

August 18, 2020

Lebbea, LLC
c/o Marc Lebanoff
18031 Irvine Boulevard, Suite 106
Tustin, California 92780

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Slover and Juniper Industrial Building Project in Fontana (LSA Project No. LBB2001)

Dear Mr. Lebanoff:

The purpose of this Biological Resources Technical Memorandum is to describe and document potential impacts to biological resources—including sensitive and special-status species—associated with the implementation of the proposed Slover and Juniper Industrial Building Project (project) located within Assessor's Parcel Number 0251-203-09 in Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This technical information is provided for project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes the removal of existing buildings on the property to facilitate construction of an approximately 41,000-square foot industrial building, as well as three freight truck loading docks and parking. The project site currently includes one single-family home with a detached garage in the central portion of the site and a concrete building pad in the northeastern portion of the site (see Figure 1, Regional and Project Location; all figures are provided as Attachment A).

PROJECT SETTING

The approximately 2-acre project site is located in the southern part of the City of Fontana at the northeast corner of Slover Avenue and Juniper Avenue, within the *Fontana, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). Historically, the site supported agricultural production, a single-family home, and a detached garage prior to development. As such, the site is highly disturbed and contains no native habitat or connections to natural lands. The project site is bounded by Slover Avenue to the south, Juniper Avenue to the west, single-family residential properties to the north, and single-family and manufactured mobile homes to the east.

METHODS

Literature Review and Records Search

LSA Biologist Jessica Liew conducted a literature review and records search on July 8, 2020, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal

species¹ in the vicinity of the project site. Ms. Lieuw also examined federal and State lists of sensitive species. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- California Natural Diversity Data Base information (CNDDDB – RareFind 5), which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Cucamonga Peak, Devore, San Bernardino North, Guasti, Fontana, San Bernardino South, Corona North, Riverside West, and Riverside East*) were obtained from this database to inform the field survey.
- California Native Plant Society’s (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants, which utilizes four specific categories or “lists” of sensitive plant species to assist with the conservation of rare or endangered botanical resources. All of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are intended to meet the status definitions of “threatened” or “endangered” in CESA and the California Department of Fish and Game Code, and are considered by CNPS to be eligible for State listing. At the discretion of the CEQA Lead Agency, impacts to these species may be analyzed as such, pursuant to the *CEQA Guidelines* Sections 15125(c) and 15380. Plants in Rank 3 (limited information; review list), Rank 4 (limited distribution; watch list), or that are considered Locally Unusual and Significant may be analyzed under CEQA if there is sufficient information to assess potential significant impacts. Records from the six USGS quadrangles surrounding the project area were obtained from this database to inform the field survey.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Online System, which lists all proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species managed by the Endangered Species Program of the USFWS that have the potential to occur on or near a particular site. This database also lists all known critical habitats, national wildlife refuges, jurisdictional wetlands, and migratory birds that could potentially be affected by activities from a proposed project. An IPaC Trust Resource Report was generated for the project site and was used to inform the field survey.
- The USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper was reviewed to determine whether critical habitat has been designated within or in the vicinity of the project area.
- The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory was reviewed to determine whether any wetlands or surface waters of the United States have been previously identified in the project area.

In addition to the databases listed above, historic and current aerial imagery, existing environmental reports for developments in the project vicinity, and regional habitat conservation plans and local land use policies related to biological resources were reviewed.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the term “special-status species” refers to those species that are listed or proposed for listing under the CESA and/or FESA; California Fully Protected Species; plants with a CRPR of 1, 2, or 3; California Species of Special Concern; and California Special Animals. It should be noted that “Species of Special Concern” and “California Special Animal” are administrative designations made by the CDFW and carry no formal legal protection status. However, Section 15380 of the *CEQA Guidelines* indicates that these species should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

Field Survey

LSA Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a general biological survey of the project site on June 24, 202, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. The entire project site was surveyed on foot and all biological resources observed were noted. Suitable habitat for any species of interest or concern was noted, if present, and general site conditions were photographed. The weather conditions were hazy and calm, with 3 mile per hour winds, and temperatures ranging from 74–78° Fahrenheit. Representative site photographs are contained in Attachment B.

