

August 21, 2015

JN 148205

SARES-REGIS GROUP

Contact: Monica Estevez
18802 Bardeen Avenue
Irvine, California 92612

SUBJECT: Biological Property Evaluation for Sensitive Biological Resources for a Proposed Project Located at 17845 Indian Street Located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

Introduction

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) conducted a habitat assessment for sensitive biological resources for a proposed project located at 17845 Indian Street City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (project site or site). Michael Baker biologists Travis J. McGill and Tom Millington inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the proposed project footprint on August 20, 2015.

The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence of sensitive plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to development. Special attention was given to the suitability of the habitat on-site to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) and other sensitive species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and other electronic databases as sensitive and as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

Project Location

The proposed project site is generally located north of Interstate 15, south of State Route 60, east of Interstate 215, and west of State Route 79 in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (refer to Exhibit 1, *Regional and Local Vicinity*). The proposed project site is depicted on the Perris quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series in Section 31, Township 3 south, Range 3 west. Specifically, the project site is located west of Indian Street and south of Nandina Avenue (refer to Exhibit 2, *Project Site*). The project site is composed of four Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN); 316-210-019, 316-210-020, 316-210-057, and 316-210-077.

Methodology

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment or biological property evaluation of the project site was conducted. The field survey provided information on the existing conditions on the site and its potential to support sensitive biological resources.

Literature Review

Prior to conducting a field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on or within the general vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity, specifically within 2 miles, to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW's CNDDDB Rarefind 5 software, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by the CDFW, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

The Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) Conservation Summary Report Generator was queried to determine if the MSHCP identifies any potential survey requirements for the project site (refer to Attachment B). Additionally, the proposed project site was reviewed against the MSHCP to determine if the site is located within any MSHCP areas including Criteria Cells (core habitat and wildlife movement corridors) and areas proposed for conservation.

Field Investigation

The project site was surveyed by Michael Baker biologist Travis J. McGill and Thomas C. Millington between 0630 and 0800 hours on August 20, 2015. Temperatures during the site visit were in the mid-60s (degrees Fahrenheit) with low cloud cover that began to burn off at the end of the survey.

Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified by walking meandering transects through the project site. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species, were recorded in a standardized field notebook. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, slope, conditions of the plant communities, hydrology, jurisdictional features, and evidence of human use of the site were noted.

The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. Special attention was paid to any sensitive habitats and/or undeveloped, natural areas having a higher potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species.

Existing Site Condition

The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief. The on-site elevation ranges from approximately 1,464 to 1,468 feet above mean sea level. According to the USDA Soil Survey, on-site soils consist of Romona sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Exeter sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

The project site occurs in an area that has been converted from natural habitats into industrial land uses. The project site is bordered by Indian Street to the east, vacant lots to the north and west, and industrial land uses to the south. On-site and surrounding land uses have heavily disturbed, if not completely eliminated, most of the naturally occurring habitats around the project footprint, reducing the suitability of the habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. The project site has been subject to routine maintenance activities.

Vegetation

As a result of routine maintenance and weed abatement activities, undisturbed native plant communities are no longer present within the boundaries of the project site. The site consists of a heavily disturbed, undeveloped field that is dominated by tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*). A small number of ornamental pines (*Pinus* sp.) and Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*) trees are found in the southwestern portion of the project site. The site can be characterized as supporting a disturbed field.

Plant species observed within the project footprint include heliotrope (*Heliotropium* sp.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), horseweed (*Erigeron bonariensis*), london rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), cheese weed (*Malva parviflora*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and pigweed (*Chenopodium californicum*).

Wildlife

The project site provides limited habitat for wildlife species adapted to a high degree of human presence and development. The majority of the wildlife observed during the habitat assessment consisted of avian species. Six (6) avian species were detected which included house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*).

No mammals were detected during the habitat assessment. However, mammalian species expected to occur on the project site are those adapted to continual human presence and development (e.g. California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.)).

