurs at elevations from 100 to 705 feet. Lucky morning-glory is typically found in meadows and seeps that are sometimes alkaline and in riparian scrub that is alluvial. Microhabitats are historically associated with wetlands and marshes; however, this species can be found in drier habitats (CNPS 2023). This species is also known to occur in disturbed areas with water sources. Threats to this species include development, urbanization, hydrological alterations, weeding, and herbicide application.

The Project Area contains marginally suitable habitat for this species due to the presence of irrigated landscapes. Three recent and one historic occurrence (OCC) were documented in CNDDB within approximately 5 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). The nearest occurrence was documented in 2015 (OCC 2) approximately 2 miles west of the Project Area. The most recent occurrence was in 2017 (OCC 4) approximately 5 miles west of the Project Area. These occurrences were documented growing within planter beds that were maintained and irrigated for landscaping purposes. Due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat and recent occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

This species was assessed during past biological reconnaissance-level surveys of the Project site and presumed absent due to a lack of suitable habitat (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016); however, not much information is available in the previously prepared reports to support this determination. For the current Project, this species was found to have a moderate potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat in the form of irrigated landscapes and recently documented occurrences in the vicinity of the Project Area.

4.2.5.3 Plant Species with a Low Potential to Occur

One species was determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Area due to limited habitat for the species within the Project Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs onsite, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1.

This species was assessed during past biological reconnaissance-level surveys of the Project site and presumed absent due to a lack of suitable habitat (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016); however, not much information is available in the previously prepared reports to support this determination. For the current Project, this species was found to have a low potential to occur due to marginally suitable habitat in the form of disturbed lands, including roadsides and historic and recent occurrences documented in the vicinity of the Project Area.

4.2.5.4 Plant Species Presumed Absent

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

- chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), federally listed (Endangered), state listed (Threatened), CRPR 1B.1;
- singlewhorl burrobrush (*Ambrosia monogyra*), CRPR 2B.2;

- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), federally listed (Endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Rock Creek broomrape (*Aphyllon validum* ssp. *validum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Coulter's saltbush (*Atriplex coulteri*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), federally listed (Endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- intermediate mariposa-lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Santa Barbara morning-glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae*), CRPR 1A;
- salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), CRPR 1B.2, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- San Fernando Valley spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*), CRPR 1B.2;
- white-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), CRPR 1B.2;
- California saw-grass (*Cladium californicum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Peirson's spring beauty (*Claytonia peirsonii* ssp. *peirsonii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Tulare cryptantha (*Cryptantha incana*), CRPR 1B.3;
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), state- and federally listed (Endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), state- and federally listed (Endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Johnston's buckwheat (*Eriogonum microthecum* var. *johnstonii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Tecate cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Gowen cypress (*Hesperocyparis goveniana*), CRPR 1B.2;
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), CRPR 1B.1;

- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- heart-leaved pitcher sage (*Lepechinia cardiophylla*), CRPR 1B.2;
- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), CRPR 1B.2;
- San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Parish's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Jokerst's monardella (*Monardella australis* ssp. *jokerstii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Brown's flat monardella (*Monardella breweri* ssp. *glandulifera*), CRPR 1B.2;
- intermediate monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca* ssp. *intermedia*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Pringle's monardella (*Monardella pringlei*), CRPR 1A;
- Aparejo grass (*Muhlenbergia utilis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*), CRPR 2B.2;
- prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), CRPR 1B.2;
- chaparral nolina (*Nolina cismontana*), CRPR 1B.2;
- short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*), CRPR 1B.2;
- woolly mountain-parsley (*Oreonana vestita*), CRPR 1B.3;
- California beardtongue (*Penstemon californicus*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Allen's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta aurea* ssp. *allenii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Santiago Peak phacelia (*Phacelia keckii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), CRPR 1B.1;
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), CRPR 2B.2;
- prairie wedge grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*), CRPR 1B.3;

- rigid fringepod (*Thysanocarpus rigidus*), CRPR 1B.2;
- grey-leaved violet (*Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*), CRPR 1B.2; and
- western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), CRPR CBR; state listed (Candidate).

4.2.5.5 Special-Status Wildlife

The literature search identified 49 special-status wildlife species that had previously been documented on or in the vicinity of the Project Area. 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 wildlife species on the list. The Project Area's disturbed nature, proximity to commercial development, and anthropogenic influences likely preclude many of these species from occurring. A brief natural history and discussion of the special-status wildlife species that were found present during the biological reconnaissance survey or that are determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the Project Area is provided below. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix E.

4.2.5.6 Wildlife Species Present within the Project Area

The following special-status species was observed during the biological reconnaissance survey (Figure 6).

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl 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 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 Area provides suitable burrowing owl habitat and, at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey, one live burrowing owl was documented at burrow immediately adjacent to the active dairy farm and within a dirt berm along an access road. The burrow was briefly inspected and whitewash, feathers, and a pellet were present. Due to the time of year of the biological reconnaissance survey, this owl may be a year-round resident, winter resident, migrant, or transient or new colonizer (CDFG 2012). No evidence of breeding was observed at the time of the sighting; however, this was not expected due to the time of year (i.e., fall and the non-breeding season [generally September 1 through January 31]).

The low-growing vegetation present throughout the Project Area and the presence of friable soils, California ground squirrel burrows, and debris piles offer suitable burrow and refugia habitat for burrowing owls. Although only one live burrowing owl was observed during the biological survey, due to the mobile nature of the burrowing owl, it is possible for burrowing owls to move onto or off of the site throughout the year.

The CNDDB documented 51 occurrences of this species in the vicinity of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a), one of which was recorded within the Project Area in 2011 (OCC 1199; CDFW 2023a). Thirty-one of these occurrences were recently documented (in the last 20 years) within 5 miles of the Project Area. The most recent occurrences were recorded in 2016 approximately 3 miles southwest and 4 miles northeast of the Project Area (OCC 1993 and 561, respectively; CDFW 2023a).

Previous biological studies performed in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan documented burrowing owl habitat in the Project site. However, after focused (protocol-level) surveys were conducted in 2014 and 2015, this species was determined to be absent due to a lack of observations of live burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

4.2.5.7 Wildlife Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur

Two species were found to have a moderate potential to occur in the Project Area. Although these species were not observed in the Project Area during the biological reconnaissance survey, habitat for the species occurs onsite, and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within 5 miles of the site; or a recently documented observation occurs within 5 miles of the site and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs onsite.

Crotch Bumble Bee

The Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) was petitioned for listing under the California ESA in October 2018 (Hatfield et al. 2018), advanced to candidacy in June 2019, was challenged in courts and the candidacy was temporarily stayed beginning in February 2021, and candidacy was recently reinstated in September 2022 (CDFW 2023d). This species is associated with open grassland and scrub habitats and occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California (Williams et al. 2014). Crotch bumble bees primarily nest underground, and may occupy cavities in a variety of substrates including: thatched grasses, abandoned rodent burrows or bird nests, brush piles, rock piles, and fallen logs (Alford 1975; Free and Colin Gasking Alford 1959; Fussell and Corbet 1992; Lye et al. 2012; Sladen 1912; Williams et al. 2014) and have also been found nesting in manmade structures such as walls, rubble or abandoned furniture (Fussell and Corbet 1992, Williams et al. 2014). Bumble bee nests are annual and conclude with deaths of the queen, workers, and drones at the end of the season with only the mated gyne (future queen) surviving the winter (overwintering) in order to emerge the following spring to start the next year's colony. Similar to other bumble bee species, Crotch bumble bee is a generalist forager and reportedly visits a variety of flowering plants, including *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia,* and *Salvia*.

The Project Area contains marginally suitable habitat for this species. Activities from the active dairy farm—such as plowing, grazing, fertilizer, and trampling—likely preclude this species from nesting/overwintering in the active agriculture fields and livestock pens. However, this species has the potential to be present along the edges of these areas and in areas less frequently disturbed. The scattered small mammal burrows within and on the edges of agricultural fields and cattle pens could provide marginal nesting and overwintering habitat. The open areas and disturbed/developed areas with flowering resources (including active and fallow agricultural fields, cattle pens, and landscaped areas)

could provide potential foraging habitat for this species at certain times of the year. This species was not incidentally observed during the biological survey conducted in 2023.

Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however, only three were within 5 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). OCC 247 was documented in 2019 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area. OCC 316 was documented in 2020 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area. OCC 187 was documented in 1894 approximately 3 miles northwest of the Project Area. No additional information regarding habitat type or plant species associated with these occurrences was provided. Due to the potential presence of potential foraging, nesting, and overwintering habitat and recent CNDDB records within 5 miles of the Project Area, this species was determined to have moderate potential for occurrence.

