Appendix C Biological Resources Assessment; and Biological Screening Memo for Replacement Sites



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July 24, 2019

Kari Cano Kimley-Horn 3880 Lemon Street, Suite 420 Riverside, CA 92501

RE: Biological Resources Assessment and Jurisdictional Delineation Casa Grande EIR- Southeast corner of Sierra Avenue and Casa Grande Avenue City of Fontana, CA

Dear Kari:

Jericho Systems, Inc. (Jericho) is pleased to provide this letter report that details the results of a general Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) that includes habitat suitability assessments for nesting birds, Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) [BUOW], California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) [CAGN], raptors, small mammals such as the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) [SBKR] and Los Angeles Pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) [LAPM] and a Jurisdictional Waters Delineation (JD) for the proposed parcels in the northwest corner of the intersection of Casa Grande Drive and Sierra Avenue in the city of Fontana, CA.

This report is designed to address potential effects of any development to designated Critical Habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Attention was focused sensitive species known to occur locally. This report also addresses resources protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, federal Clean Water Act (CWA) regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) respectively; and Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code (FCG) administered by the CDFW.

SITE LOCATION

The Project site is in northeastern Fontana, in San Bernardino County, approximately 1.3-miles north of the Foothill (SR-210) Freeway and approximately 1.3 miles southeast of the Ontario (I-15) Freeway. Approximately 300 feet to the east is the adjoining City of Rialto. The Project site is a vacant and unimproved rectangular-shaped site on the east side of Sierra Avenue, immediately north of the future westerly projection of West Casa Grande Drive. On the east end of the parcel, an access road exists to service maintenance for existing active power lines.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The site is rectangular shape of vacant and unimproved land on approximately 17-acres (APNs: 0239-151-22, 34 & 40). The site's irregular shape is the result of it being bounded by a Southern California Edison (SCE) high voltage transmission corridor that runs north-south, parallel to, but east of Sierra Avenue, before angling across Sierra Avenue and continuing west. The site and the contiguous properties are undeveloped; however, there is a residential area to the northeast and commercial properties to the south and east.

The surrounding local area sits at the base of the Cajon Pass, where high winds are common meteorological events within the region. The local is characterized as Mediterranean an average annual rainfall of approximately 17 inches. Hydrologically, the Project site is within the Colton Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA 801.44) which comprises a 17,765-acre drainage area within the larger Middle Santa Ana River Watershed (HUC 180702030804). The subject parcel is situated in a developing area of the Inland Valleys ecoregion.

METHODS

As stated above, the objective of this document is to determine whether the Project area supports special status or otherwise sensitive species and/ or their habitat, and to address the potential effects associated with the Proposed project on those resources. The species and habitats addressed in this document are based on database information and field investigation.

Prior to conducting the field study, species and habitat information was gathered from the reports related to the specific project and relevant databases for the *Devore* USGS quadrangle to determine which species and/or habitats would be expected to occur on site. These sources include:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species occurrence GIS overlay;
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC);
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5;
- CNDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS);
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) database;
- Calflora Database;
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey;
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program "My Waters" data layers
- USFWS Designated Critical Habitat Maps

We also reviewed other available technical information on the biological resources of the site, including previous trapping surveys and discussed recent findings with researchers in the field.

Jericho biologist Christian Nordal conducted a general biological resources assessment on July 11, 2019, with an emphasis on special-status species known to occur in the area. Mr. Nordal has advanced degrees and multiple years of experience surveying biological resources within Southern California. Mr. Nordal conducted the systematic and comprehensive survey during calm weather, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. Weather conditions during the survey consisted of clear skies with temperatures ranging from 70 degrees Fahrenheit (° F) to 80° F and no wind.

On July 13, 2019, Jericho ecologist Shay Lawrey performed a site assessment to evaluate the potential to for sensitive birds and small mammals to occur on site, specifically the federally endangered SBKR and

State species of special concern LAPM and federally threatened CAGN. Ms. Lawrey has advanced degrees in biology, is permitted to trap and handle SBKR and has two decades of experience with surveying for sensitive small mammals and birds.

Wildlife species were detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign. In addition to species observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined per known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. The focus of the faunal species surveys was to identify potential habitat for special status wildlife within the project area. Disturbance characteristics and all animal sign encountered on the site are recorded in the results section.

The site was also evaluated for the presence of jurisdictional waters, i.e. waters of the U.S. as regulated by the USACE and RWQCB, and/or streambed and associated riparian habitat as regulated by the CDFW. Evaluation of potential federal jurisdiction followed the regulations set forth in 33CFR part 328 and the USACE guidance documents and evaluation of potential State jurisdiction followed guidance in the Fish and Game Code and A Review of Stream Processes and Forms in Dryland Watersheds (CDFW, 2010).

RESULTS

The database searches identified 32 sensitive species (12 plant, 19 animal, 1 invertebrate) and 3 sensitive habitats within the *Devore* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle (Attachment B: Figure 4 and Figure 5). A full summary of these results is outlined in Attachment A. The database searches indicated the presence of State- and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species in the immediate vicinity of the project site and USFWS-designated Critical Habitat for SBKR on the Project site.

Habitat on site consists of coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral mixed with dense non-native grasses and native annuals and perennials. Native species on site include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), *Lupinus bicolor*, *Phacelia distans, Heterotheca grandiflora, Cryptantha intermedia, Camissoniopsis bistorta,* and *Amsinckia menziesii*. The non-native vegetation present within the project area consists (e.g. red brome *Bromus rubens*, ripgut brome *Bromus diandrus*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*) with redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*) and mustard (*Barssica incana*).