The project site provides limited habitat for reptilian species acclimated to human presence and

disturbance. No reptiles were detected during the habitat assessment, however, reptilian species expected to occur include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*).

No fish or amphibians were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment. No hydrogeomorphic features (e.g. creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for fish or amphibian populations were observed on the project site. Therefore, no fish or amphibian species are expected to occur on-site and are presumed absent.

Nesting Birds

No nesting birds or breeding behaviors were observed during the August 20, 2015 field survey. On-site vegetation provides limited nesting opportunities for avian species. However, the project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for ground-nesting avian species (e.g. killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*)). Additionally the ornamental pines and Chinaberry trees located on the southwestern portion of the project site have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species. However, the disturbed nature of the project site and its routine maintenance activities greatly reduces the potential for birds to nest on-site.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Habitat linkages provide connections between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet still inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are features that allow for the dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging of a variety of wildlife species. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

The project site is surrounded by existing development which has removed natural plant communities from the surrounding area. The proposed development will be confined to existing areas that have been heavily disturbed (approximately 19.7-acres). There are no riparian corridors, creeks, or useful patches of stepping stone habitat (natural areas) within or connecting to the project site. The proposed project will not disrupt or have any adverse effects on any migratory corridors or linkages that may occur in the general vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the project site is not located within any MSHCP identified corridor or linkage.

Jurisdictional Areas

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW

regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No jurisdictional drainage features or isolated wetland features that would qualify as “waters of the United States” or “waters of the state” were observed within the proposed project site. This project, therefore, will not require regulatory permits from the aforementioned regulatory agencies.

Sensitive Biological Resources

The CNDDDB and CNPS were queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities in the Perris USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The literature search identified fifteen (15) sensitive plant species and forty-two (42) sensitive wildlife species as having the potential to occur within the Perris USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. No CDFW sensitive habitats were identified as occurring within the Perris quadrangle. These sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur on the project site based on habitat requirements, availability/quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur on-site are presented in Attachment D, *Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources*. Attachment D provides details of the analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site.

Sensitive Plants

According to the CNDDDB and CNPS, fifteen (15) special-status plant species have been recorded in the Perris quadrangles (refer to Attachment D). The RCIP Conservation Summary Report did not identify any potential survey requirements for sensitive plant species for the project site. It should be noted that the project site is heavily disturbed from routine weed abatement activities. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of the CNDDDB, CNPS, or MSHCP listed plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site.

Sensitive Wildlife

According to the CNDDDB, forty-two (42) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Perris quadrangles (refer to Attachment D). The RCIP Conservation Summary Report only identified a burrowing owl survey requirements for the project site. Based on the results of the habitat assessment, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to support Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) foraging and a low potential to support burrowing owl. All other special-status plant and wildlife species are presumed absent.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery

of a species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. The closest designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 10 miles northwest of the site for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*).

Western Riverside County MSHCP

MSHCP Areas

The project site is located within the Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan in an independent cell group of the MSHCP. However, it is not located in a Criteria Cell or conservation area of the MSHCP.

MSHCP Survey Requirements

The RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator summary report identified only identified a burrowing owl survey requirements for the project site.

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is currently listed as a California Species of Special Concern. It is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments with well-drained, level to gently-sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug and Didiuk 1993; Dechant et al. 1999). Burrowing owls are dependent upon the presence of burrowing mammals (such as ground squirrels) whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting (Haug and Didiuk 1993). The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. Where mammal burrows are scarce, burrowing owls have been found occupying man-made cavities, such as buried and non-functioning drain pipes, stand-pipes, and dry culverts. Burrowing mammals may burrow beneath rocks and debris or large, heavy objects such as abandoned cars, concrete blocks, or concrete pads. They also require open vegetation allowing line-of-sight observation of the surrounding habitat to forage as well as watch for predators.