This species was not assessed in the biological reports prepared in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan because the species was not a special-status species and did not have legal protections at the time those reports were prepared (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

Western Yellow Bat

Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) is a CDFW SSC also within the Vespertilionidae family. This species is often discernable from other bat species due to their distinct yellow fur along with their larger size and short ears (Western Bat Working Group [WBWG] 2023). Western yellow bat occurs throughout the southwestern United States and into northwestern Mexico. As a tree roosting species, western yellow bat most commonly roosts between the fronds of in the intact frond skirts of both native and non-native palm trees. Western yellow bats have also been documented roosting in trees in riparian woodland habitats such as cottonwood trees (*Populus* sp.). They are suspected to be non-colonial, roosting as individuals in trees or hanging from the underside of a leaf (WBWG 2023). Western yellow bats are insectivores and have been documented foraging in areas with water features and in open grassland and riparian habitats (WBWG 2023).

Suitable roosting habitat is present in the Project Area in the form of mature palm trees with intact thatch and other mature tree species (Figure 6). Suitable foraging habitat is present within the Project Area in open agricultural fields and vegetation that harbors insect prey populations. This species is also known to occur in urban and suburban environments when suitable habitat is present (WBWG 2023).

Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). OCC 23 was documented in 1981 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project Area. It is important to note that documented occurrences of bat species are underrepresented in databases such as CNDDB, and the CNDDB records should not be solely used to determine potential for occurrence. The potential for occurrence for bat species, including western yellow bat, should consider the ecology of the species and presence of suitable roosting and foraging habitat. Due to the presence of suitable roosting and foraging habitat within and adjacent to the Project Area, this species has a moderate potential to occur.

According to past biological reports prepared in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan, this species was determined to have a low potential to occur in the Project site due to the presence of

ornamental fan palms (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). Additionally, this was the only bat species determined to have potential to roost and breed within the Project site in the previously prepared biological reports (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

4.2.5.8 Wildlife Species with a Low Potential to Occur

Ten species were determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Area due to limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs onsite, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), federally listed (Endangered);
- coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), CDFW SSC;
- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), state listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), state listed (Threatened);
- white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), CDFW SSC;
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), CDFW SSC;
- big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), CDFW SSC; and
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC.

Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, white-tailed kite, western mastiff bat, and big free-tailed bat were assessed in previous biological reports prepared in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan and determined to have a potential to occur (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016). Tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk, pallid bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, and Los Angeles pocket mouse were also assessed in these previous biological reports but were presumed absent due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project site. Coastal whiptail did not appear in the literature review for these past biological reports and therefore its potential to occur was not assessed. A brief description of the results of the previously prepared reports as they pertain to these species is provided below as well as an explanation of why they have a low potential to occur for the current Project.

- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly: A focused habitat suitability assessment was performed in February 2015 within portions of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan area and habitat in those portions was determined to be unsuitable due to site characteristics and disturbances; it was concluded that there was no potential for this species to occur (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of

Ontario 2016). However, because portions of the property were not surveyed, it was recommended at the time that a USFWS-permitted Delhi Sands flower-loving fly biologist perform a focused habitat suitability assessment of these areas (City of Ontario 2016). Due to the presence of soils within the Delhi Sands soil series and numerous recent and historic occurrences in CNDDB, this species has a low potential to occur.

- Coastal whiptail: This species did not appear in the literature review of past biological reports in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan and therefore its potential to occur was not assessed. However, due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat in the form of disturbed areas with low growing or little ground cover, this species has a low potential to occur. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB; however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
- Tricolored blackbird: This species was presumed absent in past biological reports due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project site (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). However, limited suitable nesting habitat is present throughout the Project Area in the form of corn fields and suitable foraging habitat is present in the form of waste management basins with open water, cultivated fields, and dairy farm feedlots. Additionally, this species is known to nest in agricultural areas that were formally wetlands and forage in cultivated fields and feedlots associated with dairy farms (The Cornell Lab 2023).
- Swainson's hawk: This species was presumed absent in past biological reports due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project site (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). This species has not been documented south of the Transverse Mountain Ranges in several decades; however, limited suitable nesting habitat is present in the Project Area in the form of tall eucalyptus trees and suitable foraging habitat is present in the form of agricultural fields.
- White-tailed kite: This species was determined to have a potential to forage within portions of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan area; it was not anticipated that this species would nest within the areas surveyed. However, nesting bird surveys were recommended (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016). Suitable habitat for this species in the form of tall trees and open agricultural fields is present throughout the Project Area. Additionally, five recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB with two being within 5 miles of the Project Area (OCC 139 and 140 in 2009; CDFW 2023a).
- Pallid bat and pocketed free-tailed bat: These bat species were presumed absent in past biological reports due to a lack of suitable roosting and foraging habitat within the Project site (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). However, marginally suitable roosting habitat was identified during the bat habitat assessment in the Project Area in the form of abandoned buildings.
- Western mastiff bat and big free-tailed bat: Both of these bat species were determined to have a low potential to forage within portions of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan area (City of Ontario 2016). According to the 2015 biological report in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan, the potential for these species was lessened due to a lack of observed flying insects within the survey area. However, special-status bat surveys were recommended (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc.

2015a). These species have a low potential to occur within the Project Area due to the presence of suitable roosting habitat in the form of abandoned buildings or mature trees and suitable foraging habitat over open water and agricultural fields.

- Los Angeles pocket mouse: This species was presumed absent in past biological reports due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project site. However, marginally suitable habitat is present throughout the Project Area in the form of disturbed grassy areas with friable soils.

4.2.5.9 Wildlife Species Presumed Absent

A total of 36 species are presumed absent. These species were not observed or documented in the Project Area at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey and the habitat present in the Project Area 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 Area, these species are presumed absent.

- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), federally listed (Endangered);
- San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), federally listed (Threatened);
- arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), CDFW SSC;
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8), CDFW SSC;
- arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), federally listed (Endangered), CDFW SSC;
- foothill yellow-legged frog south coast Distinct Population Segment (*Rana boylii* pop. 6), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), CDFW SSC;
- Coast Range newt (*Taricha torosa*), CDFW SSC;
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) CDFW SSC;
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentals*) CDFW SSC;
- 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 hammondii*), CDFW SSC;

- grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), CDFW SSC;
- golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), CDFW SSC;
- coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*), CDFW SSC;
- western yellow-billed cuckoo* (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), state listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);
- yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), CDFW SSC;
- black swift (*Cypseloides niger*), CDFW SSC;
- southwestern willow flycatcher* (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), state- and federally listed (endangered);
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), state listed (Endangered), federally delisted, CDFW Fully Protected;
- yellow-breasted chat* (*Icteria virens*), 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*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), state listed (Candidate), federally listed (Endangered), CDFW SSC;
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), state listed and federally listed (Threatened);
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), CDFW SSC; and
- desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), CDFW Fully Protected.

*Although mulefat and black willow were documented in the southern portion of the Project Area, these areas were not large or well-established enough to provide suitable habitat for special-status riparian-obligate bird species. These sparsely distributed mulefat and black willows, consisting of approximately one to five individuals each, do not provide the appropriate structure, cover, size, or density for the special-status bird species identified in the literature review to inhabit, nest in, or use as a migratory stopover point.

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 throughout the Project Area in the form of tall trees, such as the stand of eucalyptus and landscaped trees, and structures (buildings, barns, etc.). Suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species, such as mourning doves, was also present in the Project Area. Evidence of previous nesting within the Project Area was noted during the biological reconnaissance survey (old stick nests in barn buildings and old mud nests on residential buildings). Due to the presence of suitable nesting habitat, nesting native and migratory birds and raptors could use the Project Area during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31). These conclusions are consistent with previous biological reports prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

4.2.7 Aquatic Resources

During the biological survey, several manmade waste management basins were identified within the Project Area. The locations of these basins are shown on Figure 6. Five were documented in the northern portion of the Project site, in an area that is currently in use as an active dairy farm. Water was present in these five basins at the time of the biological survey. An additional waste management basin was documented within the southern portion of the Project Area, north of Edison Avenue and within the offsite improvement area. All of these constructed waste management basins were evaluated as being non-jurisdictional to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, as they consist of manmade features constructed for dairy farming operations under an Engineered Waste Management Plan for the RWQCB. The five basins within the northern portion of the Project site are actively managed and maintained free of vegetation. Aerial imagery shows that the basin in the southern portion of the Project Area, north of Edison Avenue and within the offsite improvement area, was maintained until 2020 or 2021, when the dairy farm was converted to a nursery. All basins were constructed in uplands and would revert to dry land should application of water to the areas cease. The basins are isolated features that do not have a continuous surface connection to a navigable water. Three sample points were collected for the one waste management basin within the offsite improvement area that is not currently maintained, and the basin did not pass the three-criteria test necessary to be considered a wetland (ECORP 2023). An aquatic resources delineation report was prepared for the field sampling effort at the unmaintained waste management basin under a separate cover (ECORP 2023).

Immediately east of the Project Area is the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel. The 2015 biological report prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan identified the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel as a potential jurisdictional aquatic resource (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a). The channel is a constructed feature but conveys flows from Cucamonga Creek, which is considered a relatively permanent, or intermittent, waterway. This same feature was identified in the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan EIR as a federally and state jurisdictional waterway (City of Ontario 2016). No additional aquatic resources were identified in the 2015 biological report or the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan EIR (City of Ontario 2016; Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a).