RESOURCES EVALUATED

Wildlife

Native wildlife habitat is largely absent on the project site. Furthermore, the lack of groundcover and suitable foraging habitat make the project site undesirable for many native wildlife species. Nine wildlife species were observed during the field survey. All wildlife observed were species that are fully-adapted to urban and otherwise developed conditions. The following species were observed: black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and non-native Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No special-status animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for such species is absent from the proposed project disturbance limits. In addition, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor.

Vegetation

The project site is strictly upland in nature and consists solely of disturbed or barren land cover and developed areas. See Figure 2, Vegetation and Land Cover. There are no special-status natural communities within the project site boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. Ongoing soil disturbance and the resulting competitive exclusion by invasive non-native plants limit the potential for native flora to occur on the project site. A complete list of plant species identified within and adjacent to the proposed project site is provided in Attachment C.

- **Disturbed or Barren (1.79 acres):** Disturbed or barren areas lack vegetation or are dominated by a sparse cover of ruderal vegetation. Weedy or pioneering plant species noted as occurring in these areas include non-native sow-thistle (*Sonchus* spp.), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*).
- **Developed (0.22 acre):** The existing building and paved areas located on the project site are mapped as developed.

A total of 25 vascular plant species were identified within the project site during the June 2020 field survey (refer to Attachment C). A total of 19 (approximately 76 percent) of these plant species represent non-native taxa, reflecting a high level of disturbance within the project site.

Special-Status Natural Communities

The CNDDDB search identified occurrences of eight special-status natural (i.e., plant) communities within the nine-quadrangle search area: California Walnut Woodland, Coastal and Valley Freshwater

Marsh, Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS), Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Southern Willow Scrub. No special-status natural communities are present at the project site.

Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) online soil survey of San Bernardino County, one soil type, *Tujunga loamy sand 0 to 5 percent slopes*, has been mapped within the project area (NRCS 2019). This soil series is discussed in greater detail below.

Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes

The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. These soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Tujunga soils have negligible to low runoff and little to no flooding. Soils of this series are used for grazing, citrus, grapes, other fruits, and urban residential or commercial development. Uncultivated areas have a cover of shrubs, annual grasses, and forbs. Ornamental vegetation and turf-grass are common in urban areas.

Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

The City of Fontana has developed an Interim North Fontana Conservation Plan (NFCP) to address the listed and sensitive species in the north Fontana area. The project site is not located within the NFCP area. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any requirements of the NFCP.

The City of Fontana's Tree Preservation Ordinance establishes regulations for "the preservation and protection of heritage, significant and/or specimen trees within the city located on both private and public property." According to *The Code of the City of Fontana, California*, Article III Sec. 28-63, significant trees are any tree of the following species: southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), deodora cedar (*Cedrus deodora*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and London plane (*Platanus acerifolia*). Specimen trees are defined as a mature tree (which is not a heritage or significant tree) that is an excellent example of its species in structure and aesthetics and warrants preservation, relocation, or replacement. Specimen trees shall not include any tree located on a private parcel of property of less than one acre, zoned for residential use. The Tree Preservation Ordinance also identifies that trees determined by a certified arborist to be stump regrowth shall be removed and replaced with one 15-gallon tree of a species to be determined by the staff.

Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Drainage Features

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States." These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or it may be indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically regulates as non-wetland waters of the U.S. any body of water displaying an "ordinary high water mark." In order to be considered a "jurisdictional wetland" under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic

vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA, through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to “waters of the State,” including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No drainage features, ponded areas, wetlands, or riparian habitat subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW, USACE, and/or RWQCB were found within the project site. Neither CWA Section 404 and 401 permits nor a CDFW streambed alteration agreement are necessary. The findings represent the professional opinion of LSA and are subject to verification by the regulatory agencies.