Wildlife species observed or otherwise detected on site during the surveys included: mourning dove, black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), California towhee (*Melozone fusca*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*). Small mammal burrows were found throughout the site.

Due to the dense grass load on the Project site, there is a low potential for occurrence of BUOW. This species is not typically associated with dense habitat structure including dense grasses, such as are the conditions found on site. The Project site however, is potentially suitable for CAGN, SBKR and LAPM.

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (SBKR)

The SBKR is one of several kangaroo rat species in its range. The Dulzura kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys simulans*), the Pacific kangaroo rat (*D. agilis*) and the Stephens kangaroo rat (*D. stephensi*) can occur in areas occupied by the SBKR, but these other species have a wider habitat range.

The habitat of the SBKR is confined to primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. Burrows are dug in loose soil, usually near or beneath shrubs. SBKR, are confined to inland valley scrub communities, and more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams and drainage. Most of these drainages have been historically altered as a result of flood control efforts and the resulting increased use of river resources, including mining, off-road vehicle uses and road and housing development. This increased use of river resources has resulted in a reduction in both the amount and quality of habitat available for the SBKR. The past habitat losses and potential future losses prompted the emergency listing of the SBKR as an endangered species.

In general, the Project site contains the habitat elements typically associated with SBKR, but the understory is choked with non-native grasses. The grass component onsite site makes it less suitable for SBKR, but the site is considered potentially suitable for SBKR. Further, there are several documented occurrences of SBKR in the immediate vicinity of the Project site and Critical Habitat for SBKR is mapped on the Project site. For these reasons' absence cannot be determined without a focused presence/absence survey..

Los Angeles Pocket Mouse (LAPM)

The LAPM is one of two pocket mice found in this area of San Bernardino County. Both the LAPM and the San Diego pocket mouse occupy similar habitats, but the San Diego pocket mouse has a wider range extending south into San Diego County. The habitat of the LAPM is confined to lower elevation grasslands and coast sage scrub habitats, in areas with soils composed of fine sands. The present known distribution of this species extends from Rancho Cucamonga east to Morongo and south to the San Diego County border. LAPM forages in open ground and underneath shrubs. Pocket mice in general dig burrows in loose soil, although this has not been completely documented for this subspecies. The LAPM is listed as a Critical Species of Concern by the CDFW.

The Project site contains marginally suitable habitat for LAPM and there are several documented occurrences of LAPM to the north and south of the Project site. No protocol surveys were conducted as part of this assessment, therefore presence or absence of LAPM was not determined, only their potential to occur. Potential of occurrence for LAPM is moderate. Presence or absence of LAPM cannot be presumed without a focused presence/absence survey.

California gnatcatcher(CAGN)

CAGN is a federally listed Threatened Species year-round residents of the CSS vegetative community in southern California. It is a small thrush-like songbird approximately 4 to 5 inches in length with dark, blue-gray plumage above and gray-white plumage below. Nest building begins during the second or third week of March. The range and distribution of the CAGN is closely aligned with coastal scrub vegetation. This vegetation is typified by low 3 feet, shrub and sub-shrub species that are often drought deciduous. The coastal scrub plant communities that overlap the range of the gnatcatcher include Venturan, Diegan, and Riversidean coastal sage scrub communities, and Martirian and Vizcainan coastal succulent scrub communities. The density of CAGN is highest in high-quality habitat and decreased as habitat quality decreased.

As late as the mid-1940s the CAGN was considered locally common and by the mid-1960s, a noticeable decline had begun. The CAGN was listed as Threatened in 1992. According to the "Final Critical Habitat mapping Unit #12" for San Bernardino County, this site is not located within designated critical habitat for the CAGN.

The site contains habitat potentially suitable for CAGN and absence cannot be determined without survey.

Burrowing owl (BUOW)

BUOW are known to occur locally within suitable habitat areas. BUOW is a ground-dwelling owl typically found in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. The BUOW depends on the presence of mammal burrows, i.e. ground squirrel burrows to provide shelter from predators, inclement weather and to provide a nesting place. They are also known to make use of human-created structures, such as cement culverts and pipes, for burrows. They feed primarily on insects but will also take small rodents, birds, and reptiles. They are active during the day and night, generally observed in the early morning hours or at twilight. The breeding season for BUOW is February 1 through August 31. The BUOW is not listed under the State or Federal Endangered Species Act but is considered both a State and federal SSC. The BUOW is a protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5).

Per the definition provided in the 2012 CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, "Burrowing owl habitat generally includes, but is not limited to, short or sparse vegetation (at least at some time of year), presence of burrows, burrow surrogates or presence of fossorial mammal dens, well-drained soils, and abundant and available prey." Therefore, the project site and immediate vicinity does not contain suitable habitat for this species for the following reasons:

- Vegetation is not sparse or low to the ground
- Burrows on site are small mammal burrows that are not of the appropriate size shape or aspect for BUOW. No ground squirrel burrows were present.
- Presence of predators (coyote)

No evidence of BUOW was found in the survey area. No burrows of appropriate shape size or aspect for BUOW or BUOW pellets, feathers or whitewash were found on site. No BUOW individuals were observed. Therefore, BUOW are considered absent from the site at the time of surveys.

Nesting Birds and Raptors

The site is suitable for use by raptors for foraging purposes. The project site and immediate surrounding areas do contain habitat suitable for nesting birds in general, including the shrubs on site.

Nesting birds are protected under the MBTA which provides protection for nesting birds that are both residents and migrants whether they are considered sensitive by resource agencies. The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). The direct injury or death of a migratory bird, due to construction activities or other construction-related disturbance that causes nest abandonment, nestling abandonment, or forced fledging would be considered take under federal law. The USFWS, in coordination with the CDFW administers the MBTA. CDFW's authoritative nexus to MBTA is provided in FGC Sections 3503.5 which protects all birds of prey and their nests and FGC Section 3800 which protects all non-game birds that occur naturally in the State.