4.2.8 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

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, channels and flood control, 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 Area was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. Although the Project Area contains open areas, it is completely surrounded by urban development and is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. The nearest natural wildlife corridor and area is the Santa Ana River approximately 6.5 miles south of the center of the Project site and approximately 4.75 miles south of the southern extent of the offsite improvement area. Less than 1 mile north of the Project Area is SR-60 and approximately 3 miles to the east is I-15; both are major highways that limit wildlife movement. Additionally, the lack of consistent vegetative cover within the Project Area, the urban nature of the site, and the high density of nonnative weedy vegetation across the Project Area likely deter wildlife from using the area for movement opportunities due to lack of suitable cover. Wildlife commonly found in urban areas (e.g., coyote [*Canis latrans*]) could use portions of the Project Area or areas immediately adjacent to the Project Area, such as the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel approximately 60 feet to the east, for local travel but the Project Area itself does not provide wildlife movement corridor or linkage opportunities. Additionally, portions of the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel that are nearest to the Project Area are completely surrounded with chain-link fencing, reducing the ability of wildlife traveling through the Project Area from entering this wildlife corridor. This conclusion is consistent with previous biological reports prepared in support of the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

The Project Area was also assessed for its ability to function as a native wildlife nursery site. Suitable nesting habitat for bird species was documented within the Project Area. However, due to the level of disturbance within and adjacent to the Project Area, nursery site habitat for bird species (e.g., heron rookery) is not anticipated to occur. Suitable bat roosting habitat was observed within the Project Area and there is potential for the structures and trees observed to serve as bat maternity roost sites during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31). Maternity roosts are considered protected as native wildlife nursery sites under CEQA. Past biological reports prepared for the Armstrong Ranch Specific Plan did not identify existing or potential nursery sites within the Project site (Glenn Lukos Associates, Inc. 2015a; City of Ontario 2016).

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

5.1 Special-Status Species

The Project Area consists of an active dairy farm operation and agricultural lands. Disturbances were present throughout the Project Area due to active or past agriculture practices; these disturbances included trash, compacted soils, fallow fields, active agriculture, trash, and vehicle tracks.

The literature review and database searches identified 63 special-status plant species and 49 special-status wildlife species that have previously been documented on or near the Project Area. Two special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate or low potential to occur while the remaining 61 special-status plant species were determined to be absent due to the heavily disturbed nature of the Project Area and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils) or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species. Lucky morning-glory (CRPR 1B.1) has a moderate potential to occur within the Project Area due to the presence of marginal suitable habitat throughout the Project Area in the form of irrigated landscapes (e.g., agricultural fields). Smooth tarplant (CRPR 1B.1) has a low potential to occur due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat throughout the Project Area in the form of disturbed areas including roadsides. Anthropogenic disturbances, such as activities associated with active agriculture, likely reduce the suitability of habitat within the Project Area. Should these species occur within the Project Area, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, and mortality and indirect impacts from dust and habitat loss may occur to this species. Impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 2. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

Of the 49 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review, one was present, two have a moderate potential to occur, and 10 have a low potential to occur. The remaining 36 species are presumed absent due to a lack of suitable habitat, the Project Area being outside the known range for the species, or because there are no recent or historic occurrences within five miles of the Project Area.

Burrowing owl was observed within the Project Area during the biological survey. This species is a CDFW SSC and is protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. During the survey, one live burrowing owl was documented in the northern portion of the Project Area, adjacent to an active dairy farm. Additionally, California ground squirrel burrows and debris piles suitable for use as burrowing owl burrows and/or refugia were observed in the Project Area. Suitable foraging habitat is also present throughout the Project Area in the form of agricultural fields and disturbed grassy areas. The literature review and database search identified numerous recent and historic occurrences within five miles of the Project Area in CNDDB (CDFW 2023a). Although only one live owl was observed, due to the mobile nature of this species and the presence of suitable burrowing and foraging habitat, burrowing owls may be present within the Project Area prior to the start of Project activities. Direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur to this species. Impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 3.

Crotch bumble bee has a moderate potential to occur within the Project Area and is a Candidate for state listing and is therefore afforded all the protections as though it were listed under the California ESA. It was determined that this species has a moderate potential to occur due to the presence of pockets of suitable friable soils, suitable burrow habitat, suitable burrows (i.e., California ground squirrel burrows), and nectar sources within and adjacent to the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in the CNDDB; however, only three were within five miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). If Crotch bumble bee is found to be using or nesting in the Project Area prior to the start of construction, impacts to Crotch bumble bee may occur in the form of direct mortality of individuals, direct mortality to an active nesting colony, direct mortality to an overwintering individual, conversion of foraging habitat, or permanent loss of foraging resources. Due to the location of the Project in an already developed area with active and consistent agricultural management practices (including cattle grazing and likely fertilizer and pesticide application), potential foraging, nesting, and overwintering habitat is already subject to repeated disturbance or loss. Therefore, any additional loss resulting from the Project would not be substantial. Because this species is a generalist forager that chooses nest and overwintering locations on an annual basis, temporary and permanent loss of habitat resulting from the Project would not be expected to contribute substantially to the overall decline of this species unless direct impacts were to occur to an active nest or overwintering gyne (future queen). Impacts to Crotch bumble bee would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 4.

The literature review identified five bat species with potential to occur within the Project Area. Western yellow bat has a moderate potential to occur and pallid bat, western mastiff bat, pocketed free-tailed bat, and big-free tailed bat have a low potential to occur. All are CDFW SSC. Suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of abandoned buildings and tree species (e.g., palm and eucalyptus species). The presence of water in the waste management basins provides suitable foraging habitat for bats as they harbor or attract prey for these species such as insects. Additionally, suitable foraging habitat is present throughout the Project Area in the form of irrigated agricultural fields which attract or provide habitat for insect prey. If bats are found to be roosting within the Project Area, direct impacts can occur in the form of mortality or roost abandonment. Roost abandonment during the maternity season could result in the mortality of flightless young, which could be a violation of California Fish and Game Code Section 4150 as well as a significant impact to a native wildlife nursery site under CEQA. Additionally, activities conducted outside of the maternity season that cause bats to leave a roost during daytime hours pose a mortality risk to individual bats. Indirect impacts from Project activities may also occur in the form of reduced prey base due to loss or modification of foraging habitat. This can be substantial as the potential consequences of traveling longer distances to forage include individual mortality or even failure of a maternity colony, as failure of individuals to gain sufficient weight may result in the inability to migrate, nurse, or hibernate without starving. Impacts to roosting bats would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, 5, and 6.

Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (federally listed Endangered) has a low potential to occur within the Project Area. Soil of the Delhi Sand series is present throughout the Project Area; this soil is necessary for the ecology of the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly. Additionally, foraging resources are present within and adjacent to the Project Area in the form of flowering plants. However, suitability of the habitat present within the Project Area for this species is greatly reduced due to ongoing agricultural and farming

practices and other anthropogenic factors. If present, direct impacts to Delhi Sands flower-loving fly could occur in the form of injury or mortality due to vehicle or equipment strikes and loss of habitat. If present, indirect impacts to this species may occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, and ground vibrations. Impacts to this species, if present, in the Project Area would be considered a significant impact under CEQA because of its status as a federally listed species. Impacts to Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, if present, would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 7.

Tricolored blackbird (state-listed Threatened), Swainson's hawk (state-listed Threatened), and white-tailed kite (CDFW Fully Protected) have a low potential to occur within the Project Area. Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for tricolored blackbird is present throughout the Project Area in the form of agricultural fields (e.g., corn fields) and open water waste management basins. Although it is marginally suitable habitat, tricolored blackbird is known to nest and forage in agricultural fields. Suitable breeding and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite is present in the form of tall eucalyptus trees and agricultural fields. The potential for occurrence of Swainson's hawk within the Project Area is reduced due to the southernmost extent of its breeding range being in the high desert. The suitability of habitat for these three species is greatly reduced in the Project Area due to anthropogenic factors. If present, direct impacts to these species could occur in the form of injury or mortality due to vehicle or equipment strikes, nest failure, and loss of habitat. If present, indirect impacts to these species may occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. Impacts to these species, if present, in the Project Area could be considered a significant impact under CEQA. Impacts to white-tailed kite, tricolored blackbird, and Swainson's hawk, if present, would be reduced to less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 8.