IMPACT FINDINGS

Vegetation and Habitat Impacts

The project would not result in any direct impacts to native habitats or sensitive natural communities. Permanent direct impacts to non-native and invasive vegetation would occur with project implementation.

Special-Status Species

No special-status plant or animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for such species is absent from the proposed project disturbance limits. Attachment D contains tables that identify those special-status plant and animal species known to occur or that potentially occur in the vicinity of the project site, and includes each species’ probability of occurrence within the proposed construction footprint. No special-status species are anticipated to be adversely affected by the project and no mitigation is required.

Consistency with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan and Local Policies

The project site is not located within a sensitive conservation area identified by State, regional, or local plans.

While trees on the project site were previously cut, regrowth from stumps was observed during the field survey. Pursuant to the Municipal Code, “A tree that is determined by a certified arborist to be firewood harvested or stump regrowth shall be removed and replaced with one 15-gallon tree of a species to be determined by the staff.” Tree stumps on the site were inventoried by LSA arborist Stan Spencer, Ph.D. (International Society of Arboriculture [ISA] Certified Arborist WE 9358A) on August 12, 2020. Tree stump locations are shown in Figure 2. Table E (attached) provides species identifications and replacement requirements according to criteria specified in the City’s ordinance. There are no trees on the site that qualify as Heritage, Significant, or Specimen Trees. Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) was found on the site. In California, this species is not an ornamental tree but rather an invasive species classified as a noxious weed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/IPC/encycloweedia/weedinfo/winfo_table-sciname.html). This weed should be eradicated from the site.

Jurisdictional Waters

There are no records of wetlands or potential jurisdictional drainage features existing within the project site, and no potentially jurisdictional drainage features, wetlands, or riparian areas were observed on the project site during the June 2020 survey. The proposed project would not result in direct impacts to any delineated jurisdictional waters on the project site.

RECOMMENDED PRE-CONSTRUCTION AVOIDANCE MEASURES

If vegetation removal, construction, or grading activities are planned to occur within the active nesting bird season (February 15 through September 1), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of such activities. The nesting bird survey shall include the project site and areas adjacent to the site that could potentially be affected by project-related activities such as noise, vibration, increased human activity, and dust. For any active nest(s) identified, the qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer zone around the active nest(s). The appropriate buffer shall be determined by the qualified biologist based on species, location, and the nature of the proposed activities. Project activities shall be avoided within the buffer zone until the nest is deemed no longer active by the qualified biologist.

CONCLUSION

The project area consists entirely of disturbed or developed areas. Based on field observations coupled with the habitat suitability analysis conducted for this assessment, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect any special-status plants, wildlife, natural communities, or other habitats of concern. While the site contains habitat for ground-nesting bird species that are protected under the California Fish and Game Code while nesting, the implementation of the recommended avoidance measures would ensure consistency with applicable resource agency policies and regulations related to biological resources.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Jessica Liew
Biologist

Attachments: A – Figures
B – Representative Site Photos
C – Plant and Animal Species Observed
D – Summary of Special-Interest Species
E – Tree Stump Inventory

ATTACHMENT A

FIGURES

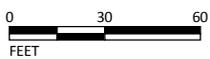


FIGURE 2

LSA

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Project Location |  | Vegetation/Land Cover |
|  | Stump Regrowth |  | Developed |
| | |  | Disturbed/Barren |



SOURCE: Google (2018)

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Slover-Juniper Industrial Building Project
Vegetation and Land Cover

ATTACHMENT B

REPRESENTATIVE SITE PHOTOS



View of existing single-family residential building on the project site, looking east. June 24, 2020.



View of disturbed vegetation, looking east. June 24, 2020.



View of the property, looking south. June 24, 2020.



View of the concrete slab on the project site, looking west. June 24, 2020.