Despite a systematic search of potentially suitable burrows and open habitat throughout the project site, no burrowing owl or sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed during the habitat assessment. The heavy disturbances associated with the disking activities have likely precluded burrowing owls from inhabiting the project site. Due to the lack of burrowing owl sign and suitable burrows, burrowing owl are presumed not to occupy the project site and have a low potential to occur on site. A burrowing owl pre-construction clearance survey is recommended to be conducted within thirty (30) days prior to ground disturbance, in accordance with the MSHCP, to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site.

Jurisdictional Drainages, Riparian/Riverine Habitat, and Vernal Pools

Under MSHCP Section 6.1.2, riparian/riverine areas are defined as areas dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, or emergent mosses and lichens which occur close to or are dependent upon nearby freshwater, or areas with freshwater flowing during all or a portion of the year. Conservation of these areas is intended to protect habitat that is essential to a number of listed, water-dependent amphibians, birds, fish, invertebrates, and plants. If all impacts to riparian/riverine habitat cannot be avoided, a mitigation strategy called a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) must be developed that addresses the replacement of lost functions of habitats in regards to the listed species. This assessment is independent from considerations given to “waters of the U.S.” and “waters of the State” under the CWA and the California Fish and Game Code.

No jurisdictional drainage features or isolated wetland features were observed within the proposed project footprint that would be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW. Additionally, no area that would be considered riparian/riverine habitat under the MSHCP were observed on-site during the habitat assessment.

The MSHCP lists two general classes of soils known to be associated with listed and sensitive plant species; clay soils and Traver-Domino Willow association soils. The specific clay soils known to be associated with listed and sensitive species within the MSHCP plan area include Bosanko, Auld, Altamont, and Porterville series soils, whereas, Traver-Domino Willows association includes saline-alkali soils largely located along floodplain areas of the San Jacinto River and Salt Creek. Without the appropriate soils to create the impermeable restrictive layer, none of the sensitive plant or wildlife species associated with vernal pools can occur on the project site. None of these soils occur on the project site, therefore, sensitive plant and wildlife species associated with vernal pools, including fairy shrimp, are presumed absent from the project site. Additionally, due to the topography, soils, and disturbance within the project site, vernal pool and fairy shrimp habitat is not expected to occur.

Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines

According to the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with new development in proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas (MSHCP, p 6-42). The proposed project is not located in or immediately adjacent to any Criteria Cells or MSHCP Conservation Areas; therefore, indirect project-related impacts to drainage, toxics, lighting, noise, invasive plant species, barriers, and grading/land development will not occur.

Conclusion

No sensitive plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment. It was found that naturally occurring native plant communities are not present on-site and the property has limited potential or support sensitive plant and wildlife species known to occur in the general area.

The heavy degree of disturbance from routine maintenance activities and lack of suitable burrows on-site has likely precluded burrowing owls from inhabiting the project site. Therefore, burrowing owls

are presumed not to occupy the project site.

Surrounding industrial development has isolated the project site from connecting to undisturbed, natural habitats still available in the area. The isolation and disturbance level of the project site limits the site's viability to provide suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources (i.e. sensitive plant and wildlife species, drainage features). As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are anticipated, as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

No nesting birds were observed and, given the heavy level of disturbance, none are expected to occur. However, construction activities should be conducted outside of the avian breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31) to avoid impacts to nesting birds. If construction will occur during the avian breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted seven (7) days prior to ground disturbing activities to ensure no birds are actively nesting on or within 500 feet of the project site.