Two additional species have a low potential to occur within the Project Area: coastal whiptail (CDFW SSC) and Los Angeles pocket mouse (CDFW SSC). If present, direct impacts to these species could occur in the form of injury or mortality due to vehicle or equipment strike or entombment inside of burrows that are graded over during construction, and loss of habitat. If present, indirect impacts to these species could occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. These species have a low probability of occurring in the Project Area, and if present, these species are not expected to occur at high densities due to the highly disturbed nature of the site and recent mechanical disturbances to the soil affecting habitat or prey base for these species. The potential loss of the coastal whiptail or Los Angeles pocket mouse individuals in the Project Area would not be expected to contribute to the decline in regional populations and would therefore not be considered a significant impact under CEQA. The remaining 36 special-status wildlife species are presumed absent from the Project Area or areas adjacent to the Project Area due to the lack of suitable habitat and ongoing disturbances within and adjacent to the Project Area. No impacts to the 36 presumed absent special-status wildlife species are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Numerous tree and shrub species, including tall eucalyptus trees and ornamental species, are present within and immediately adjacent to the Project Area. These can provide nesting habitat for nesting songbirds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Furthermore, the Project Area can provide nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species such as mourning dove (*Zenaida*

macroura). 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 occupied habitat (e.g., destruction of nests, mortality of flightless juveniles) in the Project Area, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, increased lighting/glare, and increased human activity. These impacts to nesting songbirds and raptors would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and 8.

5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

No sensitive natural communities, according to classifications described in Sawyer et al. (2009) and by CDFW, were identified within the Project Area. Rather, four land cover types are present within the Project Area: Agriculture, Developed, Disturbed, and Open Water. During the biological survey, sparsely distributed individuals of mulefat and black willows, ranging from one to three individuals each, were documented within the offsite improvement area in association with the areas mapped as Agriculture land use. Due to their small size and sparse nature, these individuals were not large or established enough to be mapped as a vegetation community. Additionally, these individuals are not considered a sensitive natural community. As such, no impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated as a result of the Project.

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

The constructed basins identified within the Project Area were evaluated as being non-jurisdictional to USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW. Any Project related impacts to the basins, including grading and depositing of fill material, would not be considered significant under CEQA.

The Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, located outside of the Project Area, is an aquatic feature that is potentially jurisdictional to the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW. The Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel is located more than 50 feet from the Project Area and no direct Project impacts to this potentially regulated feature are anticipated. To further ensure no direct impacts occur to Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, it is recommended that the Project Area be delineated with construction fencing in the vicinity of the channel to prevent encroachment of Project activities into the area immediately adjacent to the channel.

Although direct impacts are not expected to occur to the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, Project-related indirect impacts could occur in the form of runoff and erosion. Because the Project is more than 1 acre in size, the applicant will be required to obtain coverage under the General Construction Storm Water Permit from the RWQCB by preparing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce water quality effects during construction. Implementation of the BMPs would reduce indirect impacts to the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel to a less than significant level.

5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The Project Area is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads, major highways, residential and commercial development, and agricultural/farming practices). Despite these disturbances, the Project Area does contain open areas and resources that can provide limited movement opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. Additionally, to the east of the Project Area is the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel that may also provide limited movement opportunities for wildlife. Despite these characteristics, the Project Area is completely surrounded by urban development and anthropogenic disturbances and provides no connection between large, contiguous blocks of native habitat in the region. Additionally, the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, located approximately 60 feet east of the eastern boundary of the Project site, is concrete-lined and does not provide native habitat that is conducive to local or regional wildlife movement. Due to its isolation and lack of vegetative cover, no wildlife corridors or linkages are present within the Project Area and no impacts to these resources are expected to occur as a result of the Project.

Suitable bat roosting habitat was identified within the Project Area in the form of abandoned buildings and trees. Should bats be found roosting in these features during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31), these roosts would be considered native wildlife nursery sites and are protected under CEQA. Direct impacts to occupied bat roosts could include removal or destruction that could result in direct mortality, indirect impacts from noise, dust, and vibration during Project construction could result in roost abandonment and mortality of flightless young. Impacts to maternity bat roosts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-5 and 6.

5.5 City of Ontario—Tree Preservation Policy and Protection Measures

No native trees or heritage trees, according to the definitions provided in §§6.05.020 of the City of Ontario Development Code, were observed within the Project Area. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur as a result of the Project.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to Project implementation:

BIO-1 **Worker Environmental Awareness Program and Biological Monitor:** Prior to the start of construction, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) will be developed by the City or the City's consultant. A qualified biologist with experience with the sensitive biological resources in the region will present the WEAP to all personnel working in the Project Area (either temporarily or permanently) prior to the start of Project activities. The WEAP may be videotaped and used to train newly hired workers or those not present for the initial WEAP. The WEAP could include but will not be limited to discussions of the sensitive biological resources associated with the Project, Project-specific measures to avoid or eliminate impacts to these resources, consequences for not complying with Project permits and agreements, and contact information for the lead biologist. Logs of personnel who have taken the training will be kept on the site at the construction or Project office.

In addition to a WEAP, a qualified biologist (biological monitor) with experience monitoring for and identifying sensitive biological resources known to occur in the area will be present during initial ground-disturbing activities related to the Project (including fence installation and vegetation removal activities). As required by Project permits, the qualifications of a biological monitor may need to be submitted to appropriate wildlife agencies for approval based on the resources the biologist will be monitoring. Biological monitoring duties will include, but are not limited to, conducting worker education training, verifying compliance with Project permits, and ensuring Project activities stay within designated work areas.

The biological monitor will have the right to halt all activities in an affected area if a special-status species is identified in a work area and is in danger of injury or mortality. If work is halted by the biological monitor, work will proceed only after the hazards to the individual is removed and there is no longer a risk to the individual, or the individual has been moved from harm's way in accordance with the Project's permits and/or management/translocation plans. The biological monitor will take representative photographs of the daily activities and will also maintain a daily log that documents general Project activities and compliance with the Project's permit conditions. Non-compliances will also be documented in the daily log, including any measures that were implemented to rectify the issue.

BIO-2 **Rare Plant Survey:** A rare plant survey shall be conducted within suitable habitat on the Project site during the appropriate blooming period for the lucky morning-glory (March through September) and smooth tarplant (April through September). The survey shall be conducted by a botanist or qualified biologist in accordance with the USFWS Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants; the CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities; and the CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines of the CNPS. One survey will be conducted during a time of the year that overlaps with all blooming periods (April through September).

If these species are observed during the rare plant survey, individual plants or populations will be marked with GPS for mapping purposes. If any of these special-status plant species are detected in the Project Area and impacts to these species are unavoidable and impacts would result in deleterious effects to the regional population of the species, then the Project will need to consult with CDFW to develop a mitigation plan or additional avoidance and minimization measures to ensure impacts to these plant species are minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Examples of measures that may be implemented after consultation with CDFW include establishing a no-disturbance buffer around locations of individuals or a population or additional monitoring requirements during Project construction.

BIO-3 **Burrowing Owl Management Plan:** A live burrowing owl was documented in the Project Area during a biological survey conducted in September 2023, during at time at which the individual could be migrating, arriving for the winter, or late in leaving its summer breeding grounds. Additionally, suitable burrowing owl habitat is present throughout the Project Area.

In order to offset potential Project-related impacts to burrowing owl and its habitat, a Burrowing Owl Management Plan (BOMP) shall be developed by a qualified Project biologist who has at least three (3) years of experience working with and/or managing burrowing owls on project sites. The BOMP shall outline Project-specific protection measures that are in accordance with CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (Staff Report; CDFG 2012). The BOMP shall also identify protection measures to be implemented should the species be found on the Project Site or offsite improvement areas at any time of the year (i.e., migration periods, breeding/summer, and wintering). The BOMP shall outline specific pre-construction survey methods and timing in accordance with the Staff Report and shall include instruction on survey requirements should there be a lapse in construction or Project activities. The BOMP shall include Project activities before which pre-construction survey requirements will be required (such as grading, vegetation removal, and fence installation). Mitigation methods outlined in the BOMP shall include, but not be limited to, establishment of no-disturbance buffers around potential or occupied burrowing owl burrows, additional biological monitoring requirements during Project activities, and passive relocation during the burrowing owl non-breeding season (September 1 through February 28/29, annually). Regular reporting timeframes and requirements for communication with CDFW shall also be clearly outlined in the BOMP. The BOMP shall be submitted to CDFW for review and subject to CDFW approval prior to the start of Project ground-disturbing activities.

Additionally, the City of Ontario will continue to carry out the requirements of its Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with IERCD (dated November 21, 2023) to mitigate the loss of suitable burrowing owl habitat resulting from the Project. The MOA outlines the collection of Habitat Mitigation Fees by the City of Ontario that will be managed by a Land Trust for the acquisition, restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance of lands selected by the Land Trust to have long-term conservation value for burrowing owl.

BIO-4 **Preconstruction Surveys for Crotch Bumble Bee:** If the Crotch bumble bee is no longer a Candidate or formally listed species under the California ESA at the time ground-disturbing activities occur, then no additional protection measures are proposed for the species.

