

## Appendix B General Biological Resources Assessment

---

*This Page Intentionally Left Blank.*

---

# General Biological Resources Assessment

Tennessee Village Project  
City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California



**Prepared for:**

City of Redlands  
35 Cajon St. Ste. 20  
P.O. Box 3005  
Redlands, CA 92373

**Prepared by:**

MIG, Inc.  
1650 Spruce Street, Suite 106  
Riverside, California 92507  
Contact: Todd Easley  
teasley@migcom.com  
July 2023

---

*This document is formatted for double-sided printing*

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project Site Location .....	1
1.2	Project Description .....	1
<b>2.0</b>	<b>REGULATORY SETTING</b> .....	<b>2</b>
2.1	Federal.....	2
2.1.1	Federal Endangered Species Act.....	2
2.1.2	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act.....	2
2.1.3	Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401 .....	2
2.1.4	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) .....	3
2.2	State .....	3
2.2.1	California Endangered Species Act .....	3
2.2.2	Native Plant Protection Act.....	3
2.2.3	California Environmental Quality Act.....	4
2.2.4	Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern .....	4
2.2.5	California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513 .....	4
2.2.6	Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society .....	4
2.2.7	California Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603.....	5
2.2.8	Sensitive Natural Communities .....	6
2.3	Local.....	6
2.3.1	City of Redlands General Plan.....	6
2.3.2	Redlands Municipal Code .....	6
<b>3.0</b>	<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.1	Literature Review.....	7
3.2	Field Survey.....	7
3.2.1	Plant Communities .....	8
3.2.2	Jurisdictional Habitats and Aquatic Features.....	8
3.2.3	Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment.....	8
<b>4.0</b>	<b>EXISTING CONDITIONS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
4.1	Physical Characteristics .....	10
4.2	Soils.....	10
4.3	Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats .....	10
4.4	Sensitive Plant Communities and Critical Habitat.....	11
4.5	Special-Status Plants .....	11
4.6	Special-Status Wildlife.....	11
4.7	Wildlife Movement Corridors.....	12
4.8	Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands.....	12
<b>5.0</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
5.1	Thresholds of Significance.....	13
5.2	Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....	13
5.2.1	Impacts.....	14
5.2.1	Recommendations .....	15
<b>6.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>FIGURES</b> .....	<b>18</b>

**List of Figures**

- Figure 1: Regional Map
- Figure 2: USGS Topographic Map
- Figure 3: Project Site Map
- Figure 4: Site Plan
- Figure 5: SSURGO Soils Map
- Figure 6: Critical Habitat Map
- Figure 7: National Wetlands Inventory Map
- Figure 8: Current Project Site Photographs

**Appendices**

- Appendix A Special-Status Species Database Searches
- Appendix B Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site
- Appendix C Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site
- Appendix D Floral and Faunal Compendium

---

## List of Abbreviated Terms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGF	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of MIG's general biological resources assessment on the proposed Tennessee Village Project property (Project Site). The purpose of this report is to verify the type, location, and extent of potential sensitive biological resources within the project site and vicinity. This report provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the project site and surrounding area, as well as a description of the vegetation communities and wildlife observed at the project site. This report also includes information regarding potential wildlife movement/migration corridors, potential special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and potential for jurisdictional waters and wetlands to occur at the project site. An assessment of the Project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats and species is also included in the report. The evaluation of potential project impacts follows the checklist items from Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages.

### 1.1 Project Site Location

The project site is located west of the 210 freeway and immediately east of Tennessee Street and south of Pennsylvania Avenue in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Map*). The project is specifically located within the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 3, west of San Bernardino meridian, within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Redlands quadrangle, (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*), and includes portions of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 0167-171-007, and 014 (Figure 3, *Project Site Map*).

The Project Site is located at just northeast of the intersection of Tennessee Street and Lugonia Avenue in a vacant lot that comprises approximately 13.48 acres. Residential properties and Texonia Park are east of the Project site, commercial properties to the south (Home Depot, 7-Eleven, and Jack in the box), the 210 freeway to the west and an additional vacant lot to the north (Figure 3).

### 1.2 Project Description

The City is proposing to construct a mixed-use development of 460 apartment units and approximately 18,000 square feet for commercial space. The project will require the approval of a tentative parcel map, a site plan approval, and a change of zone for a portion of the project site. The project site is primarily undeveloped; however, historically the site appeared to be disked and mowed. A narrow concrete channel, pipe, and small concrete pad were observed on the site. Most of the vegetation on site is non-native vegetation, generally classified as disturbed or ruderal. The project site is flat with an elevation of 1404.80 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*).

The Project Site comprises 4 lots and easements of approximately 13.48 acres consisting mainly of disturbed habitat just north of Tennessee Street at its intersection with Pennsylvania Avenue to the north and Lugonia Avenue to the south. In addition, the Project site and adjacent vacant lots to the north contain evidence of historical mowing and discing. The Project would result in the removal of all existing vegetation within the entire 13.48-acre site.

**Access.** A paved access road would be graded and maintained along the north of the site (Pennsylvania Ave). Additional public and utility access would be constructed throughout the development.

## 2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations and policies that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed project site and any subsequent CEQA review process.

### 2.1 Federal

#### **2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act**

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share the responsibility for administration of the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the USFWS and/or the NOAA Fisheries, (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Section 7 requires Federal agencies, in consultation with, and with the assistance of the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Non-federal agencies and private entities can seek authorization for take of federally listed species under Section 10 of FESA, which requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).

#### **2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." Previously, under MBTA it was illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird, destroying a nest, or destroying an egg.

#### **2.1.3 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1344). Waters of the United States are defined in Title 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) and include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. The lateral limits of jurisdiction in those waters may be divided into three categories – territorial seas, tidal waters, and non-tidal waters – and is determined depending on which type of waters is present (Title 33 CFR Part 328.4(a), (b), (c)). Activities in waters of the United States regulated under Section 404 include fill for development, water resource projects (e.g., dams and levees), infrastructure developments (e.g., highways, rail lines, and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 of the CWA requires a federal

permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).

Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1341) requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a water quality certification from the state in which the discharge originates. The discharge is required to comply with the applicable water quality standards. A certification obtained for the construction of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The EPA has delegated responsibility for the protection of water quality in California to the State Water Resources Control Board and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

#### **2.1.4 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**

The NPDES program requires permitting for activities that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. This includes discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction sources. These are considered point-sources from a regulatory standpoint. Generally, these permits are issued and monitored under the oversight of the State Water Resources Control Board and administered by each RWQCB. Construction activities that disturb one acre or more (whether a single project or part of a larger development) are required to obtain coverage under the state's General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. All dischargers are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The activities covered under the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbances. The permit requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) with a monitoring program. The Project will require coverage under the Construction General Permit.

## **2.2 State**

### **2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act**

The state of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, including the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) in 1977 and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The CESA expanded upon the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code (CFG) (section 2.2.2). To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of "threatened" and "endangered" species. It converted all designated "rare" animals into the CESA as threatened species but did not do so for rare plants. Thus, these laws provide the legal framework for protection of California-listed rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) implements NPPA and CESA, and its Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a computerized inventory of information on the general location and status of California's rarest plants, animals, and natural communities. During the CEQA review process, the CDFW is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect listed plants and animals.

### **2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act**

The NPPA of 1977 (CFG, §§ 1900 through 1913) directed the CDFW to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA is administered by the CDFW, which has the authority to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to protect them from "take."

### **2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA was enacted in 1970 to provide for full disclosure of environmental impacts to the public before issuance of a permit by state and local public agencies. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the project. This is done with an Initial Study and Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an Environmental Impact Report. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the CESA or FESA but that meet specified criteria.

### **2.2.4 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern**

The classification of “fully protected” was the CDFW’s initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The CFGC sections (fish at §5515, amphibian and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3511, and mammals at §4700) dealing with “fully protected” species states that these species “...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species,” (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998) although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the “fully protected” designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the “take” of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

Species of special concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or they historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

### **2.2.5 California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513**

According to Section 3503 of the CFGC, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “take” by the CDFW.

### **2.2.6 Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society**

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-profit plant conservation organization, publishes and maintains an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California in both hard copy and electronic version (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/>).

The Inventory assigns plants to the following categories:

- 1A Presumed extinct in California;
- 1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- 2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
- 3 Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and
- 4 Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.

Additional endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon as follows:

- 1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree of immediacy of threat).
- 2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).
- 3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Plants on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, and the CDFW, as well as other state agencies (e.g., California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). As part of the CEQA process, such species should be fully considered, as they meet the definition of threatened or endangered under the NPPA and Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CFGC. California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species are considered to be plants about which more information is needed or are uncommon enough that their status should be regularly monitored. Such plants may be eligible or may become eligible for state listing, and CNPS and CDFW recommend that these species be evaluated for consideration during the preparation of CEQA documents (CNPS 2018, CDFW 2018).

### **2.2.7 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603**

Streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation, as habitat for fish and other wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC. Any activity that will do one or more of the following: (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term “stream”, which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (“CCR”) as follows: “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” (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term stream can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFW 1994). Riparian vegetation is defined as, “vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself” (CDFW 1994). In addition to impacts to jurisdictional streambeds, removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

### **2.2.8 Sensitive Natural Communities**

Sensitive natural communities are habitats that are either unique in constituent components, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. These communities may or may not necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS. The CNDDDB identifies a number of natural communities as rare, which are given the highest inventory priority (CDFW 2023a). Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA (CCR: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

## **2.3 Local**

### **2.3.1 City of Redlands General Plan**

The City of Redlands General Plan 2035 (adopted in 2017) contains policies for the protection and preservation of biological resources. The plan dictates several principles and actions that should be taken to preserve and protect sensitive species, wildlife habitats, and waterways. Principles and actions specifically pertaining to biological resources include the following (excerpted from page 6-12 of the General Plan):

#### ***Principles***

- 6-P.7 Protect environmentally sensitive lands, wildlife habitats, and rare, threatened, or endangered plant and animal communities.
- 6-P.8 Minimize disruption of wildlife and valued habitat throughout the Planning Area and emphasize that open space is for more than just human use, but also serves as habitat for biological resources.
- 6-P.9 Preserve, protect, and enhance wildlife corridors, including natural watercourses, connecting the San Bernardino National Forest, Santa Ana River Wash, Crafton Hills, San Timoteo and Live Oak Canyons, the Badlands, and other open space areas.
- 6-P.10 Landscape public areas using native vegetation where practical.

