



CARLSBAD  
CLOVIS  
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

October 28, 2022

Byron Walker  
All-Era Properties, LLC  
P.O. Box 11503  
Carson, CA 90749  
(310) 768-3339  
Via: Kevin.tkmanagementservices@hotmail.com  
Bwalker@alleraproperties.com

Subject: Biological Resources Technical Memorandum for the Linden Bloomington Condos Project in Bloomington, California (LSA Project Number APO2201.03)

Dear Mr. Walker:

This Biological Resources Technical Memorandum describes and documents potential impacts to biological resources—including sensitive and special-status species—associated with the implementation of the proposed Linden Bloomington Condos Project (project) within Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0257-021-28, 0257-031-35, 0257-012-12, and 0257-021-02, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. This technical information is provided for project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA).

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of construction of a 180-unit condominium and associated roadways (see Figure 1, Regional and Project Location; all figures are provided in Attachment A).

## PROJECT SETTING

The approximately 14.25-acre project site is on Linden Avenue, 0.12 mile north of Santa Ana Avenue, in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, as shown in the *Fontana and San Bernardino South, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. Historical aerial photos show that the site has remained vacant since prior to 1959, and is regularly disced for weed control. As such, the site is highly disturbed and contains no native habitat or connections to adjacent natural lands. The project site is surrounded by residential development to the north, south, east, and west. Additionally, the eastern portion of the site is bordered by an undeveloped 8.5-acre vacant lot. The site's elevation ranges from approximately 1,040 to 1,060 feet above mean sea level.

## METHODS

### Literature Review and Records Search

LSA conducted a literature review and record search on January 26, 2022, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species in the vicinity of

the project site.<sup>1</sup> Federal and State lists of sensitive species were also examined. Current electronic database records reviewed included:

- **California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB – RareFind 5).** The CNDDDB is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Due to the urban residential setting of the project, LSA conducted a 3-mile radius database search, with results from the current and adjacent USGS quadrangle included. Records from two USGS quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Fontana and San Bernardino South*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants.** The CNPS uses four specific categories or “lists” of sensitive plant species to assist with the conservation of rare or endangered botanical resources. All of the plants constituting California Rare Plant Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are intended to meet the status definitions of “threatened” or “endangered” in CESA and the California Fish and Game Code, and are considered by the CNPS to be eligible for State listing. At the discretion of the CEQA Lead Agency, impacts to these species may be analyzed as such, pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines* Sections 15125(c) and 15380. Plants in Rank 3 (limited information), Rank 4 (limited records), or that are considered Locally Unusual and Significant may be analyzed under CEQA if there is sufficient information to assess potential significant impacts. Records from the two USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles surrounding the project site (*Fontana and San Bernardino South*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **National Wetland Inventory (NWI).** The NWI is a database administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). It is publicly available and provides detailed information on the abundance, characteristics, and distribution of America’s wetlands.
- **Critical Habitat Mapper.** The Critical Habitat Mapper is administered by the USFWS and lists species and designated critical habitat information. It was used to determine the locations of any listed species sightings and critical habitat boundaries on and in the vicinity of the project.
- **United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils.** Soil types were determined using the WebSoil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>). This database maps soil data throughout the United States. It is helpful in determining what plant communities could occur.

In addition to the databases listed above, LSA reviewed historic and current aerial imagery, existing environmental reports for developments in the project vicinity, regional habitat conservation plans, and local land use policies related to biological resources.<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Google Earth. 2020. Aerial images of the project site at 10598 Orchard Street, Bloomington, California (varied elevations). Website: <https://www.google.com/earth/> (accessed January 2022).

## Field Survey

LSA Biologist Carla Cervantes conducted a general biological survey of the project site on January 27, 2022, from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. She surveyed the entire project site on foot and noted all biological resources observed. As part of the field survey, vegetation mapping was conducted according to *A Manual of California Vegetation*.<sup>1</sup> Suitable habitat for any species of interest or concern was duly noted, and general site conditions were photographed. The weather conditions were sunny with no clouds, winds from 5 to 10 miles per hour from the north, and 73° Fahrenheit. Representative site photographs are provided in Attachment A, Figure 3.

## RESOURCES EVALUATED

### Soils

According to the NRCS online soil survey of San Bernardino County, one soil type has been mapped within the project area: *Tujunga loamy sand 0 to 5 percent slopes*.<sup>2</sup> Soil observed on the site was consistent with this designation.

#### *Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes*

The Tujunga series are somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from parent material consisting of alluvium derived from granite. This soil complex is also mapped in high density urban residential and commercial areas surrounding the project site. This soil complex occurs throughout the entirety of the project area.

### Vegetation

The project site is moderately disturbed due to continued discing for weed control and its urban residential setting, as well as daily use from unauthorized human encampments. As a result of regular soil disturbance from discing, the vegetation on the project site consists of non-native upland grasslands (see Figure 2, Vegetation, Land Covers and Photo Locations). Ongoing soil disturbance and the resulting competitive exclusion by invasive non-native plants limit the potential for native flora to occur on the project site. Attachment B provides a complete list of plant species identified within and adjacent to the proposed project site. Figure 2 shows vegetation communities/land cover and photograph locations, and site photographs are provided in Figure 3. Dominant species within non-native grassland areas include mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), bermuda grass (*Cyrtodon dactylon*), and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Other species observed within non-native grassland areas include telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinkia menziesii*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium orio*), and redstem stork's filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*).