ATTACHMENT C

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED	
Scientific Name	Common Name
EUDICOTS	
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family
<i>Schinus molle</i> (non-native species)	Peruvian pepper tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (non-native species)	Brazilian pepper tree
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Palmer's amaranth
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual bur-sage
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> (non-native species)	Flax-leaved horseweed
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Western sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> (non-native species)	Prickly lettuce
<i>Sonchus</i> spp. (non-native species)	Sow-thistles
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
<i>Brassica nigra</i> (non-native species)	Black mustard
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> (non-native species)	Oriental sisymbrium
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (non-native species)	Japanese honeysuckle
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
<i>Chenopodium album</i> (non-native species)	Lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (non-native species)	Russian-thistle
Convolvulaceae	Morning-glory Family
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (non-native species)	Common morning glory
Fabaceae	Legume Family
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (non-native species)	Black locust
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Malva parviflora</i> (non-native species)	Cheeseweed
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (non-native species)	Gum trees
Simaroubaceae	Simarouba Family
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (non-native species)	Tree of heaven
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Datura stramonium</i> (non-native species)	Jimson weed
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (non-native species)	Puncture vine
MONOCOTS	
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (non-native species)	Bermuda grass

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (non-native species)	Hairy crab grass

Taxonomy and scientific nomenclature generally conform to Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman et al., eds. (2012; The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd edition; University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California).

Common names for each taxa generally conform to the Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS database (<https://plants.usda.gov>).

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

Scientific Name	Common Name
AVES	BIRDS
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> (non-native species)	Eurasian collared-dove
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (non-native species)	House sparrow
Fringillidae	Finches
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe

American Ornithological Society (1998, The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, Seventh Edition, American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.; and supplements; see <http://checklist.aou.org/taxa>).

ATTACHMENT D

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
chaparral sand-verbena	<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in sandy soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes	(January) March–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
singlewhorl burrobrush	<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial shrub found in Chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub.	August–November	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	US: FE CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline soils, within chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.	April–October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Gabriel manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found at ~1500 m; Rocky outcrops, chaparral.	March	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
marsh sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	US: FE CA: CE/S1 CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial stoloniferous herb found in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish).	May–August	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Horn's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in meadows and seeps, playas.	May–October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	US: FE CA: CE/S1 CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub. Habitat types include chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub.	(February) March–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	US: FT CA: CE/S2 CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Habitat types include chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.	March–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Palmer's mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Habitat types include chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitat types include coastal prairie, marshes and swamps (lake margins), valley and foothill grassland.	May–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Habitat types include chaparral, meadows and seeps, pebble (pavement) plain, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest.	May–August	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	April–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb (hemiparasitic) found in Coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps (coastal salt).	May–October (November)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Parry's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb. Habitat types include chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grassland.	April–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
white-bracted spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Habitat types include coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland.	April–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
California sawgrass	<i>Cladium californicum</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in meadows and seeps, marshes, and swamps alkaline or freshwater.	June–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Peirson's spring beauty	<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb found in scree within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest.	(March)May–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Peruvian dodder	<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Annual vine (parasitic) found in marshes and swamps (freshwater).	July–October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
snake cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial stem succulent found within chaparral and coastal scrub.	April–May	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan).	April–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
many-stemmed dudleya	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb, often found in clay soils, within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	US: FE CA: CE CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial herb found in chaparral, and coastal scrub (alluvial fan).	April–September	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Johnston's buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.3	Perennial deciduous shrub found in subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest.	July–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
hot springs fimbristylis	<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs).	July–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Alvin Meadow bedstraw	<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest.	May–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Los Angeles sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	August–October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
mesa horkelia	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial herb found in chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	February–July (September)	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
California satintail	<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitat types include chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (often alkali), riparian scrub.	September–May	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Coulter’s goldfields	<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools.	February–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
lemon lily	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Habitat types include Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	July–August	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Gabriel linanthus	<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Parish’s desert-thorn	<i>Lycium parishii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.3	Perennial shrub found in coastal scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.	March–April	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
Parish's bush-mallow	<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub.	June–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Jokerst's monardella	<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	July–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Pringle's monardella	<i>Monardella pringlei</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Annual herb found in coastal scrub (sandy).	May–June	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
aparejo grass	<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial grass found in coastal sage scrub, creosote bush scrub, and wetlands.	October–March	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
little mousetail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 3.1	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools.	March–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Gambel's water cress	<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	US: FE CA: CT CNPS: 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish).	April–October	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia	<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Annual herb. Habitat types include coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools.	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
short-joint beavertail	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial stem succulent. Habitat types include chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland.	April–June (August)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
woolly mountain-parsley	<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.3	Perennial herb. Habitat types include Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	March–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Brand’s star phacelia	<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.1	Annual herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub.	March–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
white rabbit-tobacco	<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	(July) August–November (December)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Parish’s gooseberry	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1A	Perennial deciduous shrub found in riparian woodland.	February–April	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Sanford’s arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent) found in marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater).	May–October (November)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
black bog-rush	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb found in marshes and swamps (often alkaline).	August–September	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
chaparral ragwort	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	January–April (May)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas.	March–June	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-1: Special-Status Plant Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Flowering Period	Likelihood of Occurrence
prairie wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2B.2	Perennial herb found in cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps.	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
southern jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.3	Perennial herb. Habitat types include chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	(April) May–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitat types include cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic).	July–November (December)	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
grey-leaved violet	<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 1B.2	Perennial herb. Habitat types include meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest.	April–July	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