#### ***Actions***

- 6-A.11 Require a biological assessment of any proposed project site within the Planning Area where species that are State or federally listed as rare, threatened, or endangered are identified as potentially present.
- 6-A.12 Require that proposed projects adjacent to, surrounding, or containing wetlands, riparian corridors, or wildlife corridors be subject to a site-specific analysis that will determine the appropriate size and configuration of a buffer zone.
- 6-A.13 Utilize conservation easements and preserves as means to conserve natural habitats.
- 6-A.14 Construct freeway and arterial street under-crossings or overpasses where necessary to establish and preserve identified wildlife corridors.

### **2.3.2 Redlands Municipal Code**

The Redlands Municipal Code contains ordinances for stormwater discharge restrictions (13.54 *et. seq.*), and the tree protection guidelines (12.52.010 *et. seq.*). The Redlands Municipal codes protecting biological resources aim to establish regulations and procedures for the preservation, conservation, and restoration of natural resources and habitats within its boundaries. The goal of the Redlands Municipal Code is to strike a balance between economic growth and development on the one hand and the maintenance of healthy



ecosystems and biodiversity on the other. By doing so, the city can promote a sustainable and environmentally responsible approach to development that supports the local community and enhances the overall quality of life in the area.

### 3.0 METHODS

This analysis of potential biological resources located on the project site includes a review of available background information in and around the vicinity of the project site and completion of a field survey. The field survey was conducted to document existing conditions within the Project and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur on the site.

#### 3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, MIG biologists reviewed available background information pertaining to the biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project. Available literature and resource mapping reviewed included the occurrence records for special-status species and sensitive natural communities and numerous other information sources listed below:

- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) record search for State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Wildlife and Rare Plants of California within the Redlands and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles: Yucaipa, San Bernardino South, San Bernardino North, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Sunnymead, El Casco, and Riverside East (CDFW CNDDDB 2023; Appendix A).
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Program, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2023a) records search within the Redlands and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles (Appendix A)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2023a; Appendix A)
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agricultural (USDA NRCS 2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Community List (CDFW 2023)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023b)
- iNaturalist, Search for Observations in Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA (2023)
- eBird, Search for Hotspots in Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA (2023)
- Redlands General Plan
- Google Earth Pro aerial Imagery

#### 3.2 Field Survey

A biological field survey was conducted by MIG biologist Todd Easley, on May 19, 2023, between the hours of 7am and 11:30am. Weather conditions were 58-65 degrees Fahrenheit and cloud cover ranged from 100% overcast to 5% during the duration of the survey. Wind speed ranged from 0-8 miles per hour. The field survey was conducted to assess the existing conditions of the project site, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, identifying jurisdictional waters, characterizing the vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support special-status species and sensitive communities.

The survey included coverage of the project impact area and adjacent 150-meter survey buffer of the surrounding vacant undeveloped lots. Wildlife species were detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign. In addition to species observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined per known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. Representative photos of conditions found in the field are provided in Figure 9.

### **3.2.1 Plant Communities**

During the field survey, the MIG biologist traversed areas within the project site by foot via binoculars and evaluated the suitability of on-site vegetation communities to support special-status species. An attempt was made to classify plant communities according to the Second Edition of the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009) classification system, where practical, as this method is preferred (but not required) by CDFW. However, for certain vegetation types, this system is too species-specific in its definitions of plant associations and alliances and does not accurately characterize the highly variable species composition of plant communities. For this project site, it was necessary to identify variants of plant community types for ruderal and ornamental plant assemblages and unvegetated areas that are not described in the literature. The List of California Natural and Terrestrial Communities (CDFW 2023) was consulted to determine if any rare or sensitive plant communities are present. In addition, plant communities were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal and/or other state regulations and local policies.

### **3.2.2 Jurisdictional Habitats and Aquatic Features**

The project site was inspected to determine if any wetlands and “other waters” or streambeds potentially subject to jurisdiction by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were present. MIG certified wetland delineator Todd Easley conducted a search for jurisdictional areas on the 13.48 -acre project site on May 19, 2023. If found, areas would have been delineated according to the USACE’s 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) in conjunction with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Arid West Supplement) (USACE 2008a) and A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2008b). The Interim Draft National Ordinary High Water Mark Field Delineation Manual for Rivers and Streams (USACE 2022) was also reviewed to identify any classification differences that may soon be applicable. Wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology information were collected according to the USACE’s routine methodology to determine if wetlands were present. The project site was also inspected for the presence of drainages, streams, and other aquatic features, including those that support stream-dependent (i.e., riparian) plant species that may be considered jurisdictional by CDFW. Evaluation of CDFW jurisdiction followed guidance in the CFGC and standard field practices by CDFW personnel.

### **3.2.3 Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment**

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on the project site was initially evaluated by conducting a 9-quadrangle database records search<sup>1</sup> of CNDDDB, CNPS Electronic Inventory, and the USFWS IPaC database (Appendix A) to ensure a complete list of species was generated for the

---

<sup>1</sup> A 9-quadrangle search is conducted using a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The search includes the quadrangle where the project is located (Redlands) and the eight surrounding quadrangles (Yucaipa, San Bernardino South, San Bernardino North, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Sunnymead, El Casco, and Riverside East).



habitat assessment. Following the records search, the list of special-status species was developed (see Appendices B and C) and subsequently listing-status and habitat information was summarized for each species for comparison with habitats within the project site. The list of species was further refined by evaluating the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during the field survey (see column titled “Discussion” in Appendices B and C). Species that would not be expected on-site are not evaluated further and no recommendations are provided for these species (see last column of Appendices B and C, species indicated with the classification of “None”). Recommendations (last column of Appendices B and C) are only provided for species that could occur on the project site and are intended to serve as avoidance and protection actions to reduce the potential for impacts to less than significant per CEQA.

Wildlife species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded during the field survey. Field guides, iNaturalist, and eBird were used to assist with the identification of species. If present, the biologist also identified any natural corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the project site.

Nomenclature used for plant names follows the Second Edition of The Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012). Nomenclature for wildlife follows CDFW’s Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, And Mammal Species in California (CDFW 2016) and any changes made to species nomenclature as published in scientific journals since the publication of CDFW’s list.

## 4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides a description of the soils, vegetation communities, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors present on the project site. Wildlife and plant species that were observed on the project site during the biological field survey, on May 19, 2023, are listed in Appendix D.

### 4.1 Physical Characteristics

The project is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Redlands quadrangle (Figure 1, Regional Map, Figure 2, USGS Topographic Map). The project site is flat with an elevation of 1404.80 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*). The project area consists entirely of a vacant lot. The project area is highly disturbed due to previous discing and mowing. Remnant vegetation that was identified on the site consisted primarily of ruderal non-native plants.

### 4.2 Soils

Soils within the proposed project site have been mechanically disturbed (i.e., disked). The USDA Web Soil Survey reports three soil units within the boundary of the project site (USDA NRCS 2023), and none of these are classified as hydric soils (see Figure 5):

- HbA Hanford, sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- TuB Tujunga, loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

The “Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes” soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite and can be found in alluvial fans. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 2 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded, well drained, and would not be considered hydric soil that would typically support wetlands. Conditions present at the project site were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2023).

The “Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes” soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite and can be found in alluvial fans. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 5 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded, somewhat excessively drained, and would not be considered hydric soil that would typically support wetlands. The minor component (10%) was Tujunga, gravelly loamy sand. This also would not be considered hydric soil that would typically support wetlands and does not have a hydric soil rating. Conditions present at the project site were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2023).

### 4.3 Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats

Plant communities on-site were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations. The proposed project site supports vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to anthropogenic disturbances associated with the surrounding development and potential historical agricultural activities. The project footprint supports a land cover type that would be classified as disturbed and signs of previously developed areas (i.e., concrete). Refer to Figure 8, Site Photographs for representative photos of the project site. No native plant communities will be impacted as a result of the construction of the proposed project.

#### *Disturbed and/or Developed (13.48 acres)*

The entire Project Area has been historically altered by mowing and discing; all the landcover at the Project Area can be classified as Disturbed and/or Developed. Disturbed habitat type is composed primarily of early successional /ruderal plant species. Much of the vegetation present at the Project Area is non-native, and the site receives regular clearing to maintain compliance with fire code. Dominant plants included shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tumbleweed (*Amaranthis albus*), redstem storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). A more complete list of vegetation is provided in Appendix D, Floral and Faunal Compendium.

#### **4.4 Sensitive Plant Communities and Critical Habitat**

No sensitive plant communities were observed on the project site, and the site does not exhibit the characteristic attributes that may support (such as the known distribution and elevation, landscape position, plant species composition, soil and/or substrate type, water chemistry, and/or hydroperiod) as the project site is highly disturbed. Eight Sensitive Plant Communities were uncovered by the CDFW CNDDB (2023) search and are outlined at the end of Appendix B; however, none of these are expected to occur at the Project Area. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat areas for any federally listed animals are present within the project boundary (Figure 6).

#### **4.5 Special-Status Plants**

Special-status plants are defined here to include: (1) plants that are federal- or state-listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, (2) federal and state candidates for listing, (3) plants assigned a Rank of 1 through 4 by the CNPS Inventory, and (4) plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in the CEQA, section 15380. The project site was initially determined to provide potentially suitable habitat for a total of 90 special-status plant species based on the proximity of the project to previously recorded occurrences in the region, vegetation types and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soil types, and other species-specific habitat requirements (CDFW CNDDB 2023, CNPS 2023). Based on results of the habitat suitability analysis and field survey conducted on May 19, 2023, none of the 90 plant species are expected to occur on the project site, primarily due to disturbance such as historical discing and recent mowing. A table presenting the special-status plant species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, including plant species' habitat requirements and reported blooming periods, is provided in Appendix B.

#### **4.6 Special-Status Wildlife**

Special-status wildlife species include those species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA or CESA; candidates for listing by the USFWS or CDFW; and species of special concern to the CDFW; and birds protected by the CDFW under CFGC Sections 3503 and 3513. It was initially determined that 62 special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the vicinity of the project site (CDFW CNDDB 2023). Of these wildlife species, 56 are not expected to occur on the project site (species with Recommendations listed as "None" in the table provided in Appendix C. Reasons include the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species distributional range, the limited availability of foraging and nesting habitat, amount of site disturbance from past and present land uses, and/or the proximity of existing human-related disturbances. A table presenting the special-status wildlife species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, including species-specific habitat requirements, is provided in Appendix C.

The wildlife species that occur or have some potential to occur on-site included: 6 birds Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*], burrowing owl [*Athene cunicularia*], Swainson's hawk [*Buteo swainsoni*], California horned lark [*Eremophila alpestris actia*], merlin [*Falco columbarius*], and loggerhead shrike [*Lanius ludovicianus*]. It is assumed that all of these species could potentially be present at the site, because they have been observed in disturbed habitats and/or in similar habitats close proximity to the Project Site. No USFWS Critical Habitat is located within the project site (Figure 6).