Please do not hesitate to contact Thomas J. McGill at (909) 974-4907 or tmcgill@mbakerintl.com or Travis J. McGill at (909) 974-4958 or travismcgill@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Vice President
Natural Resources



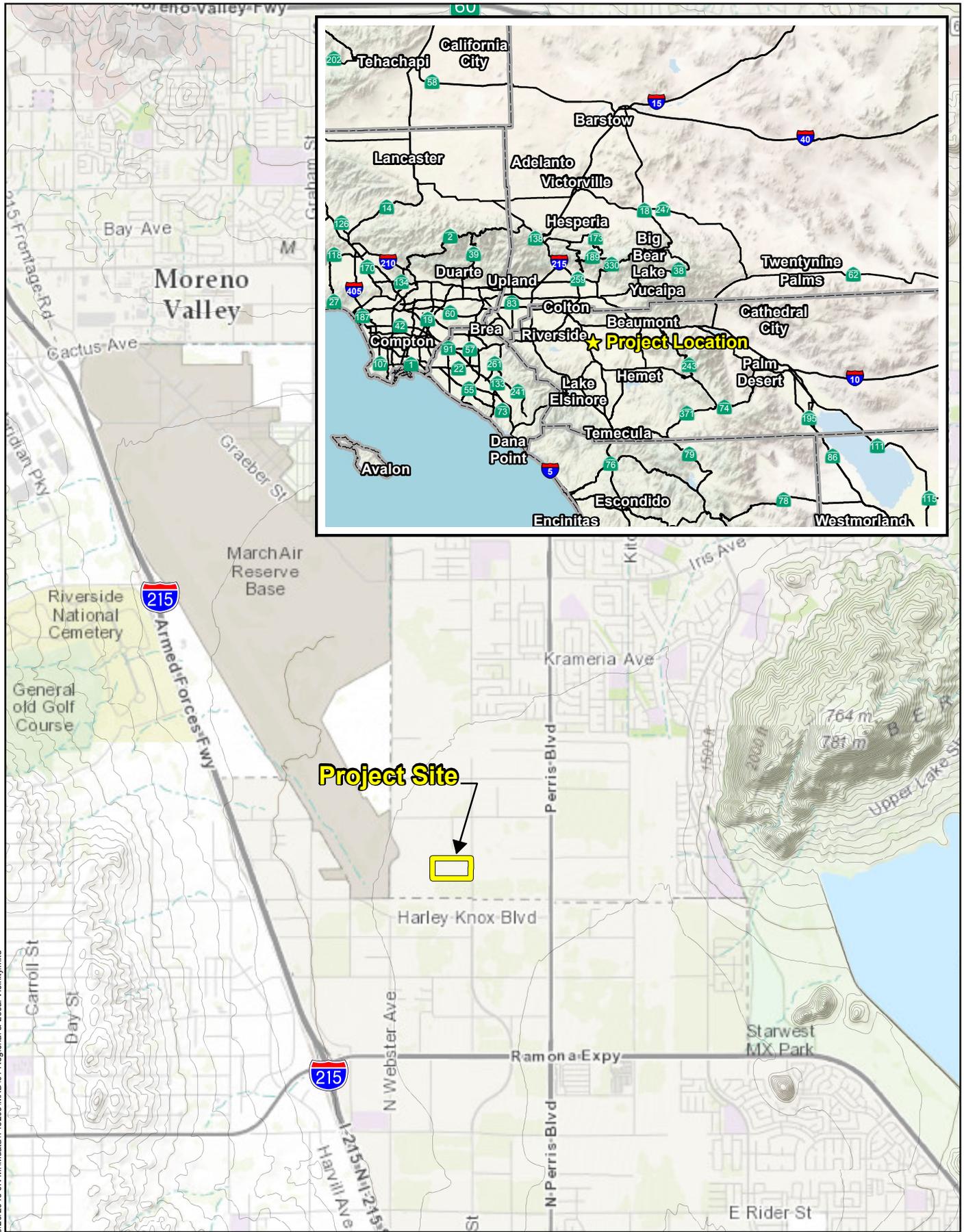
Travis J. McGill
Biologist
Natural Resources

Attachments:

- A. *Project Exhibits*
- B. *Riverside County Integrated Project Conservation Summary Report*
- C. *Site Photographs*
- D. *Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources*