¹ Project vicinity = project site plus a 3-mile buffer

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Candidate (CCE, CCT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (FP), California Watch List (WL), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA)

CNPS Designations:

- 1B = Rare threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but not elsewhere
- 3 = Not very endangered in California
- 4 = Plants of Limited Distribution – Watch List

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

- US = United States
- CA = California
- CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database
- CNPS = California Native Plant Society
- ft = foot/feet
- US = United States

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
Invertebrates				
Crotch bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	US: – CA: CCE	Nectars on Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable food plants are absent on the project site.
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	US: FE CA: –	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral below about 5,000 feet where food plants (<i>Plantago erecta</i> and/or <i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site. Not within the current known range of species.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	<i>Rhaphiomidas terminates absominalis</i>	US: FE CA: –	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected. While there are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, Delhi series sands are absent on the project site.
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	US: FE CA: –	Vernal pools and similar features in unplowed grassland areas. Pools must contain water continuously for at least 18 days in all but the driest years to allow for reproduction. Known from the Central Valley and adjacent foothill areas, the central coast and south coast ranges, from the transverse ranges near Santa Clarita, from the Santa Rosa Plateau, Skunk Hollow, and the Stowe Road vernal pool west of Hemet in Riverside County, and from northwest San Diego County. May also occur in Orange County. Occurs at up to about 2,300 feet elevation in areas north of Kern County and at up to 5,600 feet elevation in areas to the south.	Absent. No vernal pools or similar features on the project site.
Fish				
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	US: FT CA: –	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Absent. No perennial streams on the project site.
arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams.	Absent. No perennial streams on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
southern steelhead - Southern California	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	US: FE CA: –	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek. Proposed rulemaking 12/19/2000 to extend southern portion of the range to San Mateo.	Absent. No perennial streams on the project site.
Santa Ana speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	US: – CA: SSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock.	Absent. No perennial streams on the project site.
Amphibians				
southern mountain yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	US: FE CA: CE/WL	Ponds, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevation; appears to prefer bodies of water with open margins and gently sloping bottom. Transverse Ranges in southern California from 370 to 2,290 meters (1,200 to 7,500 feet) elevation. Restricted to streams in ponderosa pine, montane hardwood-conifer, and montane riparian habitats.	Absent. No ponds, lakes, or streams on the project site.
western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least three weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the non-desert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	Absent. No ponded water on the project site.
Reptiles				
southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
California glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
orange-throated whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	US: – CA: WL	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
coastal western whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub and sparse grassland. Occurs in valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
southern rubber boa	<i>Charina umbratica</i>	US: – CA: CT	Montane oak or conifer forest near rock outcrops and woody debris, from about 1,500 to 2,400 meters (5,000 to 8,000 feet) elevation. Occurs in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains, with an intergrading population (with northern rubber boa) in the Mount Pinos and Tehachapi Mountain areas.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Often associated with rocks. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral, most often on granite or rocky outcrops in these habitats. Interior Ventura County south.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
red-diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Desert scrub, thornscrub, open chaparral and woodland; occasional in grassland and cultivated areas. Prefers rocky areas and dense vegetation. Morongo Valley in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties to the west and south into Mexico.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent water. Absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks.	Absent. No permanent water on the project site.
coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum)</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	Not Expected. While there is one known occurrence in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
two-striped gartersnake	<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	Absent. No permanent water on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
Birds				
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: WL	Forages in a wide range of habitats, but primarily in forests and woodlands. These include natural areas as well as human-created habitats such as plantations and ornamental trees in urban landscapes. Usually nests in tall trees (20 to 60 feet) in extensive forested areas (generally woodlots of 4 to 8 hectares with canopy closure of greater than 60 percent). Occasionally nests in isolated trees in more open areas.	Low. Site is highly disturbed and isolated from better habitat.
tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	US: – CA: CT	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	US: – CA: WL	Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Bell's sage sparrow	<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i>	US: – CA: WL	Occupies chaparral and coastal sage scrub from west central California to northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	US: – CA: SSC	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Low. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: CT	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with wider breeding range.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	US: FT CA: CE	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
yellow rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits freshwater marshes, as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior of California and as a winter visitor (early October to mid April) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Rare and local breeder in extensive riparian areas of dense willows or (rarely) tamarisk, usually with standing water, in the southwestern U.S. and possibly extreme northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America. Below 6,000 feet elevation.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
California horned lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	US: – CA: WL	Open grasslands and fields, agricultural area, open montane grasslands. This subspecies is resident from northern Baja California northward throughout non-desert areas to Humboldt County, including the San Joaquin Valley and the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada (north to Calaveras County). Prefers bare ground such as plowed or fall-planted fields for nesting, but may also nest in marshy soil. During the breeding season, this is the only subspecies of horned lark in non-desert southern California; however, from September through April or early May, other subspecies visit the area.	Low. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i> (wintering)	US: – CA: WL	Open country; breeds in the Holarctic Region and winters south to the tropics. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to southwestern California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: SSC	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers open habitats with scattered small trees and with fences, utility lines, or other perches. Inhabits open country with short vegetation, pastures, old orchards, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, and open woodlands. Highest density occurs in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats. Occurs only rarely in heavily urbanized areas, but often found in open cropland. Found in open country in much of North America.	Low. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	US: – CA: CT/FP	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal Southern California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Not Expected. While there are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
yellow warbler	<i>Setophaga petechial</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: SSC	Riparian woodland while nesting in the western U.S. and northwestern Baja California; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration. Occurs from western Mexico to northern South America in winter. Migrants are widespread and common. Three subspecies breed in California: morcomi, brewsteri, and sonorana. (Sonoran yellow warbler nests along the Colorado River.)	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	US: FE CA: CE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
Mammals				
western mastiff bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable roosting habitat is absent on the project site. May occasionally forage over project site.
western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwest US, but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and non-native ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases, but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forage over many habitats.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable roosting habitat is absent on the project site. May occasionally forage over project site.
Ppocketed free-tailed bat	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Rare in California, where it is found in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial and possibly Los Angeles Counties. More common in Mexico.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable roosting habitat is absent on the project site. May occasionally forage over project site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges.	Low. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
San Bernardino flying squirrel	<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits a wide variety of woodland habitats primarily consisting of conifers, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and occasionally broad-leaf-deciduous forest. Commonly found in white fir, coulter pine, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, lodgepole pine forests, and ponderosa pine forest. May occur in hardwoods where old or dead trees have numerous woodpecker-type nesting holes. Requires nearby water. Occurs at elevations between 1,200 to 2,560 meters (4,000 to 8,400 feet) in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
San Diego desert woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in desert scrub and coastal sage scrub habitat, especially in association with cactus patches. Builds stick nests around cacti, or on rocky crevices. Occurs along the Pacific slope from San Luis Obispo County to northwest Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	US: FE CA: CCE	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon. In Riverside County, this species occurs along the San Jacinto River east of approximately Sanderson Avenue, and along Bautista Creek. Remnant populations may also occur within Riverside County in Reche Canyon, San Timoteo Canyon, Laborde Canyon, the Jurupa Mountains, and the Santa Ana River Wash north of State Route 60.	Not Expected. While there are known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	US: FE CA: CT	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Erodium</i> . Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction (neither sandy nor too hard). Not found in soils that are highly rocky or sandy, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeast Riverside, and in the Reche Canyon area of Riverside and extreme southern San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.