#### *Nesting Birds*

Nesting birds are protected under CFGC 3503, 3503.5, and 3512, which prohibits the take of active bird nests. Native and non-native shrubs and trees within the project site provide highly suitable nesting habitat for songbirds, including common species protected by the code. There is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests on the project site prior to initiation of project construction.

No other special-status wildlife species are expected to be impacted by project construction due to a lack of suitable habitat (refer to Appendix C) and high degree of site disturbance due to existing development within and surrounding the Project Area.

## **4.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors**

Providing functional habitat connectivity between natural areas is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations and allowing for the continued dispersal of native plant and animal species. The regional movement and migration of wildlife species has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development of open areas, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible and forming a functional barrier between undeveloped areas. Additional roads associated with development, although narrow, may result in barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated islands of habitat, which affects wildlife behavior, foraging activity, reproductive patterns, immigration and emigration or dispersal capabilities, and survivability. Wildlife corridors can consist of a sequence of stepping-stones across the landscape (i.e., discontinuous areas of habitat such as isolated wetlands), continuous linear strips of vegetation and habitat (e.g., riparian strips and ridge lines), or they may be parts of larger habitat areas selected for its known or likely importance to local wildlife.

The Project Area is expected to be utilized by common, non-special-status wildlife for foraging and possibly breeding. However, the Project Area is situated in an urbanized area and does not represent a wildlife movement corridor as it (along with other small neighboring vacant lots) is largely bound on all sides by developments, possesses vegetation that is largely non-native that would support high levels of species diversity, and it is too small of an area to support significant wildlife movement. This Project Area does not connect large areas of native habitats and development at this site would not preclude wildlife movement in otherwise open areas.

## **4.8 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands**

No waterways, wetlands, or riparian vegetation subject to regulation by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB are present at the Project Area. No features were detected by the National Wetlands Inventory (as shown on Figure 7) at or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. The Project Area is relatively flat and fully separated from drainages such as the adjacent industrial complex as well as other developments in the

area. There is no evidence (e.g., watermarks, vegetation, or other characteristics) that water flows from any jurisdictional waterway that may enter the Project Area. No evidence of previous ponding (no hydric vegetation, no hydric or clay soils, no evidence of hydrology/watermarks) was observed during the visit or historical aerial photos that would suggest any suitable areas for vernal pools or vernal pool species.

## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources that may occur in the project site. Each impact discussion includes mitigation measures that would be implemented during the project to avoid and/or reduce the potential for and/or level of impacts to each resource. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

### 5.1 Thresholds of Significance

This section describes potential impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the construction of the proposed project. CEQA Guidelines provide guidance in evaluating project impacts and determining whether impacts may be significant. CEQA defines “significant effect on the environment” as “a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project.” In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it 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 the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrologic interruption, or other means
- 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
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

### 5.2 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA and local regulations, the significance of potential impacts is evaluated through the application of the significance criteria described above. The objective of the biological resources analysis is to identify potential adverse effects and/or significant impacts on biological resources. Avoidance is often the preferred approach for the management of biological resources; however, it is not always possible to completely avoid impacts. Mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are identified, as appropriate, including procedures to be followed if significant biological resources are identified prior to the initiation of construction.

### **5.2.1 Impacts**

#### *Special-Status Wildlife*

##### Impact BIO-1: Special-status Wildlife

The wildlife species that occur or have some potential to occur on-site included: 6 birds Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperii*], burrowing owl [*Athene cunicularia*], Swainson's hawk [*Buteo swainsoni*], California horned lark [*Eremophila alpestris actia*], merlin [*Falco columbarius*], and loggerhead shrike [*Lanius ludovicianus*]. It is assumed that all of these species could potentially use the site, because they have been observed in disturbed type habitats and/or in similar habitats close proximity to the Project Site. These species could be affected by project construction and/or habitat loss due the construction of the project. Recommendation BIO-1 and BIO-2 would be required to reduce potential impacts to wildlife to a less than significant level.

##### Impact BIO-2: Nesting Birds

Native plants, vegetation, as well as various other substrates on the project site, have the potential to provide nesting habitat for bird species protected by the CDFGC Sections 3503 and 3513. There is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests on the project site prior to any project-related construction. Construction activities including site mobilization, vegetation clearing, grading, and noise and vibration from the operation of heavy equipment have the potential to result in significant direct (i.e., death or physical harm) and/or indirect (i.e., nest abandonment) impacts to nesting birds. The loss of an active nest of common or special-status bird species and/or their eggs or young as a result of project construction would be considered a violation of the CDFGC, Section 3503, 3503.5, 3513 and therefore, would be considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Recommendation BIO-1 would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

##### Impact BIO-3: Burrowing Owl

Burrows and other round structures present on the property provide habitat for burrowing owl. Suitable habitat type (Disturbed and/or Developed) for burrowing owl was also determined to be present on-site. Construction activities may impact burrowing owl in a manner like those already described under Impact-BIO-1 for nesting birds. Recommendation BIO-2 would be required to reduce impacts to burrowing owl to a less than significant level.

#### *Sensitive Biological Resources*

No sensitive biological resources areas (i.e., jurisdictional waters, plant communities, Critical Habitat, Conservation Areas) are expected to be present on the project site due the lack of designation or suitable habitat (refer to Appendix B); therefore, no impacts to these resources are anticipated as a result of Project implementation, and no further mitigation is required.



### **5.2.1 Recommendations**

**BIO-1 Pre-construction Survey for Nesting Birds.** To the extent feasible, construction activities should be scheduled to avoid the nesting season. If construction activities are scheduled to take place outside the nesting season, all impacts to nesting birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code would be avoided. The nesting season for most birds in San Bernardino County extends from February 1 through September 1.

If it is not possible to schedule construction activities between September 1 and January 31, then pre-construction surveys for nesting birds will be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure that no nests would be disturbed during project implementation. These surveys will be conducted no more than 5 days prior to the initiation of any site disturbance activities and equipment mobilization, vegetation removal, fence installation, grading, etc. If project activities are delayed by more than 5 days, an additional nesting bird survey will be performed. During this survey, the biologist will inspect all vegetation and other potential nesting habitats (e.g., shrubs) in and immediately adjacent to the impact area for nests. Active nesting is present if a bird is building a nest, sitting in a nest, a nest has eggs or chicks in it, or adults are observed carrying food to the nest. The results of the surveys will be documented.

If an active nest is found sufficiently close to work areas to be disturbed by these activities, the qualified biologist will determine the extent of a construction-free buffer zone to be established around the nest (typically up to 300 feet for raptors and up to 100 feet for other species), to ensure that no nests of species protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code will be disturbed during project implementation. Within the buffer zone, no site disturbance and mobilization of heavy equipment, including but not limited to equipment staging, fence installation, clearing, grubbing, vegetation removal, demolition, and grading will be permitted until the chicks have fledged.

A qualified biologist is an individual who has a degree in biological sciences or related resource management with a minimum of two seasonal years post-degree experience conducting surveys for nesting birds. During or following academic training, the qualified biologist will have achieved a high level of professional experience and knowledge in biological sciences and special-status species identification, ecology, and habitat requirements.

**BIO-2: Pre-construction Survey for Burrowing Owl.** No more than 14 days prior to ground disturbance a focused survey for burrowing owl will be required to ensure take avoidance. Even though burrowing owls were not located as part of the general biological survey, a pre-construction survey for burrowing owl is required because burrowing owls may encroach or migrate to the property at any time, and therefore steps should be taken to ensure avoidance, including reevaluating the locations/presence of burrowing owl or burrows. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the survey requirements outlined in Appendix D of the CDFW's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl, dated March 7, 2012. If burrowing owl are found on the project site during pre-construction surveys, the biologist conducting surveys shall immediately contact the CDFW to develop a plan for avoidance and/or translocation prior to construction crews initiating any ground disturbance on the project site.