Jurisdiction Waters

There are no drainages on site. No aspect of the site presents any evidence of jurisdictional waters. None of the following indicators are present on site: riparian vegetation, facultative, facultative wet or obligate wet vegetation, harrow marks, sand bars shaped by water, racking, rilling, destruction of vegetation, defined bed and bank, distinct line between vegetation types, clear natural scour line, meander bars, mud cracks, staining, silt deposits, litter- organic debris. No jurisdictional waters occur on site.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BUOW

There is very low potential for BUOW due to the lack of suitable habitat. Further investigation is not recommended or warranted.

CAGN

Habitat conditions on site are potentially suitable for CAGN. Here presence or absence cannot determine without focused survey. Prior to ground disturbing activities, focused protocol surveys for CAGN shall be conducted for by a qualified biologist presence/absence.

Surveys for CAGN will follow USFWS protocol by permitted biologists. The protocol should be followed for all surveys unless otherwise authorized by the USFWS writing. The permittee shall notify the USFWS in writing, at least ten (10) working days prior to the anticipated start date of survey work and receive approval prior to beginning work. The permittee shall provide a report to the USFWS within 45 days following the field surveys.

For breeding season:

From March 15 through June 30, a minimum of six (6) surveys shall be conducted at least one week apart. The protocol for the breeding season was designed to provide a 95% confidence level of detecting CAGN at a site when they are present.

For nonbreeding season:

From July 1 through March 14, a minimum of nine (9) surveys shall be conducted at least two weeks apart. Prevailing site conditions and professional judgment must be applied to determine appropriate survey rates and acreage covered per day. These factors may dictate that the maximum daily coverage specified below is not prudent under certain conditions. No more than 80 acres (32 ha) shall be surveyed per biologist per day.

SBKR/LAPM

The Project site is mapped in Critical Habitat for SBKR and several occurrences of SBKR are documented in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. Habitat conditions on site are marginal but suitable for SBKR. Presence or absence can only be by focused survey.

Habitat conditions on site are also potentially suitable for LAPM and presence or absence cannot determine without focused survey.

Prior to ground disturbing activities, focused small mammal surveys shall be conducted for by a qualified biologist.

Surveys for SBKR/LAPM will follow USFWS protocol for live mammal trapping by permitted biologists. Live trapping will be conducted over five (5) consecutive nights if no target species are captured. Trapping shall be terminated if a target species is trapped prior to the fifth night. Trapping will be conducted under mild weather conditions, with a minimum temperatures greater than 50° Fahrenheit and atmospheric conditions relatively dry, and calm. Trapping shall not be conducted in extended periods of wind, rain or fog that may jeopardize the lives of the target species. Following the survey, the biologist shall submit all a report and associated information required by their USFWS federal Section 10(a) permit.

If none of these species are found during surveys, no further action would be required.

However, if LAPM, SBKR and/or CAGN are found during these surveys, the following mitigation would apply according to the federal Endangered Species Act, California Fish and Game Code and City of Fontana's North Fontana Conservation Program requirements:

Both the CAGN and SBKR are federally listed species and incidental take permits would be required from the USFWS. Occupied portions of the site would not be able to be developed until the appropriate "take" authority is acquired from the USFWS. According to the North Fontana Conservation Program, areas occupied by either SBKR or CAGN, shall be mitigated at a 5:1 ratio (i.e., an applicant will pay five times the per acre mitigation fee for developing the project site or portion of the property). At this time, costs per acre for occupied habitat have not been determined. The determined fee however, for suitable habitat is \$6,210.00 per acre. Therefore, \$6,210.00 per acre would be the benchmark costs per/acre to mitigate for GAGN and/or SBKR.

LAPM is a State Species of Special Concern and coordination with the CDFW would be required to determine the mitigation ratios under their jurisdictions. At a minimum, occupied habitat for LAPM would be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio in accordance with the fee structure set forth in the North Fontana Conservation Program.

Nesting Birds

The vegetation on site does have a potential to support nesting birds and foraging raptors such as redtailed hawks. Therefore, to reduce the potential impacts to nesting birds, the following is recommended:

Bird nesting season generally extends from February 1 through September 15 in southern California and specifically, April 15 through August 31 for migratory passerine birds. To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist will conduct pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys (NBS) prior to project-related disturbance to nestable vegetation to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action will be required.

If an active nest is found, the biologist will set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which will be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage and expected types, intensity and duration of disturbance. The nests and buffer zones shall be field checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no-work buffer zone shall be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity shall commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-915-5900 should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Shay July 1

Shay Lawrey, President Ecologist/Regulatory Specialist

Attachments:

Attachment A – Table of Documented Occurrences Attachment B – Figures Attachment C – Site Photos