Table D-2: Special-Status Animal Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Likelihood of Occurrence
southern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Believed to inhabit sandy or gravelly valley floor habitats with friable soils in open and semi-open scrub, including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs, preferring low to moderate shrub cover. More susceptible to small- and large-scale habitat loss and fragmentation than most other rodents, due to its low fecundity, low population density, and large home range size. Arid portions of southwestern California and northwestern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
pallid San Diego pocket mouse	<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands, etc. in desert border areas of Southern California into Mexico.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Primary habitat requirements seem to be sufficient food and friable soils in relatively open uncultivated ground in grasslands, woodlands, and desert. Widely distributed in North America.	Not Expected. There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site.
desert bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis Canadensis nelson</i>	US: – CA: FP	Occurs in open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage; widely distributed from the White Mountains in Mono County to the Chocolate Mountains in Imperial County.	Absent. No rocky, steep areas and site is isolated from suitable habitat.

¹ Project vicinity = project site plus a 3-mile buffer

Status: Federal Endangered (FE), Federal Threatened (FT), Federal Candidate (FC), Federal Proposed (FP, FPE, FPT), Federal Delisted (FD), California Endangered (CE), California Threatened (CT), California Candidate (CCE, CCT), California Species of Special Concern (SSC), California Fully Protected Species (FP), California Watch List (WL), California Special Plant (CSP), California Special Animal (CSA)

Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:

US = United States

CNPS = California Native Plant Society

CA = California

ft = foot/feet

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

US = United States

ATTACHMENT E

TREE STUMP INVENTORY

Table E: Stump Regrowth on the Project Site

Tree/Stump No.	Species	Rating	Trunk Caliper (inches)	Height (feet)	Replacement Tree Requirement (based on rating and trunk caliper)
1	white mulberry (<i>Morus alba</i>)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
2	black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
3	Peruvian pepper (<i>Schinus molle</i>)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
4	African sumac (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
5	Chinese elm (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
6	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
7	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
8	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
9	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
10	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
11	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
12	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
13	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
14	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff

Table E: Stump Regrowth on the Project Site

Tree/Stump No.	Species	Rating	Trunk Caliper (inches)	Height (feet)	Replacement Tree Requirement (based on rating and trunk caliper)
15	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
16	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
17	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
18	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
19	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
20	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
21	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
22	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
23	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
24	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff
25	eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.)	Stump Regrowth	N/A	N/A	1 × 15 gallon; species to be determined by City staff