## 6.0 REFERENCES

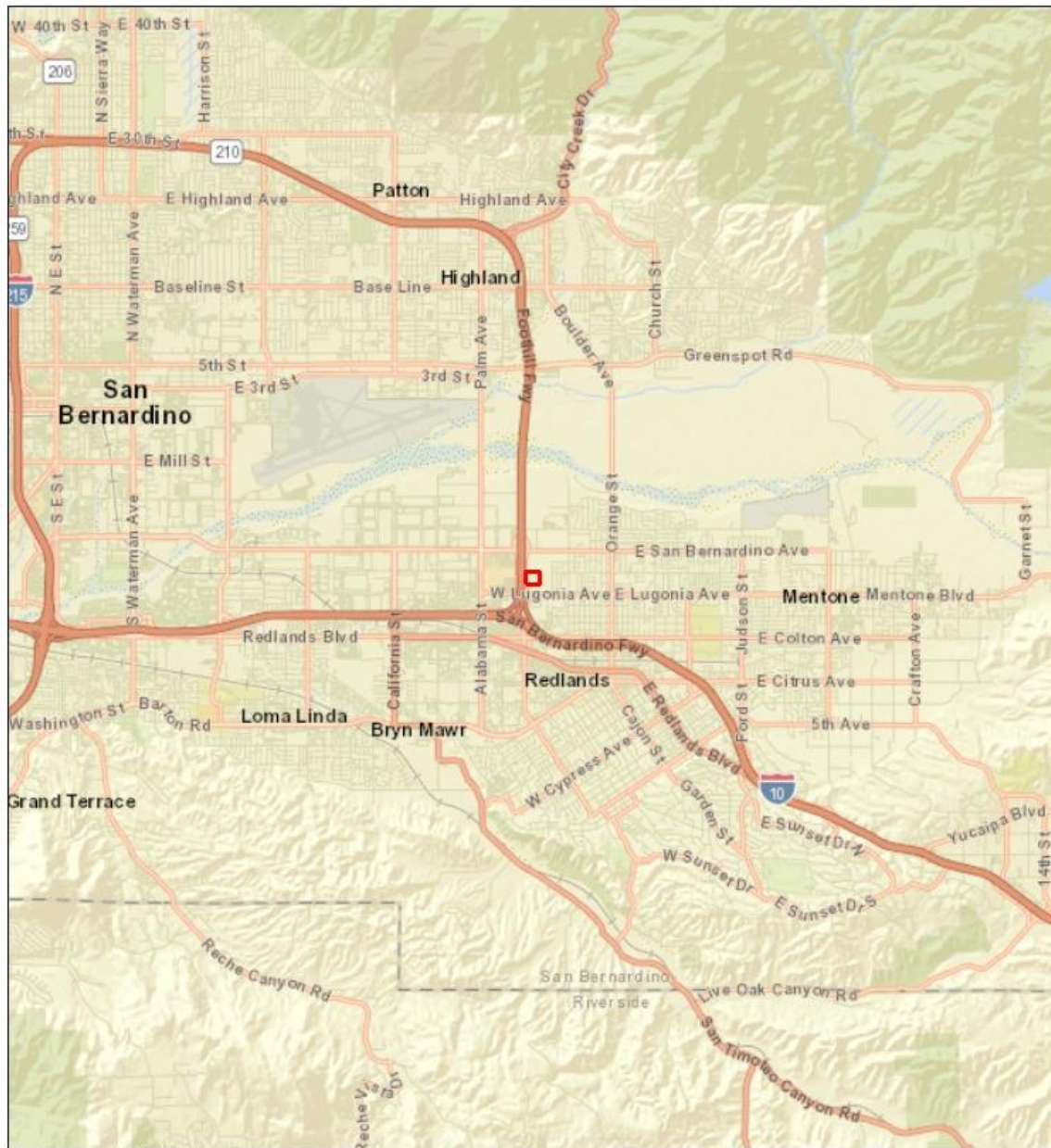
- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken [editors]. 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California. 2nd edition, thoroughly revised and expanded. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.
- CDFW. 2016. Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in California, May 2016. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program, Sacramento. 26 pp.
- CDFW. 2018. Protocols for Surveying And Evaluating Impacts To Special Status Native Plant Populations And Communities. March 20, 2018. Accessed online: [http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/survey\\_monitor.html](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/survey_monitor.html).
- CDFW. 2022. California Natural Community List, dated July 5, 2022. Available online at [www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural\\_comm\\_background.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/vegcamp/natural_comm_background.asp).
- CDFW. 2023a. State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, Updated January 2023. Biogeographic Data Branch, CNDDDB.
- CDFW. 2023b. State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California, Updated January 2023. Biogeographic Data Branch, CNDDDB.
- CDFW CNDDDB. 2023. Sensitive Element Record Search. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, California.
- CNPS. 2001. Botanical Survey Guidelines. Available online at [https://cnps.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/cnps\\_survey\\_guidelines.pdf](https://cnps.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/cnps_survey_guidelines.pdf)
- CNPS, 2023a. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Available online at <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>.
- CNPS, 2023b. A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition. Available online at <http://www.vegetation.cnps.org>
- eBird. 2023. Explore Hotspots. Available at: <https://ebird.org/hotspots>
- iNaturalist. 2023. Observations. <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations>
- USDA NRCS. 2023. SSURGO Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
- USFWS. 2023a. IPAC: Information for Planning and Conservation. Available online at: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.
- USFWS. 2023b. National Wetlands Inventory. Wetlands Mapper. Available online at: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html>.



*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*

## 7.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Vicinity Map



Source: ESRI, San Bernardino County MRS 2023

**Legend**  
 Project Boundary (Estimated)



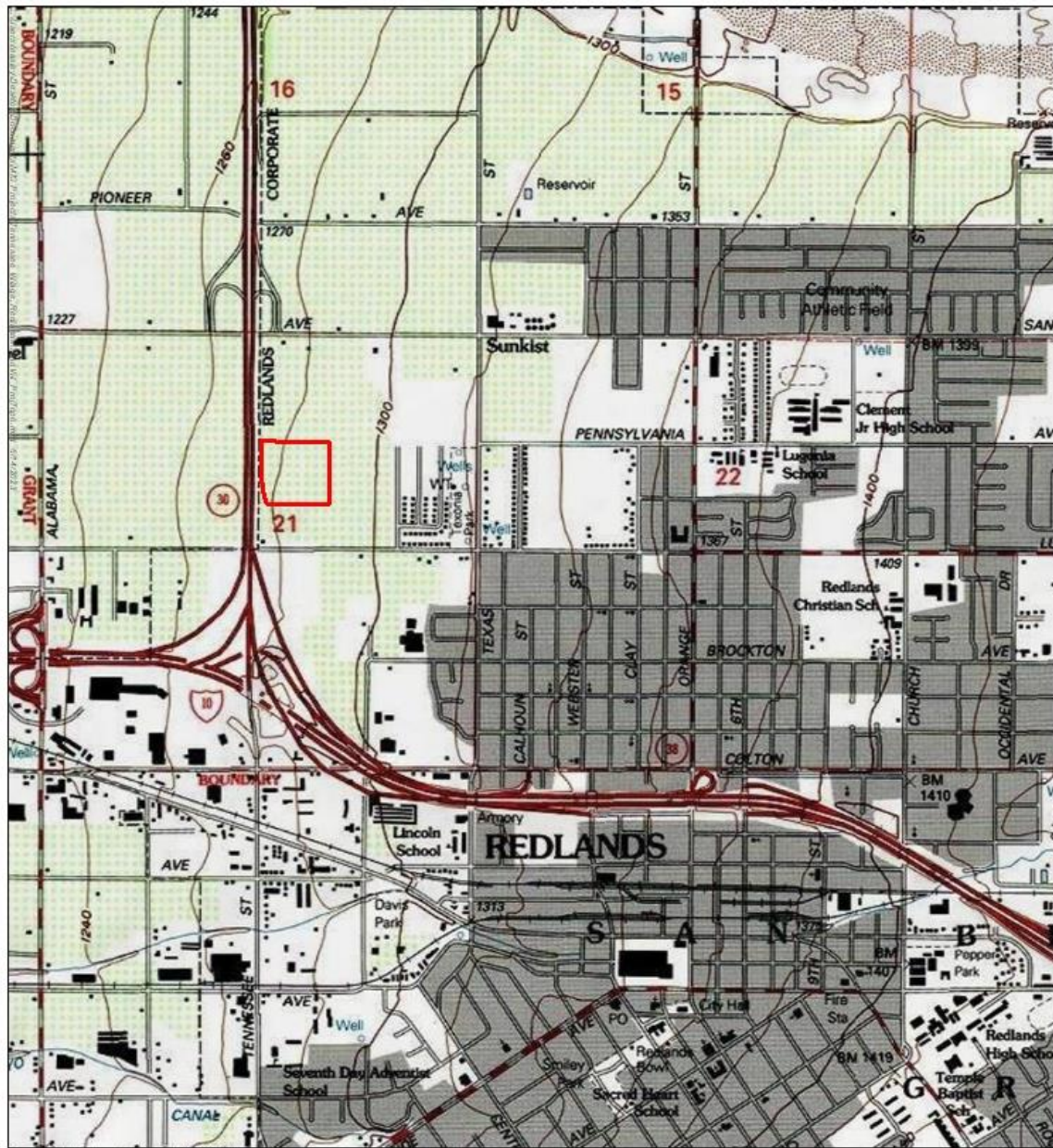
**Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map**  
**Tennessee Village**

City of Redlands, CA





Figure 2: USGS Topographic Map



Legend  
 Project Boundary (Estimated)



Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map  
 Tennessee Village

City of Redlands, CA



Figure 3: Project Location Map



Legend

- Project Boundary (Estimated)



**Figure 3. Project Location**  
**Tennessee Village**  
 City of Redlands



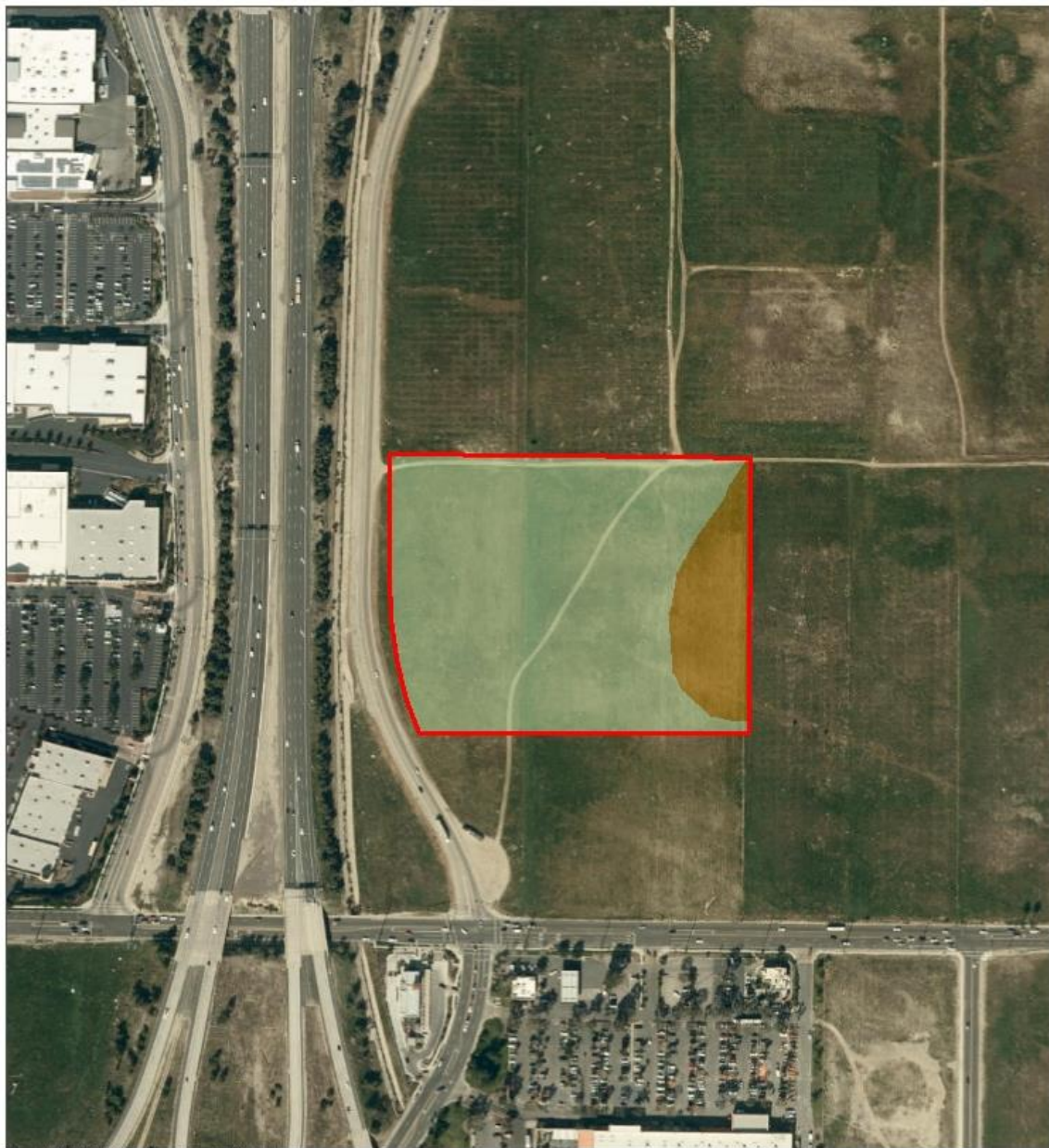




*This Page Intentionally Left Blank*



Figure 5: Soils Map



Source: F. S. 11, USDA-NRCS, San Bernardino County, MN, 2013

**Legend**

- Project Boundary (Estimated)
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils**
- HbA - Hanford sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- TuB - Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