ATTACHMENT A – TABLE OF DOCUMENTED OCCURRENCES

Attachment A – Table of Database Queries (CNDDB, IPAC, CNPSEI)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	singlewhorl			habitat unsuitable for this species.
Ambrosia monogyra	burrowbrush	Endangered/none	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Sandy washes with terraces, quiet	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Endangered/Endangered	pools free from predators	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	southern California		Coastal sand dunes, sandy washes,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Anniella stebbinsi	legless lizard	none/none	alluvial fans	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Arizona elegans	California glossy		Arid scrub, rocky washes,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
occidentalis	snake	none/none	grasslands, chaparral	Potential to occur is low.
			Sagebrush flats, alkaline flats with	The shrub component on site is potentially
			saltbush, semi-arid shrublands in	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Artemisiospiza belli	Bell's sage sparrow	none/none	the lowlands	is moderate.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Open areas with little vegetation	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	none/none	and existing burrows	Potential to occur is low
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	San Gabriel slender		Rock piles/outcroppings near	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Batrachoseps gabrieli	salamander	none/none	water	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Grasslands and shrublands with	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	none/none	abandoned small mammal burrows	Potential to occur is low.
			Chaparral, Cismontane woodland,	
			Coastal scrub, Lower montane	
			coniferous forest, Valley and	The shrub component on site is potentially
	Plummer's mariposa		foothill grassland in granite/rocky	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Calochortus plummerae	lily	none/none	soils	is moderate.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			chaparral, grasslands, scrub forests	
			and deserts; rarely found in cities.	
			Requires low growing vegetation	The shrub component on site is potentially
	northwestern San		or rocky outcroppings and sandy	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Chaetodipus fallax	Diego pocket mouse	none/none	soil for burrows.	is moderate.
				The shrub component on site is potentially
Chaetodipus fallax	pallid San Diego		Low-growing vegetation with	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
pallidus	pocket mouse	none/none	rocky outcroppings and sandy soil	is moderate.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Chaparral, cismontane woodland,	of non-native grasses which, renders the
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var.			coastal scrub, valley foothill	habitat unsuitable for this species.
parryi	Parry's spineflower	none/none	grassland	Potential to occur is low.
· · ·				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Coastal scrub (alluvial fans),	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Chorizanthe xanti var.	white-bracted		Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon	habitat unsuitable for this species.
leucotheca	spineflower	none/none	and juniper woodland	Potential to occur is low.
			× *	The shrub component on site is potentially
Dipodomys merriami	San Bernardino	Endangered/	Alluvial fan chaparral and sage	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
parvus	kangaroo rat	none	scrub with sandy loam substrates.	is moderate.
•				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	slender-horned	Endangered/	Chaparral, cismontane woodland,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Dodecahema leptoceras	spineflower	Endangered	coastal scrub (alluvial fan)	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Empidonax traillii	Southwestern Willow		Riparian woodland with multiple	habitat unsuitable for this species.
extimus	Flycatcher	Endangered/Endangered	canopy layers	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Eriastrum densifolium	Santa Ana River		Chaparral, Coastal scrub (alluvial	habitat unsuitable for this species.
ssp. sanctorum	woollystar	Endangered/Endangered	fan)	Potential to occur is low.
				This species does not occur in San
			Arid, remote areas in mountains	Bernardino County. The Project site is
Gymnohyps			with large, old growth trees for	outside of the species range. Occurrence
californianus	California condor	Endangered/Endangered	nesting	potential is none.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Sandy or gravelly soils in	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Horkelia cuneata var.			chaparral, coastal scrub, or	habitat unsuitable for this species.
puberula	mesa horkelia	none/none	cismontane woodland	Potential to occur is low.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Lepus californicus	San Diego black-		Variety of habitats with mixed	Habitat on site is suitable. Species has
bennettii	tailed jackrabbit	none/none	grasses and shrub	potential to occur is high
			Lower montane coniferous forest,	Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Meadows and seeps, Riparian	of non-native grasses which, renders the
			forest, Upper montane coniferous	habitat unsuitable for this species.
lilium parryi	lemon lily	none/none	forest	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
				habitat unsuitable for this species.
Lycium parishii	Parish's desert-thorn	none/none	Creosote bush scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
				habitat unsuitable for this species.
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	none/none	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Semi-arid habitats, roosting in	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Nyctinomops	pocketed free-tailed		mines, tunnels, caves, and rock	habitat unsuitable for this species.
femorosaccus	bat	none/none	crevices	Potential to occur is low.
			Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland,	
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var.			Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon	Habitat on site is primarily invasive
brachyclada	short-joint beavertail	none/none	and juniper woodland	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
				The shrub component and soils on site are
Perognathus	Los Angeles pocket			potentially suitable for this species.
longimembris brevinasus	mouse	none/none	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral	Potential to occur is moderate.
			Open areas of sandy soil and low	
			vegetation in valleys, foothills,	Habitat on site is primarily invasive
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	none/none	and semiarid mountains	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
				The shrub component and on site is
	coastal California			potentially suitable for this species.
Polioptila californica	gnatcatcher	Threatened/none	Sage scrub	Potential to occur is moderate.
-	southern mountain			No habitat on site for this species.
Rana muscosa	yellow-legged frog	Endangered/Endangered	Rocky, high altitude streams	Potential to occur is none.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp.	Santa Ana speckled			No habitat on site for this species.
3	dace	none/none	Variety of aquatic habitats	Potential to occur is none.
	Riversidian Alluvial	,		
	Fan Sage Scrub	none/none		Present
	Southern Riparian			
	Forest	none/none		Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
	Southern Sycamore			
	Alder Riparian			
	Woodland	none/none		Absent
Streptanthus	Laguna Mountains			Habitat on site is primarily invasive
bernardinus	jewelflower	none/none	Coniferous forest and chaparral	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
			Riparian scrub and riparian	No habitat on site for this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered/Endangered	woodland	Potential to occur is none.

ATTACHMENT B FIGURES















ATTACHMENT C SITE PHOTOS







Photo 4. View into the site from the northeast corner of the parcel. Photo shows buckwheat, mixed grasses, and chamise habitat.