Attachment A

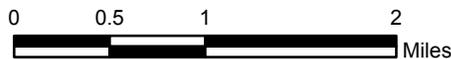
Project Exhibits



8/20/2015 JN.M:\data\148205\MXD\01_Regional & Local Vicinity.mxd

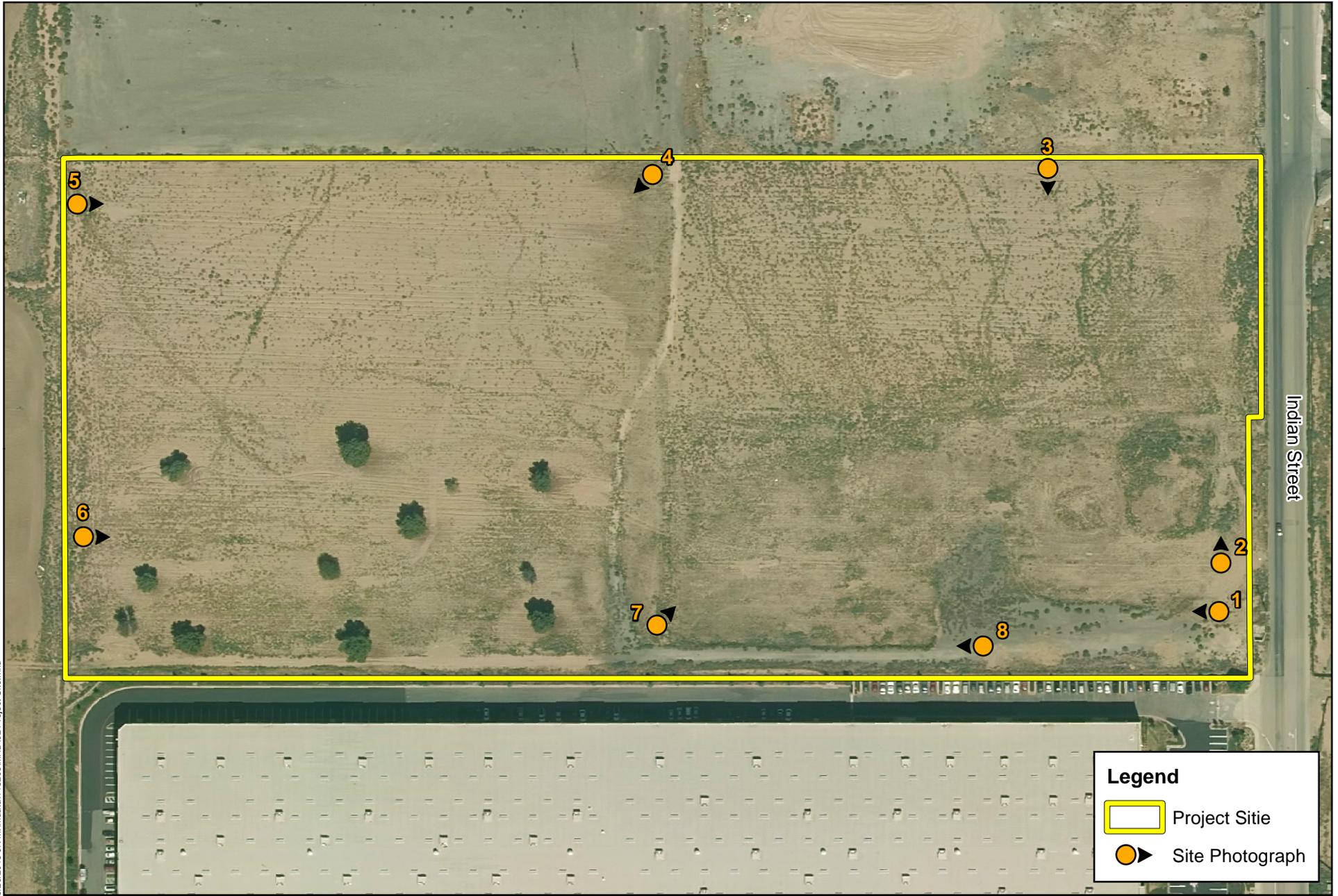
PROJECT LOCATED AT 17845 INDIAN STREET
BIOLOGICAL PROPERTY EVALUATION

Regional and Local Vicinity



Source: ESRI World Topographic Map, ESRI Terrain Map, ESRI Physical Map

8/20/2015 J:\M:\data\148205\MXD\02 Project Site.mxd



Legend

-  Project Site
-  Site Photograph

PROJECT LOCATED AT 17845 INDIAN STREET
BIOLOGICAL PROPERTY EVALUATION

Project Site

Attachment B

Riverside County Integrated Project Conservation Summary Report


 Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency - TLMA

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

APN	Cell	Cell Group	Acres	Area Plan	Sub Unit
316210019	Not A Part	Independent	4.93	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210020	Not A Part	Independent	4.98	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210057	Not A Part	Independent	4.93	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210077	Not A Part	Independent	4.86	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part

HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Habitat assessment shall be required and should address at a minimum potential habitat for the following species:

APN	Amphibia Species	Burrowing Owl	Criteria Area Species	Mammalian Species	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Special Linkage Area
316210019	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210020	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210057	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210077	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl.

If potential habitat for these species is determined to be located on the property, focused surveys may be required during the appropriate season.

Background

The final MSHCP was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2003. The federal and state permits were issued on June 22, 2004 and implementation of the MSHCP began on June 23, 2004.

For more information concerning the MSHCP, contact your local city or the County of Riverside for the unincorporated areas. Additionally, the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), which oversees all the cities and County implementation of the MSHCP, can be reached at:

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
 3403 10th Street, Suite 320
 Riverside, CA 92501

Phone: 951-955-9700

Fax: 951-955-8873

www.wrc-rca.org

[Go Back To Previous Page](#)

[GIS Home Page](#)

[TLMA Home Page](#)

Attachment C

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: From the southwest corner of the project site, looking west.



Photograph 2: Looking north at the eastern boundary of the project site.



Photograph 3: From the northern boundary of the project site looking south.



Photograph 4: Looking southwest at the middle portion of the project site. The ornamental pines and Chinaberry trees are in the background.



Photograph 5: From the western border of the project site looking east.



Photograph 6: Looking east at the ornamental pines located in the southwestern portion of the project site.



Photograph 7: From the southern border of the project site looking northeast.



Photograph 8: From the southeast corner of the project site looking west.