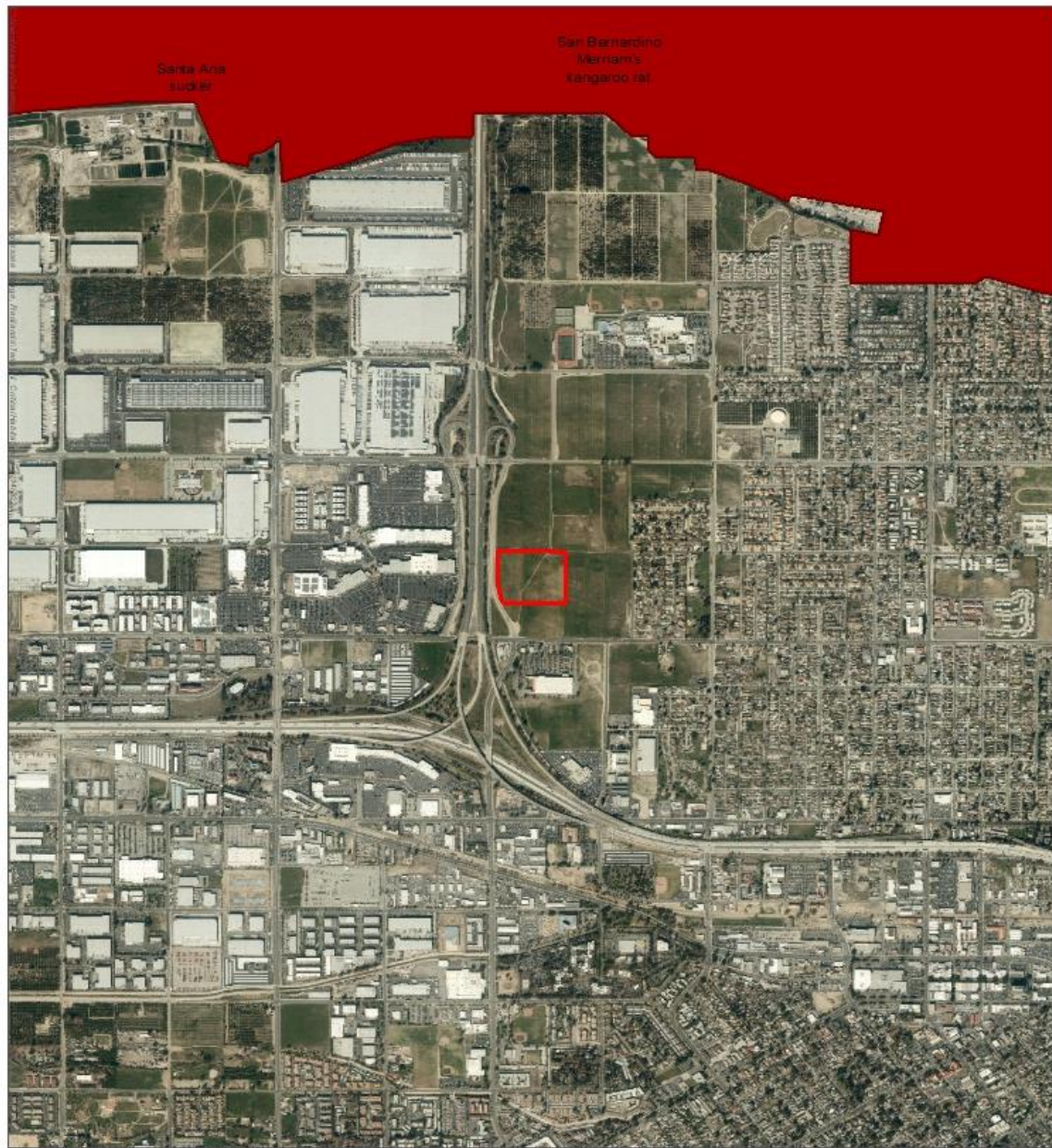


**Figure 5. Soils Map**  
Tennessee Village

*City of Redlands, CA*



Figure 6: Critical Habitat Map



Source: P. 2011, USFWS, San Bernardino County, MOA, 2023

**Legend**

- Critical Habitat - Polygon Features - Final
- Project Boundary (Estimated)



**Figure 6. USFWS Critical Habitat Map  
Tennessee Village**

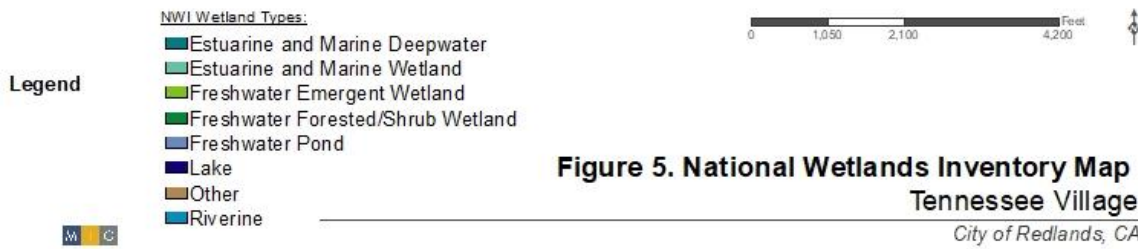
*City of Redlands, CA*



Figure 7: National Wetland Inventory Map



Source: ESRI, USFWS, MRL 2023





**Figure 8: Project Site Photographs**



Photo 1. View south from the site toward the intersection of W. Lugonia Ave and Tennessee St.



Photo 2. View west from the site toward the 210 Freeway.



Photo 3. View northwest from access road to just off the project site.



Photo 4. View northwest from south end of project site.



Photo 5. View west from near center of project site of small concrete pad with utility wire.



Photo 6. Burrow observed on the project site.



Figure 9 (cont.): Current Project Site Photographs



Photo 7. View northeast from near the center of the project site.



Photo 8. View southeast of debris pile adjacent to project site.



Photo 9. Pipe with drain holes observed onsite.



Photo 10. Western fence lizard observed just off site..



Photo 11. Burrow observed near project site



Photo 12. Burrow observed near project site.

## APPENDICES

**Appendix A**  
**Special Status Species Database Search Results**





# Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Yucaipa) OR San Bernardino South OR Redlands OR Harrison Mtn. OR San Bernardino North OR Keller Peak OR Sunnymead OR El Casco OR Riverside East

Table with 7 columns: Species, Element Code, Federal Status, State Status, Global Rank, State Rank, Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP. Lists various species like Accipiter cooperii, Agelaius tricolor, Aimophila ruficeps canescens, etc.





**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Berberis nevinii</i></b> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Bombus crotchii</i></b> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<b><i>Bombus morrisoni</i></b> Morrison bumble bee	IIHYM24460	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<b><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></b> thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Buteo regalis</i></b> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<b><i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i></b> Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></b> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<b>Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest</b> Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
<b><i>Carex comosa</i></b> bristly sedge	PMCYP032Y0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
<b><i>Castilleja cinerea</i></b> ash-gray paintbrush	PDSCR0D0H0	Threatened	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.2
<b><i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i></b> San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	PDSCR0D410	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
<b><i>Catostomus santaanae</i></b> Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i></b> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Ceratochrysis longimala</i></b> Desert cuckoo wasp	IIHYM71040	None	None	G1	S1	
<b><i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i></b> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Charina umbratica</i></b> southern rubber boa	ARADA01011	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	
<b><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i></b> salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i></b> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i></b> white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
<b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i></b> San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Crotalus ruber</i></b> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i></b> Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
<b><i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i></b> San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<b><i>Diplectrona californica</i></b> California diplectronon caddisfly	IITRI23010	None	None	G1G2	S1	
<b><i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i></b> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
<b><i>Dipodomys stephensi</i></b> Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
<b><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></b> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Elanus leucurus</i></b> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i></b> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<b><i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i></b> Santa Ana River woollystar	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i></b> Andrew's marble butterfly	IILEPA5032	None	None	G4G5T1	S2	
<b><i>Eugnosta busckana</i></b> Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	S2S3	
<b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Euphydryas editha quino</i></b> quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
<b><i>Falco columbarius</i></b> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<b><i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i></b> hot springs fimbristylis	PMCYP0B0N0	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
<b><i>Galium californicum ssp. primum</i></b> Alvin Meadow bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E6	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Gila orcuttii</i></b> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i></b> San Bernardino flying squirrel	AMAFB09021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></b> bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
<b><i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i></b> Los Angeles sunflower	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
<b><i>Heuchera parishii</i></b> Parish's alumroot	PDSAX0E1F0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i></b> mesa horkelia	PDR0S0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Icteria virens</i></b> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Imperata brevifolia</i></b> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
<b><i>Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma</i></b> silver-haired ivesia	PDR0S0X021	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Lanius ludovicianus</i></b> loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<b><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></b> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
<b><i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<b><i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i></b> lesser long-nosed bat	AMACB03030	Delisted	None	G3	S1	SSC
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
<b><i>Lilium parryi</i></b> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<b><i>Lycium parishii</i></b> Parish's desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0D0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3
<b><i>Malacothamnus parishii</i></b> Parish's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0C0	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A
<b><i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i></b> Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Monardella pringlei</i></b> Pringle's monardella	PDLAM180J0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<b><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></b> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></b> Gambel's water cress	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Neolarra alba</i></b> white cuckoo bee	IIHYM81010	None	None	GH	SH	
<b><i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i></b> lodgepole chipmunk	AMAFB02172	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i></b> pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
<b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Packera bernardina</i></b> San Bernardino ragwort	PDAST8H0E0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorensis</i></b> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Perideridia parishii ssp. parishii</i></b> Parish's yampah	PDAP11N0C2	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i></b> white-eared pocket mouse	AMAFD01081	None	None	G2TH	SH	SSC
<b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3	S4	SSC
<b><i>Plegadis chihi</i></b> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<b><i>Poliophtila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<b><i>Rana draytonii</i></b> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<b><i>Rana muscosa</i></b> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
<b><i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i></b> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	IIDIP05021	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	
<b><i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i></b> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<b><i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i></b> Parish's gooseberry	PDGRO020F3	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A
<b><i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i></b> Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name  
California Department of Fish and Wildlife  
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i></b> coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
<b><i>Schoenus nigricans</i></b> black bog-rush	PMCYP0P010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></b> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Setophaga petechia</i></b> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii</i></b> Parish's checkerbloom	PDMAL110A3	None	Rare	G3T1	S1	1B.2
<b><i>Sidalcea malviflora ssp. dolosa</i></b> Bear Valley checkerbloom	PDMAL110FH	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></b> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Sidalcea pedata</i></b> bird-foot checkerbloom	PDMAL110L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<b><i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b><i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<b><i>Southern Riparian Forest</i></b> Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i></b> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<b><i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i></b> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<b><i>Southern Willow Scrub</i></b> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<b><i>Spea hammondi</i></b> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i></b> prairie wedge grass	PMPOA5T030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<b><i>Spinus lawrencei</i></b> Lawrence's goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<b><i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i></b> Laguna Mountains jewelflower	PDBRA2G060	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3
<b><i>Streptanthus campestris</i></b> southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<b><i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i></b> Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