If the Crotch bumble bee is legally protected under the California ESA as a Candidate or Listed species at the time ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to begin, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW's Survey Considerations for California ESA Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023d) the season immediately prior to Project-related ground disturbing activities (including but not limited to vegetation clearing, fence installation, and grading). A minimum of three Crotch bumble bee preconstruction surveys shall be conducted at two- to four-week intervals during the colony active period (April through August) when Crotch bumble bees are most likely to be detected. Non-lethal, photo voucher surveys shall be completed by a biologist who holds a Memorandum of Understanding to capture and handle Crotch bumble bee (if nesting and chilling protocol is to be utilized) or by a CDFW approved biologist experienced in identifying native bumble bee species (if surveys are restricted to visual surveys that will

provide high-resolution photo documentation for species verification). The surveyor shall walk through all areas of suitable habitat focusing on areas with floral resources. Surveys shall be completed at a minimum of one person-hour of searching per three acres of suitable habitat during suitable weather conditions (sustained winds less than 8 mph, mostly sunny to full sun, temperatures between 65 and 90ºF) at an appropriate time of day for detection (at least an hour after sunrise and at least two hours before sunset, though ideally between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.).

If Crotch bumble bees are detected, CDFW shall be notified by the designated biologist as further coordination may be required to avoid or mitigate certain impacts. At a minimum, two nesting surveys shall be conducted with focus on detecting active nesting colonies within one week and 24 hours immediately prior to ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the flight season (February through October). If an active Crotch bumble bee nest is detected, an appropriate no disturbance buffer zone (including foraging resources and flight corridors essential for supporting the colony) shall be established around the nest to reduce the risk of disturbance or accidental take and the designated biologist shall coordinate with CDFW to determine if an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California ESA will be required. Nest avoidance buffers may be removed at the completion of the flight season and/or once the qualified biologist deems the nesting colony is no longer active and CDFW has provided concurrence of that determination. If no nests are found but the species is present, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be present during vegetation or ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the queen flight period (February through March), colony active period (March through September), and/or gyne flight period (September through October). Because bumble bees move nest sites each year, two preconstruction nesting surveys shall be required during each subsequent year of construction, regardless of the previous year's findings, whenever vegetation and ground disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the flight season if nesting and foraging habitat is still present or has re-established.

BIO-5 **Bat Management Plan:** A Bat Management Plan shall be prepared by a qualified bat biologist prior to the commencement of Project-related activities (including, but not limited to, structure removal or demolition, tree removal, grading, and vegetation removal) that will include specific avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to roosting bats. The Project-specific Bat Management Plan may include any of the following as necessary and appropriate: additional habitat assessments of inaccessible areas that would be directly or indirectly impacted during Project activities, emergence and/or acoustic surveys for bats during the maternity season (April 1 through August 31) to assess the potential for bat maternity roosts in the Project Area, and pre-construction surveys for roosting bats including acoustic monitoring. The Bat Management Plan shall also include recommendations to minimize impacts to roosting bats including the implementation of no-disturbance buffers, tree- and cliff-swallow nest removal protocols, passive exclusion of bats outside of the maternity and hibernation seasons (if impacts are unavoidable), and/or species-specific replacement alternative roosting habitat.

BIO-6 **Tree Avoidance and Removal Process.** If trees are scheduled to be removed (e.g., relocating)/modified (i.e., trimming) that were determined to be suitable for bat roosting, these activities shall be scheduled during one of the seasonal periods of bat activity, listed below, and when evening temperatures are not below 45ºF and rain is not over 0.5 inch in 24 hours:

- September 1 to October 31 (preferred): This is after the maternity season but prior to winter torpor.
- February 15 to March 31: After winter torpor but prior to the start of the maternity season.

1. If trees with suitable bat roosting habitat are scheduled for removal or relocation outside of the maternity season, tree removal during the time periods and weather parameters described above using the two-step method shall be conducted:
   a. Prior to the two-step method, as much as feasible, vegetation and trees within the area that are not suitable for roosting bats will be removed first to provide a disturbance that might reduce the likelihood of bats using the habitat.
   b. Two-step tree removal will occur over two consecutive days under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. On Day 1, small branches and small limbs containing no cavity, crevice or exfoliating bark habitat on habitat trees (or outer fronds in the case of palm trees), as identified by a qualified bat biologist are removed first, using chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes). The following day (Day 2), the remainder of the tree is to be felled/removed. (The intention of this method is to disturb the tree with noise and vibration and branch removal on Day 1. This should cause any potentially present day-roosting bats to abandon the roost tree after they emerge for nighttime foraging. Removing the tree quickly the next consecutive day should avoid reoccupation of the tree by bats).
2. If tree removal/modification must occur during the maternity season (April 1 to August 31), a qualified bat biologist shall conduct a focused emergence survey(s) of the tree(s) within 48 hours of scheduled work. If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed until after the maternity season or until a qualified biological monitor has determined the roost is no longer active.

BIO-7 **Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Habitat Suitability Assessment:** Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities (including vegetation removal and fence installation activities), a habitat assessment will be performed within the Project Area and adjacent areas by a USFWS-permitted biologist with a 10(a)(1)(A) permit to conduct surveys for Delhi Sands flower-loving fly and with extensive knowledge of the species. The purpose of the habitat assessment will be to determine the presence of suitable habitat for the species within the Project Area and adjacent areas as well as ascertain the potential for the species to occur on or adjacent to the Project Area. The habitat assessment will include a site walkover, a check of adjacent empty lots for comparison of habitat quality to the Project Area, photographs to

document the site conditions, and characterizing the type and quality of the habitats within the Project Area with respect to Delhi Sands flower-loving fly.

At the conclusion of the habitat assessment, a brief report of findings as well as recommendations on whether focused surveys must be conducted will be prepared by the USFWS-permitted biologist. The report shall also include any additional applicable Project-specific avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measure recommendations for the species. The Project shall follow the recommendations identified in the report of findings.

If Delhi Sands flower-loving fly is present in the Project Area and impacts to the species are unavoidable, then the Project must initiate consultation with USFWS under either Section 7 or 10 of the federal ESA. If suitable habitat is identified in the Project Area, then the City of Ontario will continue to carry out the requirements of its MOA with IERCD to mitigate for loss of Delhi Sands flower-loving fly habitat. This MOA outlines the collection of Habitat Mitigation Fees by the City of Ontario that will be managed by a Land Trust for the acquisition, restoration, rehabilitation, and maintenance of lands selected by the Land Trust to have long-term conservation value for species such as Delhi Sands flower-loving fly. Up to 25-percent of the total Mitigation Fee collected may be used for the recovery of the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly.

BIO-8 **Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds:** If ground-disturbing Project activities (e.g., grubbing, vegetation removal, grading, fence installation) are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird and raptor season (generally February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird and raptor 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 Area 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.

If any special-status avian species is identified during the preconstruction survey and Project-related impacts are unavoidable, consultation with the appropriate agency (e.g., USFWS, CDFW) may need to occur to develop additional avoidance and minimization measures.

6.1 Additional Recommendations

6.1.1 Lighting/Glare

The Project is located within an urban environment with pre-existing light pollution from adjacent development (e.g., Whispering Lakes Golf Course, paved roadways, residential development). However, the Project will result in an increase in lighting/glare due to stadium lighting. Although light pollution is not a novel addition to the Project's vicinity, it is recommended that to reduce the potential indirect impacts of increased lighting/glare from the Project to sensitive biological resources such as nesting birds and roosting bats, the following guidance be implemented:

- Eliminate all non-essential lighting;
- Avoid or limit use of lighting during dawn and dusk hours;
- Install shields on lights to reduce overpour into adjacent areas;
- Direct light downward;
- Incorporate light with warmer color temperatures; and
- Reduce light intensity where feasible.

6.1.2 Recommended Practices

The following recommended 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:

- To prevent encroachment into areas immediately adjacent to the Cucamonga Creek Flood Control Channel, temporary fencing should be installed along the eastern perimeter of the Project site.
- 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 four 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 Area.

- Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the Project Area should be implemented in a manner that reduces the potential for primary or secondary poisoning of non-target species. This is necessary to prevent poisoning of non-target species, including special-status species, and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the USEPA, 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: DATE:

March 12, 2024

For Corrina Tapia
Associate Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Representative Site Photographs

Photo 1. Agriculture in the Northwest Portion of the Project Area. Facing southwest.

Photo 2. Debris Pile- Suitable for Burrowing Owl Refugia Located in the Northeast Portion of the Project Area. Facing west.

Photo 3. Occupied Burrowing Owl Burrow with Sign (i.e., Pellet and Live Owl) Located Near the Active Dairy Farm in the Northeast Portion of the Project Area. Facing west.

Photo 4. Agriculture (i.e., corn) in Southwest Portion of the Project Area. Facing north.

Photo 5. Northwest Portion of the Project Area. Facing west.

Photo 6. Northeast Portion of the Project Area. Facing East. Agriculture to the North.

Photo 7. Disturbed Land in the Northeast Portion of the Project Area. Facing West. Past Signs of Disturbance (e.g., Discing) Evident.

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Photo 17. Whispering Lakes Golf Course (Developed) to the North of the Project Area. Facing North.