Attachment A – Table of Database Queries (CNDDB, IPAC, CNPSEI)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	singlewhorl			habitat unsuitable for this species.
Ambrosia monogyra	burrowbrush	Endangered/none	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Sandy washes with terraces, quiet	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Endangered/Endangered	pools free from predators	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	southern California		Coastal sand dunes, sandy washes,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Anniella stebbinsi	legless lizard	none/none	alluvial fans	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Arizona elegans	California glossy		Arid scrub, rocky washes,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
occidentalis	snake	none/none	grasslands, chaparral	Potential to occur is low.
			Sagebrush flats, alkaline flats with	The shrub component on site is potentially
			saltbush, semi-arid shrublands in	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Artemisiospiza belli	Bell's sage sparrow	none/none	the lowlands	is moderate.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Open areas with little vegetation	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	none/none	and existing burrows	Potential to occur is low
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	San Gabriel slender		Rock piles/outcroppings near	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Batrachoseps gabrieli	salamander	none/none	water	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
			Grasslands and shrublands with	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	none/none	abandoned small mammal burrows	Potential to occur is low.
			Chaparral, Cismontane woodland,	
			Coastal scrub, Lower montane	
			coniferous forest, Valley and	The shrub component on site is potentially
	Plummer's mariposa		foothill grassland in granite/rocky	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Calochortus plummerae	lily	none/none	soils	is moderate.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			chaparral, grasslands, scrub forests	
			and deserts; rarely found in cities.	
			Requires low growing vegetation	The shrub component on site is potentially
	northwestern San		or rocky outcroppings and sandy	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
Chaetodipus fallax	Diego pocket mouse	none/none	soil for burrows.	is moderate.
				The shrub component on site is potentially
Chaetodipus fallax	pallid San Diego		Low-growing vegetation with	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
pallidus	pocket mouse	none/none	rocky outcroppings and sandy soil	is moderate.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Chaparral, cismontane woodland,	of non-native grasses which, renders the
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var.			coastal scrub, valley foothill	habitat unsuitable for this species.
parryi	Parry's spineflower	none/none	grassland	Potential to occur is low.
· · ·				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Coastal scrub (alluvial fans),	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Chorizanthe xanti var.	white-bracted		Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon	habitat unsuitable for this species.
leucotheca	spineflower	none/none	and juniper woodland	Potential to occur is low.
			× *	The shrub component on site is potentially
Dipodomys merriami	San Bernardino	Endangered/	Alluvial fan chaparral and sage	suitable for this species. Potential to occur
parvus	kangaroo rat	none	scrub with sandy loam substrates.	is moderate.
•				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
	slender-horned	Endangered/	Chaparral, cismontane woodland,	habitat unsuitable for this species.
Dodecahema leptoceras	spineflower	Endangered	coastal scrub (alluvial fan)	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Empidonax traillii	Southwestern Willow		Riparian woodland with multiple	habitat unsuitable for this species.
extimus	Flycatcher	Endangered/Endangered	canopy layers	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
Eriastrum densifolium	Santa Ana River		Chaparral, Coastal scrub (alluvial	habitat unsuitable for this species.
ssp. sanctorum	woollystar	Endangered/Endangered	fan)	Potential to occur is low.
				This species does not occur in San
			Arid, remote areas in mountains	Bernardino County. The Project site is
Gymnohyps			with large, old growth trees for	outside of the species range. Occurrence
californianus	California condor	Endangered/Endangered	nesting	potential is none.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Sandy or gravelly soils in	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Horkelia cuneata var.			chaparral, coastal scrub, or	habitat unsuitable for this species.
puberula	mesa horkelia	none/none	cismontane woodland	Potential to occur is low.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Lepus californicus	San Diego black-		Variety of habitats with mixed	Habitat on site is suitable. Species has
bennettii	tailed jackrabbit	none/none	grasses and shrub	potential to occur is high
			Lower montane coniferous forest,	Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Meadows and seeps, Riparian	of non-native grasses which, renders the
			forest, Upper montane coniferous	habitat unsuitable for this species.
lilium parryi	lemon lily	none/none	forest	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
				habitat unsuitable for this species.
Lycium parishii	Parish's desert-thorn	none/none	Creosote bush scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
				of non-native grasses which, renders the
				habitat unsuitable for this species.
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	none/none	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub	Potential to occur is low.
				Habitat on site includes a very dense layer
			Semi-arid habitats, roosting in	of non-native grasses which, renders the
Nyctinomops	pocketed free-tailed		mines, tunnels, caves, and rock	habitat unsuitable for this species.
femorosaccus	bat	none/none	crevices	Potential to occur is low.
			Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland,	
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var.			Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon	Habitat on site is primarily invasive
brachyclada	short-joint beavertail	none/none	and juniper woodland	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
				The shrub component and soils on site are
Perognathus	Los Angeles pocket			potentially suitable for this species.
longimembris brevinasus	mouse	none/none	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral	Potential to occur is moderate.
			Open areas of sandy soil and low	
			vegetation in valleys, foothills,	Habitat on site is primarily invasive
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	none/none	and semiarid mountains	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
				The shrub component and on site is
	coastal California			potentially suitable for this species.
Polioptila californica	gnatcatcher	Threatened/none	Sage scrub	Potential to occur is moderate.
_	southern mountain			No habitat on site for this species.
Rana muscosa	yellow-legged frog	Endangered/Endangered	Rocky, high altitude streams	Potential to occur is none.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp.	Santa Ana speckled			No habitat on site for this species.
3	dace	none/none	Variety of aquatic habitats	Potential to occur is none.
	Riversidian Alluvial	,		
	Fan Sage Scrub	none/none		Present
	Southern Riparian			
	Forest	none/none		Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Ranking	Habitat	Potential to Occur
	Southern Sycamore			
	Alder Riparian			
	Woodland	none/none		Absent
Streptanthus	Laguna Mountains			Habitat on site is primarily invasive
bernardinus	jewelflower	none/none	Coniferous forest and chaparral	grasses. Potential to occur is low.
			Riparian scrub and riparian	No habitat on site for this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered/Endangered	woodland	Potential to occur is none.