Attachment D

Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	No	Low. The project site provides minimal foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat is found on-site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	Fed: None CA: END/ CSC	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate (freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes [<i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.]), and either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated shrublands on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>), but can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP;WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Inhabits low-elevations coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: None	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	Low. The site supports marginal habitat. Routine disking activities have precluded a population from habituating the site.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Nests in foothills or prairies; on low cliffs, buttes, cut banks, shrubs, trees, or in other elevated structures, natural or human-made. Requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> mountain plover	Fed: None CA: CSC	Population declining and very local; occasionally fairly common. Winter resident from September through March. Found on short grasslands and plowed fields of the Central Valley from Sutter and Yuba cos. southward. Also found in foothill valleys west of San Joaquin Valley, Imperial Valley, plowed fields of Los Angeles and western San Bernardino counties, and along the central Colorado river valley.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	Fed: None CA: None	Ranges from southern California and western Arizona in the United States, southward to Baja California and western Sonora in Mexico. Species often inhabits rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert environments.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> lark sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	A common to fairly common resident in lowlands and foothills throughout much of California. Breeds only locally in southern deserts, but is somewhat more widespread in winter. Frequents sparse valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, open mixed chaparral and similar brushy habitats, and grasslands with scattered trees or shrubs.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	Fed: None CA: CSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. Mostly found in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses moist or dry shrubs, and edges for nesting, cover, and feeding.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: None CA: None	Prefers rocky areas in coastal sage and chaparral within granite or rocky outcrops. Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California from interior Ventura Co. south.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: CSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: END CA: THR	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	Fed: None CA: FP	Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover. Important prey item is the California vole.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: END CA: END	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet (1,800 m).	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, disturbed fields, or similar habitat types. Flocks in groups.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	Fed: None CA: WL	Nest in forested openings, edges, and along rivers across northern North America. Found in open forests, grasslands, and especially coastal areas with flocks of small songbirds or shorebirds.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment. It winters south the Central America.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in broken woodlands, shrublands, and other habitats. Prefers open country with scattered perches for hunting and fairly dense brush for nesting.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	Fed: None CA: None	Common and widespread in California. Found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet, but it is uncommon to rare above 8,000 feet. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Numenius americanus</i> long-billed curlew	Fed: None CA: WL	Feed in open prairies, usually in grassy hollows, or edges of prairie sloughs and ponds. Breed in prairies and grassy, moist meadows, generally near water.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	Fed: None CA: None	Fairly common, yearlong resident in lowlands and foothills through most of California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas, and very common locally in large nesting colonies. Feeds along the margins of lacustrine, large riverine, and fresh and saline emergent habitats and rarely, on kelp beds in marine subtidal habitats. Nests and roosts in dense-foliaged trees and dense emergent wetlands.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Ranges southward from Los Angeles County to the Mexican border, generally west of the desert. Inhabits mesas and valleys along the Pacific slope of the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges in southwestern California and extreme northwestern Baja California, Mexico.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	Fed: None CA: WL	Prefers to feed in fresh emergent wetland, shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands. Nests in dense, fresh emergent wetland.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: CSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Spea hammondii</i> western spadefoot	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: END CA: None	Restricted to deep vernal pools and pools with chemistry and temperature conditions specific to nonmarine and nonriverine waters. Habitat lies within annual grasslands.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: END CA: END	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present. The site does not contain the large sections of riparian forest that this species prefers.
PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found on the coastal side of the southern California mountains in chaparral and coastal sage scrub plant communities in areas of full sun and sandy soils. Found at elevations ranging from 262 to 5,249 feet. Blooming period is from January to September.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Atriplex coronata var. notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Fed: END CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Prefers playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland (mesic) habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 456 to 1,640 feet. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltbrush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitat types include coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playas. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 459 feet. Blooming period is from March to October.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pool habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 6,234 feet. Blooming period is from June to October.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Habitats include coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 32 to 656 feet. Blooming period is from April to October.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	Fed: THR CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Found in clay soils within chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,675. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>California macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Habitats include cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland in clay soils. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 3,937 feet. Blooming period is from March to May.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson’s jewflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers sandy and granitic soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 295 to 7,218 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,100 feet. Blooming period ranges from April to September.	Yes	Present. Species was observed during the 2015 site visit.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in clays soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, and meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,019 feet. Blooming period ranges from April to July.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs on clay soils in coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet. Blooming period is from April to November.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> vernal barley	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.2	Prefers coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter’s goldfields	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Habitats include playas, vernal pools, marshes and swamps. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 4,003 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	Fed: THR CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools, marshes and swamps habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 2,149 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii</i> Wright’s trichocoronis	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Occurs in vernal pool, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamp habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 1,427 feet. Blooming period is from May to September.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present on site.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal
 END- Federal Endangered
 THR- Federal Threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California
 END- California Endangered
 CSC- California Species of Concern
 WL- Watch List
 FP- California Fully Protected

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California Rare Plant Rank
 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
 4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

Threat Ranks
 0.1- Seriously threatened in California
 0.2- Moderately threatened in California
 0.3- Not very threatened in California