<b>Species</b>	<b>Element Code</b>	<b>Federal Status</b>	<b>State Status</b>	<b>Global Rank</b>	<b>State Rank</b>	<b>Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP</b>
<b><i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<b><i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i></b> Wright's trichocoronis	PDAST9F031	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

**Record Count: 128**





## Search Results




90 matches found. Click on scientific name for details






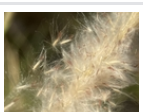



Search Criteria: 9-Quad include [3411711:3411713:3411712:3411722:3411723:3411721:3311782:3311781:3311783]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
<a href="#"><u><i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i></u></a>	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
<a href="#"><u><i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i></u></a>	Parish's oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4? T3T4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	2007-04-05	 © 2014 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i></u></a>	Mt. Pinos onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Allium marvinii</i></u></a>	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i></u></a>	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5? T3T4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01	 © 2008 Aaron Schusteff
<a href="#"><u><i>Arenaria paludicola</i></u></a>	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Artemisia palmeri</i></u></a>	San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Feb)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3?	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Asplenium vespertinum</i></u></a>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3?	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i></u></a>	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006-12-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i></u></a>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available




<u><i>Atriplex coronata</i></u> <u>var. <i>notatior</i></u>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988- 01-01	 © 2008 Larry Sward
<u><i>Atriplex serenana</i></u> <u>var. <i> davidsonii</i></u>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Berberis nevinii</i></u>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar- Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Bouteloua trifida</i></u>	three-awned grama	Poaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May- Sep	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></u>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974- 01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
<u><i>Calochortus</i></u> <u><i>catalinae</i></u>	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar- Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calochortus</i></u> <u><i>palmeri</i></u> var. <u><i>palmeri</i></u>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calochortus</i></u> <u><i>plummerae</i></u>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calochortus</i></u> <u><i>simulans</i></u>	La Panza mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	Yes	1980- 01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
<u><i>Carex comosa</i></u>	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		1994- 01-01	 Dean Wm. Taylor 1997
<u><i>Castilleja</i></u> <u><i>cinerea</i></u>	ash-gray paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Aug	FT	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Castilleja</i></u> <u><i>lasiorrhyncha</i></u>	San Bernardino Mountains owl's- clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes	1980- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Castilleja</i></u> <u><i>montigena</i></u>	Heckard's paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Caulanthus</i></u> <u><i>simulans</i></u>	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Centromadia</i></u> <u><i>pungens</i></u> ssp. <u><i>laevis</i></u>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chloropyron</i></u> <u><i>maritimum</i></u> ssp. <u><i>maritimum</i></u>	salt marsh bird's- beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May- Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2		1974- 01-01	No Photo Available

<u><i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i></u>	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i></u>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i></u>	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Convolvulus simulans</i></u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i></u>	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2		2011-08-24	No Photo Available
<u><i>Deinandra paniculata</i></u>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Diplacus clevelandii</i></u>	Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2020 W. Juergen Schrenk
<u><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></u>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i></u>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i></u>	southern Sierra woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Erythranthe exigua</i></u>	San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i></u>	hot springs fimbristylis	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Frasera neglecta</i></u>	pine green-gentian	Gentianaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i></u>	pine fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Steve Matson
<u><i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i></u>	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse

<u><i>Galium johnstonii</i></u>	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i></u>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Heuchera caespitosa</i></u>	urn-flowered alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Heuchera parishii</i></u>	Parish's alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Hordeum intercedens</i></u>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i></u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
<u><i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i></u>	Parry's sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Imperata brevifolia</i></u>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1		2006-12-26	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
<u><i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i> var. <i>argyrocoma</i></u>	silver-haired ivesia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Juglans californica</i></u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
<u><i>Juncus duranii</i></u>	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
<u><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i></u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse

<u><i>Lepidium virginicum</i></u> var. <u><i>robinsonii</i></u>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><i>Lilium humboldtii</i></u> ssp. <u><i>ocellatum</i></u>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2008 Thomas Stoughton
<u><i>Lilium parryi</i></u>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
<u><i>Lycium parishii</i></u>	Parish's desert-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Malacothamnus parishii</i></u>	Parish's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jul	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2021 Keir Morse
<u><i>Monardella macrantha</i></u> ssp. <u><i>hallii</i></u>	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Monardella pringlei</i></u>	Pringle's monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Muhlenbergia californica</i></u>	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Muilla coronata</i></u>	crowned muilla	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></u>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></u>	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Packera bernardina</i></u>	San Bernardino ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Pelazoneuron puberulum</i></u> var. <u><i>sonorensis</i></u>	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Perideridia parishii</i></u> ssp. <u><i>parishii</i></u>	Parish's yampah	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Phacelia mohavensis</i></u>	Mojave phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G4Q	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

<u><i>Phacelia stellaris</i></u>	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Piperia leptopetala</i></u>	narrow-petaled rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Pseudorontium cyathiferum</i></u>	Deep Canyon snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Quercus engelmannii</i></u>	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i></u>	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Romneya coulteri</i></u>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Rupertia rigida</i></u>	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Schoenus nigricans</i></u>	black bog-rush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Aug-Sep	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Senecio astephanus</i></u>	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	2006-12-21	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i></u>	Parish's checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jun-Aug	None	CR	G3T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>dolosa</i></u>	Bear Valley checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2012-06-13	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></u>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidalcea pedata</i></u>	bird-foot checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i></u>	chickweed oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	 ©2021 Keir Morse
<u><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i></u>	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available



<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	southern jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Trichostema micranthum</i>	small-flowered bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>							GNR	SNR	CBR		2011-12-13	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 90 of 90 entries

**Suggested Citation:**

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 30 March 2023].

**Appendix B**  
**Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**



**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
<b>DICOTS</b>							
Chaparral sand-verbena <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	None	None	1B.1	Sandy soils in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats	262 - 5,249; annual herb; January - September	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's oxytheca <i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>Parishii</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests. Often found in gravelly and sandy soils	2,760 – 5,950; Annual herb; June - September	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking. Out of elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
California androsace <i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	480 – 4,175; Annual herb; March - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Wetlands and freshwater marshes	33 - 558; annual herb; May - August	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species. No wetlands on the project site	<b>None.</b>
San Diego sagewort <i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	None	None	4.2	Sandy, mesic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats	49 - 3,002; annual herb; February - September	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Western spleenwort <i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats ; rocky areas	575 - 3,200; annual herb; February - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Horn's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	None	None	1B.1	Alkaline and lake margins within meadows, seeps, and playas.	192 – 2,720; Perennial herb; May - October	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Jaeger's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane, woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	1,168 – 3,120; Perennial herb; Dec. - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Jacinto Valley crownscale <i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	FE	None	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places. Can occur in alkaline or clay soils.	5 - 1,475; Perennial herb; March - October	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	None	None	1B.2	Occurs in alkaline coastal bluff scrub or coastal scrub.	30 - 650; Annual herb; Blooms April - October	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE	CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	230-2,705; perennial evergreen shrub; (Feb)Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Three-awned grama; <i>Bouteloua trifida</i>	None	None	2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub within carbonate rocky areas.	2,240 – 6,400; perennial herb (Apr) May - Sept.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species. Outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Castilleja cinerea ash-gray paintbrush	FE	None	1B.1	Dry rocky slopes, ridges and flats, pebble plains, sagebrush openings, open conifer forests.	5,900 – 9,300 perennial herb; May – Oct.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species. Outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>
Castilleja lasiorhyncha San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	None	None	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forests. Occurs within mesic habitats.	4,160 – 7,648 perennial herb May-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to lack of mesic habitat.	<b>None.</b>
Payson's jewelflower <i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, scrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands	27 – 8,715 perennial herb May-June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	None	None	1B.1	Alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	0 - 2,100; annual herb; April – Sept.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	FE	SE	1B.3	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes	0 - 99; May – October; Annual herb (hemiparasitic)	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Peninsular spineflower <i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest within granitic soils.	960 – 6,080 annual herb April - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	900-4,005; annual herb; April - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
White-bracted spineflower <i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	None	None	1B.2	Sandy or gravelly soils within coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland habitats.	984 - 3,937; annual herb; April - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Small-flowered morning-glory <i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Occurs within clay, seeps, and serpentinite habitats.	96 – 2,368; annual herb; Apr-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Peruvian dodder <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater)	50-920; annual vine (parasitic); Jul-Oct	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Paniculate tarplant <i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	None	None	4.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Found within vernal mesic habitats and sometimes sandy areas.	80 – 3,008 annual herb; (Mar) Apr-Nov	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Cleveland's bush monkeyflower <i>Diplacus clevelandii</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Found within disturbed areas, gabbroic, openings, and rocky areas.	1,440 – 6,400 annual herb; Apr-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking and outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE	CE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans); Sandy	655-2,495; annual herb; Apr-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. There are no inner stream benches/terraces.	<b>None.</b>
Santa Ana River woollystar <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	FE	CE	1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils within Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub habitat.	299 - 2,001; annual herb; April - Sept.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Suitable habitat for this species are present within the nearby Santa Anna River, but not at the Project Site.	<b>None.</b>
San Bernardino Mountains monkeyflower <i>Erythranthe exigua</i>	None	None	1B.2	Meadows, seeps, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forest. Found within clay and mesic areas.	5,760 – 7,630 annual herb; May-July	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking and outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>
Alvin Meadow bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found within granitic and sandy areas.	4,450 – 5,600 Perennial herb; May-July	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking and outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Johnston's bedstraw <i>Galium johnstonii</i>	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Riparian woodland	4005-7500 Perennial herb; May - August	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking and outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	None	None	1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	130 – 3000 Perennial herb rhizomatous; August – Oct.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. There are no marshes or swamps).	<b>None.</b>
Urn-flowered alumroot <i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	None	None	4.3	Yellow Pine Forest, Red Fir Forest	4,250 – 8,640 Perennial herb; May – Aug.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site will likely not support this species due to disking and outside of known range.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's alumroot <i>Heuchera parishii</i>	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Found on sandy or gravelly sites.	4,420 - 11,560; perennial herb; Feb - July	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
Vernal barley <i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	None	None	3.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.	15 – 3,300 annual herb Mar-June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	None	None	1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	230-2,660; perennial herb; Feb-Jul (Sep)	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>