February 27, 2020

Kari Cano Kimley-Horn 3880 Lemon Street, Suite 420 Riverside, CA 92501

RE: Biological Screening Memo Sierra/Casa Grande Replacement Sites Fontana, CA

Dear Ms. Cano,

Jericho Systems, Inc. (Jericho) is pleased to provide this Screening Memo for the Sierra/Casa Grande Replacement Sites (Project) located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. This memo provides the results of our literature review and general biological resources assessment (BRA) and Jurisdictional Waters Delineation (JD) of the Project sites.

This report is designed to address potential effects of the proposed Project to designated Critical Habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Attention was focused on sensitive biological resources known to occur locally (within a 3-mile radius of the Project area boundaries). This report also addresses resources protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

PROJECT LOCATION

Site 1 - NE of Palmetto Avenue and Valencia Avenue

This project site encompasses approximately 3.5 acres of various parcels within northeast corner of Palmetto Avenue and Valencia Avenue, just south of Arrow Boulevard (south of Foothill Boulevard). This group of four parcels includes Assessor's parcel numbers (APNs) 0192-221-32 (0.8 ac), 0192-221-44 (0.8 ac), 0192-221-06 (0.99 ac) and 0192-221-06 (0.99 ac). Most of the parcels are primarily developed as rural residential or rural industrial, except for 0192-221-32 which is fully developed as a church. The Project site is generally located south of State Route 210, east of Interstate 15 and south of Foothill boulevard in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County California. It is bordered by Valencia Avenue to the south, Palmetto Avenue to the west and small businesses along Arrow Boulevard to the north and east. The Project site is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana* 7.5-minute topographic map series, within the southeast one-quarter of Section 08, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Bernardino, State of California Figures 1a-3a)

Site 2 - NW of Malaga Street and Mango Avenue

This site encompasses Approximately 5.6 acres of various parcels along the north side of Malaga Avenue, immediately west of Mango Avenue, approximately 0.3 mile north of Foothill Boulevard. This group of 14 parcels includes Assessor's parcel numbers (APNs): 0190-181-09 through 0190-181-14 (six parcels); 0190-181-23 through 0190-181-29 (seven parcels); and 0190-181-16. These sites are mainly developed as rural residential. The site is bordered by single family homes to the north on Fairfax Street, Mango Avenue to the east, Malaga Street to the south and an undeveloped parcel to the west. The Project site is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana* 7.5-minute topographic map series within the southwest one-quarter of Section 05, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Bernardino, State of California (Figures 1b-3b).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City is processing an application for the development of the above-referenced sites as regional mixed use and warehouse/distribution. The final project will occur on one of two areas. The areas have been identified as groups of parcels, known as Site 1 and Site 2. All of the parcels within each of the site groups and their surroundings are mostly developed with rural residential and/or light industrial uses (such as wrecking yards).

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES AND HABITAT

As stated above, the objective of this document is to determine whether Site 1 and/or Site 2 support special status or otherwise sensitive species and/ or their habitat, and to address the potential effects associated with the Proposed project on those resources. The species and habitats addressed in this document are based on database information and field investigation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field survey, a literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity both sites. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the following for the *Fontana* USGS quadrangle:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species occurrence GIS overlay;
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC);
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5);
- CNDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS);
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) database;
- Calflora Database;
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey;
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program "My Waters" data layers

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring within the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of those species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDB database

was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the occurrence records and determine the distance from the project site (Figure 4a and 4b).

DATABASE RESULTS

According to the database queries, 32 sensitive species been documented to occur in the *Fontana* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle. Of the 32 sensitive species identified, 12 are State and/or federally listed as threatened, endangered, candidate endangered. Table 1 located in the back of the document represents a compiled list of results from IPaC, CNDDB and CNPS databases of listed species which have been documented within this quad and provides a potential to occur assessment based on the field investigation of the Project area and surveyor's knowledge of the species and local ecology (See attached database results)

CRITICAL HABITAT

The Project area is not located within or directly adjacent to any designated Critical Habitat.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

On February 21, 2020, Jericho Principle Ecologist, Shay Lawrey conducted a field survey of booth sites with focus on potential habitat for listed species, sensitive species and migratory birds. Ms. Lawrey is a qualified biologist with advanced degrees in Biology and 25 years of experience surveying for the sensitive species known to in California. Ms. Lawrey surveyed the Project site on a calm weather, overcast day, during peak animal activity, between 9:30 a.m. and 11:30 am.

General wildlife species were detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs. In addition to species observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined according to known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. Mr. Lawrey assessed each site for habitat type structure, species composition/association, condition and human disturbances. The main focus of the survey was to identify sensitive species and habitat including jurisdictional waters and to evaluate the potential for sensitive species to occur within the either site and the surrounding vicinity.

EXISTING CONDITION – AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Prior development activities on both sites have altered the environment such that native plants have been completely removed. The climate here is arid.

Site 1 - NE of Palmetto Avenue and Valencia Avenue

Site 1 is an existing rural residential community that consists of ornamental vegetation (shrubs, trees and potted plants), and a few open areas consisting of non-native grasses and ruderal vegetation. This site is an active residential community with many dogs and cats. There is no natural, native habitat on this site or in the surrounding area. There are no areas that could potentially support listed-species, or any sensitive species known to occur locally. No sensitive species or listed species were observed during survey and none are expected to occur. No aquatic resources occur on site and as a result there are no fisheries issues to address. No drainages or indications of wetlands, hydric soils, naturally occurring indicator plant species were observed during the field survey nor are any expected to occur.