Photo 18. Stand of Eucalyptus Trees South of Schaefer Avenue and within the Project Area. Facing south.

Photo 20. Excavated Basin located north of Edison Avenue and within the Project Area; individuals of Mulefat and Black Willow. Facing east.

Photo 21. Irrigation Pipes Feeding into the Excavated Basin located north of Edison Avenue and within the Project Area.

Photo 22. Agriculture south of Edison Avenue and within the Project Area. Facing southeast.

Photo 23. Agriculture north of Eucalyptus Avenue and south of Edison Avenue within the Project Area. Facing north.

Photo 24. Agriculture and Development north of Eucalyptus Avenue and south of Edison Avenue within the Project Area. Facing south.

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
VASCULAR PLANTS	
GYMNOSPERMS	
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
*Cupressus sempervirens**	Italian Cypress
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTS)	
Aizoaceae	Ice plant Family
*Delosperma cooperi**	Hardy ice plant
Anacardiaceae	Cashew Family
*Schinus molle**	Peruvian peppertree
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
Baccharis salicifolia	Mulefat
Erigeron bonariensis	Flax-leaved horseweed
Helianthus sp.	Sunflower species
*Verbesina encelioides**	Cowpen daisy
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
*Chenopodium album**	Common lambs quarters
*Chenopodium murale**	Nettle leaf goosefoot
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
Euphorbia sp.	Spurge species
*Ricinus communis**	Castor bean
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
*Erodium cicutarium**	Redstem filaree
Lythraceae	Loosestrife Family
*Lagerstroemia indica**	Crepe myrtle
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
*Malva parviflora**	Cheeseweed mallow
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
Eucalyptus sp.*	Eucalyptus species
Oleaceae	Olive Family
*Olea europaea**	Common olive
Salicaceae	Willow Family
Salix gooddingii	Gooding's willow
Salix sp.	Willow species
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
Datura wrightii	Jimson weed
*Nicotiana glauca**	Tree tobacco

Scientific Name	Common Name
Solanum sp.	Solanum species
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
*Urtica dioica**	Stinging nettle
*Urtica urens**	Annual stinging nettle
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
*Tribulus terrestris**	Puncture vine
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)	
ARECACEAE	Palm Family
*Syagrus romanzoffiana**	Queen palm
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican Fan palm
Poaceae	Grass Family
*Avena fatua**	Wild oat
*Bromus madritensis**	Foxtail chess
*Echinochloa crus-galli**	Barnyard grass
Leptochloa fusca	Sprangletop
*Zea mays**	Corn

*Nonnative species

APPENDIX C

Wildlife Species Observed

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
INSECTS	
Erebidae	Erebid Moths
Estigmene arcea	salt marsh moth
REPTILES	
Iguanidae	Iguanids
Uta stansburiana	common side-blotched lizard
BIRDS	
Accipitridae	Hawks and Eagles
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Anatidae	Ducks
Anas platyrhynchos	mallard
Spatula clypeata	northern shoveler
Cathartidae	Vultures
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Charadriidae	Plovers, Dotterels, and Lapwings
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
*Columba livia**	rock pigeon
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian collared-dove
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Corvidae	Crows, Jays, and Magpies
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Falconidae	Falcons
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
Fringillidae	Finches
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Icteridae	New World Blackbirds
Agelaius phoeniceus	red-winged blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Quiscalus mexicanus	great-tailed grackle
Parulidae	Wood Warblers
Leiothlypis celata	orange-crowned warbler
Passerellidae	New World Sparrows
Passerculus sandwichensis	savannah sparrow
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
*Passer domesticus**	house sparrow

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Phasianidae	Pheasants, Partridges, and Allies
Pavo sp.*fa	peacock
Recurvirostridae	Stilts and Avocets
Himantopus mexicanus	black-necked stilt
Scolopacidae	Sandpipers
Calidris minutilla	least sandpiper
Tringa flavipes	lesser yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca	Greater yellowlegs
Sturnidae	Starlings
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling
Strigidae	Owls
Athene cunicularia SSC	burrowing owl
Threskiornithidae	Ibises and Spoonbills
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
Sayornis nigricans	Black phoebe
Sayornis saya	Say's phoebe
MAMMALS	
Bovidae	Cattle, Goats, and Sheep
*Bos taurus**	domestic cattle
Canidae	Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes
*Canis lupus familiaris**	domestic dog
Felidae	Cats
*Felis catus**	feral cat
Rodentia	Rodents
Rodentia sp.	Rodent sp. (carcass)
Sciuridae	Squirrels
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel

*Nonnative species
SSC: California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern

APPENDIX D

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Abronia villosa var. *aurita* chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	(Jan) Mar- Sep 245-5,250	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 habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Two recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-May 2,493-3,494	Occurs in openings within Chaparral in clay soils. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont area of the southern San Bernardino Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Allium munzii Munz's onion	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **THR** 1B.1	Mar-May 974- 3,510	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland in mesic clay soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species (including elevation factors) is present within the Project Area. One historic and two recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Ambrosia monogyra singlewhorl burrobrush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug- Nov 35-1,640	Occurs in sandy soils within chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub. Possibly threatened by non-native plants and trail maintenance.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** none 1B.1	Apr-Oct 65-1,360	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often found in disturbed areas. Sometimes found in alkaline, clay, loamy, and sandy soils. Threatened by development, non-native plants, vehicles, road maintenance, and foot traffic.	**Presumed Absent:** Although marginal suitable habitat exists in the form of disturbed habitat, primarily in the form of fallow agricultural fields and disturbed dirt roads, this species is presumed absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. Further, Calflora does not show this species' range extending into San Bernardino County.
Aphyllon validum ssp**.** *Validum* Rock Creek broomrape	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Sep 4,104-6,561	Occurs in granitic substrates within chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevation factors) for this species occurs within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp**.** *Gabrielensis* San Gabriel manzanita	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	March 1,952-4,921	Occurs in chaparral in rocky soils. Known only from Mill Creek Summit divide in the San Gabriel Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevation factors) for this species occurs within the Project Area. Four historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **END** 1B.1	May-Aug 9-557	Occurs in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps in sandy openings. Known only from two natural occurrences in Black Lake Canyon and at Oso Flaco Lake.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevation factors) for this species occurs within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** none 1B.1	Jan-Aug 15-2,100	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes found in recent burns, disturbed areas, usually in sandstone with carbonate layers. Threatened by development, vegetation/fuel management activities, and alteration of local fire regimes.	**Presumed Absent:** Although marginal disturbed habitat, primarily in the form of fallow agricultural fields and disturbed dirt roads, is present for this species within the Project Area, this species is presumed absent. Six recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. Additionally, these occurrences were documented in recently burned areas with habitat features dissimilar to those within the Project Area.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar-Oct 10-1,510	Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes found in alkaline and clay soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species occurs within the Project Area. One historic occurrence (OCC 14) was documented in CNDDB in 1917 approximately 4 miles southwest of the Project Area.
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu baccharis	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Aug 490-1,000	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Three recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Berberis nevinii Nevin's Barberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **END** 1B.1	Feb(Mar)-Jun 230-2,705	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub in sandy or gravelly soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Three historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* slender mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar-Nov 1,049-3,280	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Two historic and three recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius* intermediate mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Jul 345-2,805	Occurs in rocky calcareous soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Threatened by development, non-native plants, road construction, fuel modification and potentially by frequent wildfires and horticultural collecting.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Calystegia felix lucky morning-glory	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Mar-Sep 100-705	Occurs in meadows and seeps and alluvial riparian scrub. Historically associated with wetlands and marshes but possibly in drier habitats as well Recent occurrences are known from irrigated landscapes. Sometimes found in alkaline and silty loam soils. Threatened by transmission line development, housing development, urbanization, and potentially by hydrological alterations, weeding, and herbicide application.	**Moderate Potential:** Marginal habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Three recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB within approximately 5 miles of the Project Area. The nearest occurrence was documented in 2015 (OCC 2) approximately 2 miles west of the Project Area. The most recent occurrence was in 2017 (OCC 4) approximately 5 miles west of the Project Area.
Calystegia sepium ssp. *Binghamiae* Santa Barbara morning-glory	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	August 15	Occurs in marshes and swamps in coastal areas.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. No occurrences were documented in CNDDB in the vicinity of the Project Area.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis* smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Sep 0-2,100	Occurs in alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland. Threatened by foot traffic, agriculture, road maintenance, disking, urbanization, hydrological alterations, and flood control projects.	**Low Potential:** This species is known to occur in disturbed areas. Marginal disturbed habitat, primarily in the form of fallow agricultural fields and disturbed dirt roads, is present for this species throughout the Project Area. Three historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum* salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **END** 1B.2	May-Oct 0-98	Occurs in coastal dunes and in coastal salt marshes and swamps.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Chorizanthe parryi var**.** *fernandina* San Fernando Valley spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Jul 490-4,005	Occurs in sandy soils in Coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Jun 902-4,002	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in openings in sandy or rocky soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Chorizanthe polygonoides var**.** *longispina* long-spined spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 100-5,020	Occurs often in clay soils of Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, and Vernal Pools.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca* white-bracted spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jun 984-3,937	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 habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic and three recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Cladium californicum California saw-grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jun-Sep 195-5,250	Occurs in alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps as well as meadows and seeps.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Claytonia peirsonii ssp. *peirsonii* Peirson's spring beauty	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar-Jun 4,954-9,005	Occurs in subalpine coniferous forests and upper montane coniferous forests in scree soils. Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Two recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Cryptantha incana Tulare cryptantha	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Aug 4,690-7,055	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and often gravelly and rocky microhabitats.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. No occurrences were documented in CNDDB in the vicinity of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **END** 1B.1	Apr-Jun 655-2,495	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Four historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 40 was documented in 1905 approximately 5 miles north of the Project Area.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 50-2,590	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Often found in clay soils. Seriously threatened by development, road construction and maintenance, fire suppression, non-native plants, mining, grazing, recreation, and possibly by military activities.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum* Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	**END** **END** 1B.1	Apr-Sep 300-2,000	Occurs in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sometimes sandy or sometimes gravelly soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 31 was documented in 2006 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Eriogonum microthecum var. *johnstonii* Johnston's buckwheat	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	None none 1B.3	Jul-Sep 6,000-9,599	Occurs in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest in rocky soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Hesperocyparis forbesii Tecate cypress	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Evergreen Tree 260-4,920	Occurs in clay soils of Chaparral and Closed-cone coniferous forests. Sometimes found in Gabbroic soils of these habitats.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Evergreen tree 100-985	Occurs in maritime Chaparral and Closed-cone coniferous forests.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. No occurrences were documented in CNDDB in the vicinity of the Project Area.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jul(Sep) 70-810	Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 13 was documented in 1917 approximately 5 miles north of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jun 5-4,005	Occurs in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Threatened by urbanization, agriculture, road maintenance, and drought.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Lepechinia cardiophylla heart-leaved pitcher sage	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 1,706-4,494	Occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and cismontane woodland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Lilium parryi lemon lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Aug 4,002-9,005	Occurs in mesic soils in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and riparian forests.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Linanthus concinnus San Gabriel linanthus	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 4,986-9,186	Occurs in rocky openings in chaparral and upper and lower montane coniferous forests	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Three recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Lycium parishii Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Mar-Apr 445-3,280	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Malacothamnus parishii Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Jun-Jul 1,000-1,492	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii* Jokerst's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Jul-Sep 4,429-5,741	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, secondary alluvial benches along washes and drainages, and steep scree or talus slopes between breccia. Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 1 was documented in 1952 approximately 4 miles southwest of the Project Area.
Monardella breweri ssp. *glandulifera* Brown's Flat monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Aug 4,265-4,920	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Two recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *intermedia* intermediate monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Sep 1,312-4,101	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and occasionally in lower montane coniferous forest. Known only from the Santa Ana and Palomar Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii* Hall's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	None none 1B.3	Jun-Oct 2,395-7,201	Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, broad-leafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent and three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Monardella pringlei Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	May-Jun 984-1,312	Occurs in sandy soils and coastal scrub. Known from occurrences in Colton.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Muhlenbergia utilis aparejo grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Mar-Oct 80-7,630	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes, swamps, meadows and seeps. Associated with alkaline and serpentine soils. Threatened by development.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Nama stenocarpa mud nama	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Jul 15-1,640	Occurs in marshes and swamps, along lake margins and riverbanks.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. No occurrences were documented in CNDDB in the vicinity of the Project Area.
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 10-3,970	Occurs in mesic soils within coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, and alkaline valley and foothill grasslands.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Nolina cismontana chaparral nolina	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	(Mar)May-Jul 460-4,185	Occurs in Chaparral and Coastal scrub habitats. Found sometimes in Gabbroic soils and sometimes Sandstone soils.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada* short-joint beavertail	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jun 1,394-5,905	Occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojaven desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Oreonana vestita woolly mountain-parsley	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Mar-Sep 5,298-11,482	Occurs in gravelly or talus substrates of lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Penstemon californicus California beardtongue	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Jun 3,838-7,545	Occurs in sandy soils found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Known in California from less than 20 occurrences.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *allenii* Allen's pentachaeta	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Mar-Jun 245-1,705	Occurs in coastal scrub openings, Valley and foothill grassland.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Phacelia keckii Santiago Peak phacelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	May-Jun 1,788-5,249	Occurs in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest. Known only from the Santa Ana and Agua Tibia Mountains.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Mar-Jun 5-1,310	Occurs in coastal scrub and dunes. Threatened by development and non-native plants.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul(Aug)-Nov(Dec) 0-6,890	Occurs in gravelly and sandy soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Threatened by non-native plants, recreational activities, and hydrological alterations.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 46 was documented in 1891 approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project Area.
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Oct(Nov) 0-2,135	Occurs in shallow freshwater of marshes and swamps. Extirpated from southern California, and mostly extirpated from the Central Valley. Threatened by grazing, development, recreational activities, non-native plants, road widening, and channel alteration and maintenance.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Apr (May) 50-2,625	Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sometimes found in alkaline areas. Threatened by development.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	None none 2B.2	Mar-Jun 50-5,020	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often within alkaline and mesic areas.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only two were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 24 was documented in 1902 approximately 3 miles west of the Project Area. OCC 13 was documented in 1917 approximately 4 miles southwest of the Project Area.
Sphenopholis obtusata prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Apr-Jul 984-6,561	Occurs in cismontane woodlands, meadows and seeps.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Nov 5-6,695	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes, and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland. Often found in disturbed areas and near ditches, streams, and springs.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. Six historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only three were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 108 was documented in 1928 approximately 1 mile west of the Project Area. OCC 164 was documented in 1918 approximately 3 miles west of the Project Area. OCC 152 was documented in 1995 approximately 5 miles east of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Oct 984-6,889	Occurs in mesic habitats including riparian woodland, broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, and chaparral.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Thysanocarpus rigidus rigid fringepod	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Feb-May 1,970-7,220	Occurs in pinyon and juniper woodland. Found in dry, rocky, and slope microhabitats.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Viola pinetorum ssp. *grisea* grey-leaved violet	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Jul 4,921-11,154	Occurs in meadows, seeps, subalpine coniferous forests and upper montane coniferous forests.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat (including elevational factors) for this species is present within the Project Area. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Yucca brevifolia western Joshua tree	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none CAN –	–	Occurs in broad valleys where soils are deep, on alluvial or rocky slopes, and on pediments with minimal runoff surrounding desert mountains and mesas.	**Presumed Absent:** No habitat for this species is present within the Project Area. No occurrences were documented in CNDDB in the vicinity of the Project Area.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) **END**: federally listed, endangered **THR**: federally listed, threatened			**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 CBR: Considered but rejected	
State Designations: California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) END: state-listed, endangered THR: state-listed, threatened CAN: Candidate for state listing FP: Fully Protected Species SSC: Species of Special Concern			**CRPR Threat Code** 0.1: Seriously threatened in California 0.2: Fairly threatened in California 0.3: Not very threatened in California	

Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) Guasti, Corona North, Corona South, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Riverside West, Lake Mathews, Black Star Canyon, and Prado Dam 7.5-minute quads.