**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Parry's sunflower <i>Hulsea vestita ssp. parryi</i>	None	None	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats in granitic, carbonate, or rocky openings.	4,520 - 9,550 Perennial herb; April - August	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
Silver-haired ivesia <i>Ivesia argyrocoma var. argyrocoma</i>	None	None	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, pebble plains, and upper montane coniferous forests.	4,820 – 9,760 perennial herb Mar-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
Southern California Black Walnut <i>Juglans californica</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland, often alluvial soils.	150 – 2,950 Perennial deciduous tree Mar-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	None	None	1B.1	Marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools.	3 – 4,025 annual herb Feb-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's desert-thorn <i>Lycium parishii</i>	None	None	2B.3	Coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub.	440 – 3,300 perennial shrub; Mar-Apr	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species due to disking.	<b>None.</b>
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i>	None	None	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	5-2,905; annual herb; Jan-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	None	None	1A	Chaparral and coastal scrub habitats	1,001 - 1,493;  June - July	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Presumed extinct.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Hall's monardella <i>Monardella macrantha</i> <i>ssp. hallii</i>	None	None	1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	2,261-9,280; Perennial herb; May – Oct.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Pringle's monardella <i>Monardella pringlei</i>	None	None	1A	Coastal scrub communities and on sandy hills.	980 – 1,080 Perennial herb; May-June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Muilla coronata Crowned muilla	None	None	4.3	Joshua tree woodland, Chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	2,200 – 6,400 perennial/bulbiferous herb; Mar-Apr.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)	15-1640 annual/perennial herb; Jan-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	FE	CT	1B.1	Marshes and swamps that are brackish or freshwater.	16 – 1,080 Perennial rhizomatous herb; Apr-Oct	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
San Bernardino ragwort <i>Packera bernardina</i>	None	None	1B.2	Mountain pine forest, endemic to San Bernardino mountains, pebble plain habitat	4,920-7,521; perennial herb; May-July	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Parish's yampah <i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	None	None	2B.2	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	4,830 – 9,900 perennial herb; Jun-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
Mojave phacelia <i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>	None	None	4.3	Forests and wooded slopes of the mountains in sandy and gravelly substrates.	2456 – 8547 annual herb Apr-Aug.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	None	None	1B.1	Coastal scrub and dunes.	15 – 1,220 Annual herb; March - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Deep Canyon snapdragon <i>Pseudorontium cyanthiferum</i>	None	None	2B.3	Sonoran desert scrub.	0 – 2,600 annual herb; Feb-Apr	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Quercus engelmannii Engelmann oak	None	None	4.2	Riparian woodland.	200 – 1,000 perennialdeciduous tree; Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's gooseberry <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	None	None	1A	Riparian woodland	215-985; perennial deciduous shrub; Feb-Apr.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Coulter's matilija poppy <i>Romneya coulteri</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral and coastal scrub, often after burns.	60 – 4,000 Perennial rhizomatous herb Mar-Jul(Aug)	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Parish's rupertia <i>Rupertia rigida</i>	None	None	4.3	Yellow Pine Forest, Foothill Woodland, Chaparral	299 – 9978 perennial herb Jun-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	None	None	2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Alkaline (sometimes)	50-2,625; annual herb; Jan-Apr (May)	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Parish's checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii</i>	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	3,300 – 8,240 perennial herb; (May)Jun-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Bear Valley checkerbloom <i>Sialcea malviflora ssp. dolosa</i>	None	None	1B.2	Lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and riparian woodlands.	4,900 – 8,860 perennial herb; May-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Salt spring checkerbloom <i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	None	None	1B.3	Rocky areas of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	3,000 – 7,550 perennial herb Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
bird-foot checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea pedata</i>	FE	CE	1B.1	Meadows and seeps and pebble plains.	5,200 – 8,200 perennial herb May-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Chickweed oxytheca <i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i>	None	None	4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest in sandy soils.	3,650 – 8,500 Annual herb; blooms July-Oct.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Laguna Mountains jewelflower <i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	None	None	4.3	Temperate coniferous forest and chaparral on mountain slopes.	4,650 – 7,550 perennial herb May-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
Southern jewelflower <i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	None	None	1B.3	rocky areas of chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	2,950 – 7,500 perennial herb; (Apr)May-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	None	None	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); Streambanks	5-695; perennial rhizomatous herb; Jul-Nov	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Wright's trichocoronis <i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	None	None	2B.1	eadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pools.	15 – 1,430 annual herb May-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Small-flowered Bluecurls <i>Trichostema micranthum</i>	None	None	4.3	Meadow wetlands and riparian riverbanks, often in white fir ( <i>Abies concolor</i> ) and Yellow pine forest	1995 – 8201 annual herb; Jun-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>MONOCOTS</b>							
Mt. Pinos onion <i>Allium howellii</i> var. <i>clokeyi</i>	None	None	1B.3	Great Basin scrub, the edges of meadows and seeps, and pinyon and juniper woodlands.	4,160 – 5,920 Perennial bulbiferous herb; Apr-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Out of elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
Yucaipa onion <i>Allium marvinii</i>	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral habitats within clay soils and in openings. Threatened by non-native plants, urbanization, and the alteration of fire regimes.	2,435 – 3,400; perennial bulbiferous herb; Apr-May	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Out of elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
Thread-leaved brodiaea <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	FT	CE	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay (often)	80-3,675; perennial bulbiferous herb; Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. This species occurs in clay soils, which appears to be absent from the Project Site.	<b>None.</b>
Catalina mariposa lily <i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.	48 – 2,240; Perennial bulbiferous herb; (Feb)Mar-Jun	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Out of elevation range.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Palmer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic	2,330-7,840; perennial bulbiferous herb; Apr-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Plummer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky	330-5,580; perennial bulbiferous herb; May-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
La Panza mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus simulans</i>	None	None	1B.3	Coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands.	1,040 – 3,680; perennial bulbiferous herb; April - June	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	None	None	2B.1	Wetlands, lake margins, loamy clay soil	7-3,343; perennial rhizomatous herb; Jun-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Hot springs fimbristylis <i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs)	360-4,395; perennial rhizomatous herb; Jul-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>



**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	None	None	2B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub; Mesic	0-3,985; perennial rhizomatous herb; Sep-May	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Duran's rush <i>Juncus duranii</i>	None	None	4.3	Wetlands, meadows, wet forested habitat	2,336 – 10,069 Perennial rhizomatous herb;	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic.	<b>None.</b>
Ocellated Humboldt lily <i>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</i>	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland.	100 – 5,900 perennial bulbiferous Mar-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Lemon lily <i>Lilium parryi</i>	None	None	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic	4,005-9,005; perennial bulbiferous herb; Jul-Aug	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	<b>None.</b>
California Muhly <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	None	None	4.3	Moist habitat, such as streambanks and ditches, in the chaparral and woodlands.	816 – 7834 Perennial rhizomatous herb; Jun-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Narrow-petaled rein orchid <i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	None	None	4.3	Scrub and woodland habitat in mountains and foothills.	1,247-7,300 perennial herb; May-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status <sup>1, 2</sup>			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Elevation Range (feet); Lifeform; Blooming Period <sup>2</sup>	Discussion <sup>3</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Black bog-rush <i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	None	None	2B.2	Marshes and swamps, often alkaline.	perennial herb; Aug-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Prairie wedge grass <i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	None	None	2B.2	Cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps.	6 – 6,730 perennial herb; Apr-Jul	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Western joshua tree <i>Yucca brevifolia</i>	None	None	--	Mojavean desert scrub, Great Basin scrub, and California juniper woodlands. Often found in sandy areas.	1600-6600 Tree; Spring flowering	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>Ferns/Moss</b>							
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Pelazoneuron [Thelypteris] puberulum</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	None	None	2B.2	Meadows and seeps (seeps, streams)	165-2,000; perennial rhizomatous herb; Jan-Sep	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>Plant Communities</b>							
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Mixed Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, Southern Willow Scrub, and Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub						<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed habitat (i.e., disced / mowed) present at the Project Site would not support these plant / vegetation communities.	<b>None.</b>

**NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> Excerpted from CNDDDB (2023) and/or CNPS (2023)

<sup>2</sup> Excerpted from CNPS (2023)

## Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

<sup>3</sup> The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDDB (2023) and CNPS (2023), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2023 field survey

### STATUS KEY:

#### Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

#### State

SE: California-listed Endangered

ST: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS): CNPS has developed five categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR). CRPR designations are defined as follows:

1A: Presumed extinct in California

1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3: Plants about which we need more information

4: Species of limited distribution in California, but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat

CNPS also adds a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDDB. CNPS rank designations therefore appear as: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions are defined as follows:

.1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of immediacy of threat)

.2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)

.3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

**Appendix C**  
**Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>					
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	--	SC	Various   Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i>	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed (disked) Habitat present at the Project Site is not ideal for this species. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> were not observed at the site.	<b>None.</b>
Morrison bumble bee <i>Bombus morrisoni</i>	--	--	Scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed (disked) Habitat present at the Project Site would not likely support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Desert cuckoo wasp <i>Ceratochrysis longimala</i>	--	--	Various desert habitats	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed (disked) Habitat present at the Project Site would not likely support this species.	<b>None.</b>
California diplectronan caddisfly <i>Diplectrona californica</i>	--	--	Aquatic	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Andrew's marble butterfly <i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	--	--	Yellow pine forest   Uses Laguna Mountains jewelflower ( <i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> ) and pine rockcress ( <i>Arabis holboelli</i> var. <i>pinetorum</i> ) as host plants; larvae feed on mountain tansy mustard ( <i>Descurainia incana</i> ).	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Food plants that this species requires were not observed and are unlikely present at the Project Site.	<b>None.</b>
Busck's gallmoth <i>Eugnosta busckana</i>	--	--	Coastal scrub dunes	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Quino checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	FE	--	Chaparral	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Food plants that this species requires were not observed and are unlikely present at the Project Site.	<b>None.</b>
White cuckoo bee <i>Neolarra alba</i>	--	--	Desert   American southwest near the host plants for Perdita bee species (mainly <i>Euphorbia</i> sp., i.e., <i>E. albomarginata</i> )	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	FE	--	Delhi sands composed of Aeolian	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at	<b>None.</b>