Site 2 - NW of Malaga Street and Mango Avenue

Site 2 is also an existing rural residential community that consists of ornamental vegetation (shrubs, trees and potted plants), and a few open areas consisting of non-native grasses and ruderal vegetation. This site is an active residential community with many dogs and cats. There is no natural, native habitat on this site or in the surrounding area. There are no areas that could potentially support listed-species, or any sensitive species known to occur locally. No sensitive species or listed species were observed during survey and none are expected to occur. No aquatic resources occur on site and as a result there are no fisheries issues to address. No drainages or indications of wetlands, hydric soils, naturally occurring indicator plant species were observed during the field survey nor are any expected to occur.

EFFECTS ANALYSIS

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The USFWS administers the federal ESA of 1973. The ESA provides a legal mechanism for listing species as either threatened or endangered, and a process of protection for those species listed. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct. "Take" can include adverse modification of habitats used by a threatened or endangered species during any portion of its life history. Under the regulations of the ESA, the USFWS may authorize "take" when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act. Take authorization can be obtained under Section 7 or Section 10 of the act.

No suitable habitat for any federally listed species exists within or adjacent to the Project area. No adverse Project-related direct or indirect impacts will not result to federally protected species.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

The CDFW administers the State CESA. The State of California considers an endangered species one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species soon, in the absence of special protection or management. And a rare species is one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Rare species applies to California native plants. Further, all raptors and their nests are protected under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code (FGC). Species of Special Concern (SSC) is an informal designation used by CDFW for some declining wildlife species that are not proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. This designation does not provide legal protection but signifies that these species are recognized as sensitive by CDFW.

No suitable habitat for State-listed species exists within or adjacent to the Project area. No adverse Project-related direct or indirect impacts will not result to State protected species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C 703-711) provides protection for nesting birds that are both residents and migrants whether or not they are considered sensitive by resource agencies. The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by

implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). The direct injury or death of a migratory bird, due to construction activities or other construction-related disturbance that causes nest abandonment, nestling abandonment, or forced fledging would be considered take under federal law. The USFWS, in coordination with the CDFW administers the MBTA. CDFW's authoritative nexus to MBTA is provided in FGC Sections 3503.5 which protects all birds of prey and their nests and FGC Section 3800 which protects all non-game birds that occur naturally in the State.

Both sites contain ornamental vegetation that provides suitable nesting opportunities for birds in general. As discussed, most birds are protected by the MBTA. Impacts to all bird species (common and special status) can be avoided by conducting work outside of the nesting season, which is generally January/February to August/September. However, if all work cannot be conducted outside of nesting season, preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys are recommended prior to the commencement of any Project activities that may will result in vegetation disturbances within the nesting season (February to September).

CONCLUSION

The proposed Project will not adversely affect Critical Habitat as none exists within the either site. Further, the Project will not impact federal or state listed species either directly or indirectly. No habitat capable of supporting listed or sensitive species exist on either site. There will be no affect to listed species or to species considered sensitive.

Thank you for asking us to assist you with this project. If you have any questions or need any clarifications, contact me at (909) 915-5900 or at shay@jericho-systems.com.

Sincerely,

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Shay Lawrey, President Ecologist/Regulatory Specialist

Attachments: Site Photos Figures Table 1 Species Occurrence Potential Database Search Results



















		Set and the set of the	Micalle (/St G Mountain View/Ave Whatley/AN ^e Me lon Ave Pera Ct W/Ba	Legend Site 2 Location
-Jan	akson Dr - Montgomery Ave		Montgomeny/NVP Posety/PI	skson Dr-
lotay/wo	-IS ucual Bearder/Ave Madrona Ave	Raymond Ave Rar	Holguin Ct Ramo Holguin Ct Holguin Ct Miller/A	re Dr na Ave Ne Miller/Ave
Fairview Aalaga Ave Read O Aarbee: Ave	Ave ave	Fairfax/Dr-®	Faintax-St Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St- Po-tin- Reed-St-	irfax:St aw:Rd Malaga:Ct McWethy:Dr Reed:St
	Vine st -	Paino St		o St Foothill Elvd
Date: 2/28/2020	vy/Ave Upland/Ave	Charitty Ave	Lvy/AYe Upland/Ave g Seville/Ave	Seville Ct
0 0.1 0.2	0.4	0.6 0.8 Miles	ring Stand From Layer Credits: E Imagery Date: 8/6/2017 Service Layer Credits: E Source: Esri, DigitalGlob	sri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors e, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,
JERIELO SVSTARAS		1 inch = 1,250 feet	Figure 3 Site 2 Project Location	Casa Grande Replacement Sites