APPENDIX E

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	Fed: CA:	none CAN	Found in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Occurs in open grassland and scrub habitats. Prefers a diet consisting of certain plant species including milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees.	**Moderate Potential.** Activities from the active dairy farm within the Project Area- such as plowing, grazing, fertilizer, and trampling- likely preclude this species from nesting/overwintering in the active agriculture and livestock pens. However, this species has potential to be present along the edges of these areas and in areas less frequently disturbed. Due to the presence of suitable habitat in disturbed fields and the presence of suitable nectaring sources, there is potential for this species to occur within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however only three were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 247 was documented in 2019 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area. OCC 187 was documented in 1894 approximately 3 miles northwest of the Project Area. OCC 316 was documented in 2020 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area.
Euphydryas editha quino Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: CA:	**END** none	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.	**Presumed Absent.** Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none are within 5 miles of the Project Area. The Project Area is located out of the known range and survey area for this species.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: CA:	**END** none	Occur in Delhi Sands series soils. Indicator plant species include telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and California croton (*Croton californica*).	**Low Potential.** The Delhi Sands series is present throughout the Project Area; however, many of these areas are currently active agriculture operations or highly disturbed. The activities associated with these operations and other anthropogenic factors likely reduce the potential for this species to occur. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only six are within 5 miles of the Project Area. All six occurrences were documented in the Project Area with the most recent occurrences documented in 2001 (OCC 5 and 15) and the oldest occurrences documented in 1941 (OCC 9).
Crustaceans				
Branchinecta sandiegonensis San Diego fairy shrimp	Fed: CA:	**END** none	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and wetlands and is endemic to San Diego and Orange County mesas. They occur in vernal pools found om top of the mesas.	**Presumed Absent.** This species is not known to occur in San Bernardino County and no suitable habitat was documented within the Project Area. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Fish				
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	Fed: CA:	**THR** none	Occurs in clean, shallow portions of rivers and streams. They occur in water systems that experience a range of currents from swift to sluggish.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only two are within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 30 was documented in 2002 approximately 4 miles south of the Project Area. OCC 22 was documented in 2001 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project Area.
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs primarily in the warm streams and rivers of the Los Angeles plain.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Fed: CA:	**END** SSC	Occur in desert washes, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, and south coast standing waters. Require sandy stream sides with stable terraces for burrowing and scattered vegetation for shelter. Typically found within wide, terraced riparian floodplains, rather than in narrow, rocky channels with "plunge" pools. Sandy river washes are an integral component of their habitat and they typically prefer an open, rather than closed, riparian canopy.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Rana boylii pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog south coast DPS	Fed: CA:	**END** **END**	Occur in aquatic habitats, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and south coast flowing waters. Found in rock perennial streams with open sunny banks.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. The Project Area is outside the known range for this species. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: CA:	**END** **END**	Occur in glaciated, alpine lakes, ponds, springs, and streams. Lakes usually have grassy or muddy margins.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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.	**Presumed Absent.** Although marginally suitable habitat for breeding is present in the form of detention basins that had water at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey or have the potential to fill with water, little to no suitable upland habitat is present to allow for dispersal or aestivation of adults. Additionally, activities associated with the active dairy operation likely reduce the potential for this species to occur. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in oak woodlands, chaparral, and open grasslands. Breed in seasonal or permanent streams and deposit eggs to undersides of rocks.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable soils or habitat are present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only two were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 11 was documented in 1993 approximately 0.5 mile north of the Project Area. OCC 135 was documented in 1938 approximately 3 miles north of the Project Area.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs in rocky washes, chaparral, scrub and grassland habitat, often with loose or sandy soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 220 was documented in 1946 approximately 3 miles east of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Found in a variety of habitats. They prefer hot, dry open areas that have little cover. Common habitats include chaparral, woodland, and riparian.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in areas disturbed and with low growing or little ground cover. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur within rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur 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.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. The Project Area is outside the known range of the species. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 Area. Three historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 1351 was documented in 2011 approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 437 was documented in 1998 approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Area.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub in brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal southern California. They require small mammal burrows to be present for refuge and overwintering sites.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs near permanent or semi-permanent water sources in a variety of habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. One recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: CA:	none **THR**/SSC	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.	**Low Potential.** Suitable habitat is present within the Project Area within corn fields and open water detention basins. However, the potential of occurrence is likely reduced due to active agriculture and farming operations. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB and all but two were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area. Three occurrences were documented approximately 2 miles from the Project Area in 1993 (OCC 993), 2014 (OCC 771), and 2014 (OCC 772). OCC 771 and 772 were also the most recent occurrences.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in valley and foothill grassland.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. The Project Area is outside the known range of this species. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	Fed: CA:	none FP	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 nesting habitat is present on or adjacent to the Project Area. While individuals for this species could flyover the site, this species is not known to occupy urban habitats and the site does not provide suitable nesting habitat or valuable foraging habitat for this species. Two historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 125 was documented in 2007 approximately 1 mile west of the Project Area.
Asio otus long-eared owl	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in cismontane woodland, great basin scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. Forage in open landcover and nest in dense wooded areas.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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.	**Present.** This species was observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. Suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB with 38 being within 5 miles of the Project Area and one being within the Project Area (OCC 1199 in 2011). OCC 1199 described numerous observations of burrowing owls beginning in 1992; these included numerous pairs of breeding adults and the presence of juveniles. In 2011, 8 nests, 13 active burrows, and 38 detections were documented.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none **THR**	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.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of tall eucalyptus trees. The southernmost extent of the nesting range for this species is in the high desert. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; two of these were documented approximately 3 miles from the Project Area (OCC 2549 in 1919 and OCC 2548 in 1920). Due to the limited habitat and known range of this species, there is low potential for this species to occur in the Project Area.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub. Require healthy stands of cactus for nesting.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)	Fed: CA:	**THR** **END**	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 Area. Six historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; four were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The nearest occurrence (OCC 215) was documented in 1986 approximately 3 miles south of the Project Area. The most recent occurrence was in 2001 (OCC 36) approximately 4 miles south of the Project Area.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in freshwater marshes and meadows. Often nest is areas with shallow water and short vegetation.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB. OCC 17 was documented in 1914 approximately 3 miles south of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Cypseloides niger black swift	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains. Often breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	Fed: CA:	none FP	Occur in savannas, open woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, cultivated fields, and other partially cleared areas. They will avoid areas that are too heavily grazed.	**Low Potential.** Suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in the presence of tall trees and open agricultural fields; however, potential for occurrence is decreased due to the presence of heavily disturbed (grazed) areas. Five recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB; two were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 139 and 140 were documented in 2009 approximately 4 miles southwest of the Project Area.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting)	Fed: CA:	**END** **END**	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 (*Tamarisk* spp.) and native willow (*Salix* spp.), typically in vegetation stands of 4-7 m in height.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Two historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 34 was documented in 1991 approximately 5 miles south of the Project Area.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	Fed: CA:	none **END**/FP	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forests and old-growth. They can be found around ocean shores, lake margins, and rivers due to nesting habitat and most nests are found within 1 mile of water. Their nests are found in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially in ponderosa pines and roost communally in winter.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous historic and one recent occurrence were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 Area. One recent and three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 30 was documented in 2000 approximately 3 miles southeast of the Project Area.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	Fed: CA:	none **THR/**FP	Occurs in marshes, wet meadows, riparian marshes, coastal prairies, salt marshes, and impounded wetlands. Water levels are usually shallow, less than 2 inches deep. American glasswort (Salicornia *sp.*), bulrush species (*Typha angustifolia*), and alkali seaheath (*Frankenia salina*) are common plant species.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 63 was documented in 1931 within the Project Area.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: CA:	**THR** SSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, desert scrub, and coastal dune scrub.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only 4 were within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC's 955 (in 2018), 1060 (in 1060), 1059 (in 2018), and 1061 (in 2019) were documented within approximately 5 miles of the Project Area.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 Area. Two recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 75 was documented in 2016 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Fed: CA:	**END** **END**	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 Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only 7 were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The nearest occurrences were documented approximately 3 miles from the Project Area in 2010 (OCC 144 and 364) and 2013 (OCC 58). OCC 58 was the nearest and most recent occurrence.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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. Roosts have been documented in a variety of structures including human-created structures such as bridges, barns, and buildings. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of abandoned buildings. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 243 was documented in 1951 approximately 3 miles northwest of the Project Area. Although suitable habitat is present, the potential for this species to occur is greatly reduced in urban areas.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	**END** CAN**,** SSC	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 Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 52 was documented in 1994 approximately 4 miles northeast of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	**THR** **THR**	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 Area. The Project Area is outside the known range for this species (i.e., western Riverside County, and San Diego County). Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 252 was documented in 2013 approximately 4 miles east of the Project Area.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in open areas that have potential roosting areas. Primarily roosts in cliffs and rock crevices. Found in semi-arid to arid habitats.	**Low Potential.** The abandoned buildings in the Project area are only marginally suitable as roosting habitat for this species due to their height. Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 31 was documented in 1993 approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project Area.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs within riparian woodland habitats, open grassland habitats, and in canyons. As a tree roosting species, they are often associated with cottonwoods (*Populus sp.*) in riparian habitats but are known to commonly roost between the fronds of an intact fronds skirt of palm trees.	**Moderate Potential.** Suitable roosting habitat is present in the form of palm trees (with intact thatch) and other tree species (e.g., eucalyptus with dense foliage). Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 23 was documented in 1981 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project Area.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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 a colonial roosting bat that is also known to roost in buildings and caves. This species is not known to roost in bridges.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable roosting habitat is present in the form of abandoned buildings. Four historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in rocky arid landscapes including desert shrub, woodlands, and evergreen forests. Primarily roosts on rocky cliffs, but also in caves, buildings, and tree cavities.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable roosting habitat is present in the form of abandoned buildings and tree species. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni desert bighorn sheep	Fed: CA:	none FP	Occurs in alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, chaparral, chenopod scrub, great basin scrub, mojavean desert scrub, montane dwarf scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub. Prefer steep rocky terrain and require freestanding water.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in low elevational grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub.	**Low Potential.** Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of disturbed grassy areas with friable soils. One recent and numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. OCC 36 was documented in 2001 approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project Area.

Federal Designations:
(Federal Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)
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

Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) Guasti, Corona North, Corona South, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, Devore, Fontana, Riverside West, Lake Mathews, Black Star Canyon, and Prado Dam 7.5-minute quads.