**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
			sands, Cieneba soils	the Project Site would not support this species due to the soil type and high disturbance.	
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	FE	--	Vernal pool	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. No vernal pool habitat present on the Project site.	<b>None.</b>
<b>FISHES</b>					
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT	SE	Aquatic   South coast flowing waters	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Perennial waters are not present at the Project Site, and the site does not appear to receive water from a perennial waterway that could support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	--	SSC	Aquatic   South coast flowing waters	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Perennial waters are not present at the Project Site, and the site does not appear to receive water from a perennial waterway that could support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Steelhead – southern California <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	FE	--	Permanent coastal streams	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Perennial waters are not present at the Project Site, and the site does not appear to receive water from a perennial waterway that could support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8	--	SSC	Aquatic   South coast flowing waters	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. Perennial waters are not present at the Project Site, and the site does not appear to receive water from a perennial waterway that could support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>					
San Gabriel slender salamander <i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	Of Limited Range and Distribution		Talus slope; Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains on forested slopes, often near a stream.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. This species is only known to occur near talus slopes.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	--	Aquatic/ponds   Riparian forest   Woodlands   Riparian scrub   Grasslands   Coastal scrub   Streamside	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	SE, WL	Aquatic   Rocky streambeds   Wet meadow	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--	SSC	Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland   Vernal pool   Wetland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	--	SSC	Desert wash   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   South coast flowing waters   South coast standing waters	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>REPTILES</b>					
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	--	SSC	Broadleaved upland forest   Chaparral   Coastal dunes   Coastal scrub   Sandy washes and alluvial fans   Prefer moist loose soil	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site may support this species. Five individuals were found in the adjacent lot in 2014. The Project site is unlikely to support this species due to discing and lack of moisture.	<b>None.</b>
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	--	SSC	Wide variety of scrub and grassland habitats, generally in loose sandy soils	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> The previously disced, disturbed habitat present at the Project Site is unlikely to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Orange-throated whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	--	WL	Coastal scrub   mixed chaparral   Valley-foothill hardwood   Washes   Stream sides   Rocky hillsides	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> The previously disced, disturbed habitat present at the Project Site is unlikely to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	--	SSC	Generally found in open habitats ranging from deserts, woodlands, and riparian areas	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> The previously disced, disturbed habitat present at the Project Site is unlikely to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Southern rubber boa <i>Charina umbratical</i>	--	--	Woodlands and coniferous forest   Typically within several hundred meters of water. 5,000-9,200 elev.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species and outside of its elevation range.	<b>None.</b>
Red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber</i>	--	SSC	Chaparral   Mojavean desert scrub   Sonoran desert scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	--	--	Open, relatively rocky areas   Moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	--	SSC	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   Wetland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species. The Project Site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--	SSC	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal scrub   Desert wash   Pinon & juniper woodlands   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Valley & foothill grassland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> The previously disced, disturbed habitat present at the Project Site is unlikely to support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--	SSC	Marsh & swamp   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland   Wetland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>BIRDS</b>					
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--	WL	Cismontane woodland   Riparian forest   Riparian woodland   Upper montane coniferous forest   Open areas during nesting season	<b>Moderate Potential to Occur.</b> Habitats present at the Project Site may support this species for foraging.	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-1</b>
Tricolored blackbird	--	SSC CE	Wetlands   Flooded land and along edges of ponds	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	--	WL	Chaparral   Coastal sage scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP	WL	Various   Prefers secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large tree for nesting   Hilly or mountainous with canyons	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	--	WL	Chaparral   Coastal sage scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--	SSC	Open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands	<b>Low to Moderate Potential to Occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-2</b>

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
			characterized by low-growing vegetation   Disturbed habitat with roosting areas and suitable burrows	Site may support this species. The project site provides line-of sight opportunities favored by burrowing owls with suitable burrows (>4 inches) for roosting and nesting were observed; however routine disturbance (discing) are generally not conducive to establishment.	
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	--	WL	Open grassland & fields  Desert scrub   Pinyon-juniper woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--	ST	Great Basin grassland   Riparian forest   Riparian woodland   Valley & foothill grassland	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site may support this species for foraging but not nesting.	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-1</b>
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Riparian forest	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--	FP	Coastal estuaries   Wetlands   Ponds   Irrigation ditches   Wet fields	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	SE	Riparian woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	--	--	Meadows   Grasslands   Open fields   Prairie   Alkali flats	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site may support this species for foraging but not nesting.	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-1</b>
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	--	WL	Estuary   Great Basin grassland   Valley & foothill grassland   Open forest	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site may support this species for foraging but not nesting.	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-1</b>
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Delisted	SE	Seacoasts   Rivers   Swamps   Large lakes	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--	SSC	Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	--	SSC	Woodlands   Shrublands   Open with perches for hunting and brush for nesting	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site may support this species for foraging but	<b>Yes. See Recommendation BIO-1</b>

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
				not nesting.	
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	--	ST, FP	Brackish marsh   Freshwater marsh   Marsh & swamp   Salt marsh   Wetland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT	SSC	Coastal bluff scrub   Coastal sage scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--	SSC	Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrenceo</i>	--	--	Valley foothill hardwood   Desert riparian   Palm oasis   pinyon-juniper   Lower montane   oak woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Riparian forest   Riparian scrub   Riparian woodland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
<b>MAMMALS</b>					
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--	SSC	Chaparral   Coastal scrub   Desert wash   Great Basin grassland   Great Basin scrub   Mojavean desert scrub   Riparian woodland   Sonoran desert scrub   Upper montane coniferous forest   Valley & foothill grassland	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	FE	SSC	Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils   alluvial fans   Riversidian upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in proximity to Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed (disked) Habitat present at the Project Site would not likely support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE	CT	Open habitats with less than 50% protective cover   soft, well-drained substrate typically with sandy soil   Grasslands and sagescrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Disturbed (disked) Habitat present at the Project Site would not likely support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--	SSC	Chaparral   Cismontane woodland   Coastal scrub   Valley & foothill grassland   Desert washes   Flood plains	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Bernardino flying squirrel	--	SSC	White fir ( <i>Abies concolor</i> ) and	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at	<b>None.</b>



**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i>			Jeffrey pine ( <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> ) mixed conifer forests with black oak ( <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> ) components at higher elevations.	the Project Site would not support this species.	
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--	SSC	Foothill riparian   Desert wash   Palm Oasis with access to water for foraging	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Lesser long-nosed bat <i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>	FE	--	Desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves and mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti and agaves) are critical resources. Caves and mines are used as day roosts and caves, mines, rock crevices, trees, shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Diego black-tailed jack rabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	--	SCP	Shortgrass   Open scrub and chaparral	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
lodgpole chipmunk <i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>	--	--	Habitat is usually lodgepole pine forests in the San Bernardino Mts & chinquapin slopes in the San Jacinto Mts.	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	--	SSC	Coastal scrub   Ricky outcrops	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	--	SSC	Joshua tree woodland   Pinon & juniper woodlands   Riparian scrub   Sonoran desert scrub	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species.	<b>None.</b>
White-eared pocket mouse <i>Perognathus alticola alticola</i>	--	SSC	Endemic to the San Bernadino and Tehachapi Mountains   Montane habitat   Sometimes mixed chaparral and sagebrush	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species due to discing and lower elevation.	<b>None.</b>
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	--	SSC	Grasslands   Coastal sage scrub   Open ground with fine sandy soil   Refuge under weeds and dead leaves	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> Habitat present at the Project Site would not support this species due to discing.	<b>None.</b>
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--	SSC	Various habitats	<b>Unlikely to occur.</b> While this species can thrive in many habitats, the Project Site is too close to urban	<b>None.</b>

**Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements <sup>1</sup>	Discussion <sup>2</sup>	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
				development and associated noise, and this species would not be expected in areas with this level of disturbance.	

**STATUS KEY:**

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

FC: Federal Candidate for ESA Listing

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

SSC: Species of Special Concern, CDFW

WL: State Watch List

FP: Fully Protected List

**SOURCES:**

<sup>1</sup> Excerpted from CNDDDB (2023)

<sup>2</sup> The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDDB (2023) and CNPS (2023), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2023 field survey

**Appendix D**  
**Floral and Faunal Compendium**

## Floral and Faunal Compendium

*Note: This is a list of species observed as part of the site visit on May 19, 2023. This species list does not represent a comprehensive study consisting of multiple visits and does not constitute a protocol-level or focused survey for plants or animals.*

<b>Kingdom Plantae</b>	
<b>DICOTS</b>	
<b>AMARANTHACEAE</b>	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbleweed*
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>	
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual bur-sage
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Hairy fleabane
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraphweed
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i>	Stinknet*
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>	
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Menzies fiddleneck
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod mustard*
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket*
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters*
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle*
<i>Salsola Kali; Kali collina</i>	Slender Russian thistle*
<b>FABACEAE</b>	
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Annual yellow sweetclover*
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem storksbill*
<b>ONAGRACEAE</b>	
<i>Camissonia strigulosa</i>	Sandysoil suncup
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Cutleaf
<b>MONOCOTS</b>	
<b>POACEAE</b>	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats*
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome*
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome*
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Foxtail barley*
<b>ZYGOPHYLLACEAE</b>	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncture vine*

<b>Kingdom Animalia</b>	
<b>LIZARDS</b>	
<b>PHYRONOSOMATIDAE</b>	
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<b>AEGITHALIDAE</b>	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff swallow
<b>MIMIDAE</b>	
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<b>INSECTS</b>	
<b>HESPERIDAE</b>	
<i>Pyrgus albescens</i>	White checkered skipper
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
<b>CANIDAE</b>	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Domestic dog (scat) *
<b>GEOMYIDAE</b>	
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
<b>LEPORIDAE</b>	
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush rabbit
<b>MUSTELIDAE</b>	



<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Long-tailed weasel
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Asterisk (*) denotes non-native or invasive species.</i>	