Table 1: Occurrence Potential Of Federally and/or State Listed Species or Otherwise Sensitive Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status State Status	Habitat	Potential To Occur
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Endangered Endangered	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Endangered Endangered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub sandy or gravelly soils. 70-825 m	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa- lily	None None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered Endangered	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools usually vernally mesic, sometimes sandy. 25-940 m	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered Endangered	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper- grass	None None	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status State Status	Habitat	Potential To Occur
				vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
Lycium parishii	Parish's desert-thorn	None	Coastal scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		None	-3-570 m.	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
				vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	None	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		None	In a wash. 305-455 m.	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
				vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
Monardella pringlei	Pringle's monardella	None	Coastal scrub.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		None	Sandy hills. 300-400 m.	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
				vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		None	Drying alkaline flats. 20-1020 m.	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
				vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
Sphenopholis obtusata	prairie wedge grass	None	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		None	Open moist sites, along rivers and springs,	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
			alkaline desert seeps. 15-2625 m.	vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Symphyotrichum	San Bernardino aster	None	Valley & foothill grassland	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
defoliatum		None	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland,	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
			coastal scrub, lower montane conferous forest,	vegetation. The habitat for this species is not
			marshes and swamps, valley and foothill	present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
			grassland.	
			Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams	
		NY.	and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Highly colonial species, most numerous in	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		Threatened	Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
			California.	vegetation. The nabitat for this species is not
			Requires open water, protected nesting substrate,	present on site. Occurrence potential is low.
			and foraging area with insect prey within a few	
Athono ounilauia	humorring1	None	Company day opposite an approximate and a structure	Conditions on site consist of surrous of 1
Amene cumcularia	ourrowing owi	None	open, ary annual or perennial grasslands, deserts,	Conditions on site consist of ornamental
		inone	and scrublands characterized by low-growing	vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal
				present on site. Occurrence potential is low

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status State Status	Habitat	Potential To Occur
			Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened None	 Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied. 	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered Endangered	 Riparian forest Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite. 	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None None	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered Candidate Endangered	Coastal scrub Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None None	Deert wash Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None None	Coastal scrub Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None	Joshua tree woodland Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian scrub Sonoran desert scrub	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status State Status	Habitat	Potential To Occur
			Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	None None	Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Coastal dunes Coastal scrub Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None None	 Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. 	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None None	 Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub Desert wash Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects. 	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Threatened None	Aquatic South coast flowing watersEndemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastalstreams.Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None None	Aquatic South coast flowing waters Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status State Status	Habitat	Potential To Occur
			Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered None	Aquatic South coast flowing waters Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None Candidate Endangered	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima	greenest tiger beetle	None None	Riparian woodland Inhabits the woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River basin. Usually found in open spots between trees.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	Delhi Sands flower- loving fly	Endangered None	Interior dunes Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino & northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes & sparse vegetation. Oviposition req. shade.	Conditions on site consist of ornamental vegetation, non-native grasses or ruderal vegetation. The habitat for this species is not present on site. Occurrence potential is low .
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub		None		The habitat is not present on site.

Coding and Terms				
E = Endangered $T = Threatened$ $C = Candidate$ $FP = Fully Protected$ $SSC = Species of Special Concern$ $R = Rare$				
State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."				
 Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level): G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors. G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors. G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors. G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant. 				
Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, <i>Aplodontia rufa</i> ssp. <i>phaea</i> is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., <i>Aplodontia rufa</i> . The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. <i>phaea</i> .				
 State Ranking: S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State. S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State. S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State. S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State. 				
 California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List): 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere. 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere. 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. 3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list. 4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list. 				
Threat Ranks: .1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) .3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)				





Query Criteria: Quad IS (Fontana (3411714))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
tricolored blackbird						
Anniella stebbinsi	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California legless lizard						
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
California glossy snake						
Athene cunicularia	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
burrowing owl						
Bombus crotchii	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate	G3G4	S1S2	
Crotch bumble bee			Endangered			
Calochortus plummerae	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Catostomus santaanaa		Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Santa Ana sucker	AI 03002190	meatened	None	01	51	
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	AMAED05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse						
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
salt marsh bird's-beak						
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Parry's spineflower						
Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima greenest tiger beetle	IICOL02201	None	None	G5T1	S1	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Ana River woollystar						
Gila orcuttii	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
arroyo chub						
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mesa horkelia						
Lasiurus xanthinus	AMACC05070	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
western yellow bat						
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Robinson's pepper-grass						
Lepus californicus bennettii	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit						
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0D0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rank/CDFV SSC or FP
Malacothamnus parishii	PDMAL0Q0C0	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A
Parish's bush-mallow						
Monardella pringlei	PDLAM180J0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Pringle's monardella						
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
pocketed free-tailed bat						
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
steelhead - southern California DPS						
Phrynosoma blainvillii	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coast horned lizard						
Polioptila californica californica	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher						
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	IIDIP05021	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly						
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub						
Senecio aphanactis	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
chaparral ragwort						
Sphenopholis obtusata	PMPOA5T030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
prairie wedge grass						
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Bernardino aster						
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
least Bell's vireo						

Record Count: 32



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901 http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/



In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-0635 Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-01529 Project Name: KH Site 1 February 24, 2020

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/ eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/correntBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 (760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code:	08ECAR00-2020-SLI-0635

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-01529

Project Name: KH Site 1

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Empty parcel surveyed

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.097703562263916N117.42484253311434W</u>



Counties: San Bernardino, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060</u>	Endangered
Birds	
NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</u>	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</u>	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Population: 3 CA river basins There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785</u>	Threatened
Insects	
NAME	STATUS
 Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1540 Flowering Plants 	Endangered
NAME	STATUS
San Diego Ambrosia Ambrosia pumila There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287</u>	Endangered
Santa Ana River Woolly-star <i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575</u>	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office 2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901 http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/



In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-0634 Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-01527 Project Name: KH Site 2 February 24, 2020

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

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Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/correntBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250 Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385 (760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code:	08ECAR00-2020-SLI-0634

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-01527

Project Name: KH Site 2

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Empty parcel surveyed

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.112505401228574N117.43366813590913W</u>



Counties: San Bernardino, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060</u>	Endangered
Birds	
NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178</u>	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945</u>	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Population: 3 CA river basins There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785</u>	Threatened
Insects	
NAME	STATUS
 Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1540 Flowering Plants 	Endangered
NAME	STATUS
San Diego Ambrosia Ambrosia pumila There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287</u>	Endangered
Santa Ana River Woolly-star <i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575</u>	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.