There are no other plant communities on the site. Areas mapped as developed consist of paved roads and well-traveled dirt roads that do not allow for the establishment of vegetation.

<sup>1</sup> Sawyer, John O., et al. 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. Sacramento, California Native Plant Society.

<sup>2</sup> Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. n.d. Web Soil Survey. Website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/> (accessed January 2022).

## Sensitive Natural Communities

Natural communities are considered to be sensitive based on (1) federal, State, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special-status plants or animals occurring in the study area. Such natural communities are often designated by the CDFW as sensitive natural communities and are given a State rank of S1-S3. The CNDDDB search identified occurrences of one sensitive natural (i.e., plant) community within 3 miles of the project area (hereafter referred to as the “project vicinity”): Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest.

According to the CNDDDB, there are no special-status natural communities mapped within the project site and none of the sensitive natural communities noted above are present within the project site. The non-native grassland land cover present on site is not considered a sensitive natural community by the CDFW as it does not have a State rank of S1-S3, is dominated by non-native plant species, and consists primarily of barren and disturbed areas. No sensitive natural communities are present within the project area.

## Plants

A total of 14 vascular plant species were identified within the project site during the January 2022 field survey (refer to Attachment B). A total of 10 (approximately 71 percent) of these plant species represent non-native taxa, reflecting a high level of disturbance within the project site. Areas mapped as developed generally lacked vegetation as a result of frequent road travel. Dominant plant species within the project site were limited to non-native species and included mouse barley, Bermuda grass, and ripgut brome. Additional non-native species present included golden crownbeard, London rocket, and redstem stork's filaree. The most abundant native plant species found on site included common fiddleneck and telegraph weed. Special-status plants are not expected to occur due to regular discing and the abundance of non-native plant species.

## Wildlife

Native wildlife habitat is largely absent on the project site due to regular discing. Furthermore, the unauthorized human encampments and unsuitable foraging habitat make the site undesirable for many native wildlife species. Twelve native wildlife species were observed during the field survey: common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*). Four non-native species were observed during the field survey: rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and feral dog (*Canis familiaris*). No special-status plant or animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for some special-status species is present within the proposed project site.

The following three special-interest species were identified as potentially present with a low or moderate probability to occur in the project vicinity based on the literature review:

- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), a California species of special concern
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a California species of special concern
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), a California species of special concern

Attachment C lists these species with a data summary and determination of the likelihood of each species occurring within the site.

### Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Features

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States.” These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or it may be indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically regulates as non-wetland waters of the United States any body of water displaying an “ordinary high water mark” that is not ephemeral. To be considered a “jurisdictional wetland” under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water. The CDFW generally includes within its jurisdictional limits any riparian habitat present. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA, through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the United States. The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to “waters of the State,” including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, in the absence of waters of the United States. The RWQCB defines wetlands as having (1) continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater or shallow surface water, or both; (2) hydric substrates; and (3) the area’s vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or lacks vegetation. Each characteristic must meet a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria.

No drainage features, ponded areas, wetlands, or riparian habitat subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW, USACE, and/or RWQCB were found within the project site. A search of the NWI resulted in no wetland records within the project site or vicinity. Review of seasonally appropriate aerial photographs showed no areas containing surface water.<sup>1</sup> Neither a CWA Section 404 permit and 401 certification nor a CDFW streambed alteration agreement or RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements are necessary for project implementation. The findings represent the professional opinion of LSA and are subject to verification by the regulatory agencies.

<sup>1</sup> Google Earth: September 1993, June 2002, September 2003, November 2003, December 2003, September 2004, October 2004, May 2005, December 2005, January 2006, June 2006, December 2006, April 2007, June 2009, November 2009, March 2011, June 2012, November 2013, April 2014, February 2016, October 2016, February 2018, August 2018, March 2019, August 2019, April 2020, and April 2021.

## Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors, as well as daily movements for foraging. Migration corridors may include areas of unobstructed movement of deer, riparian corridors providing cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and between roosting and feeding areas for birds.

The project site is in an area surrounded by urban development in all directions. An 8.5-acre undeveloped plot can be found on the east side of the project boundary. Similar undeveloped lands that do not adjoin the project site can be found within 0.5 mile of the project. These areas are similarly situated in an urban environment with associated heavily traveled roads that can hinder wildlife movement in the area. The wildlife species that occur in the vicinity of the project site are adapted to the urban-wildland interface, and the project would not introduce new effects to the area.

Located 0.8 mile southwest of the site, a large undeveloped piece of land exists that could offer opportunities for wildlife movement. Just east of this area, 2.2 miles southwest of the site, is Martin Tudor Jurupa Hills Regional Park. This area is depicted as a natural landscape block by the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project, which supports native biodiversity and areas essential for ecological connectivity between them.

The project site does not correspond to any natural landscape blocks, essential connectivity areas, or potential riparian connections, as documented in the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project report (Spencer et al. 2010). In addition, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor as a result of extensive, surrounding development. The project would not substantially limit wildlife movement.

## Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

City and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may require tree preservation, or designate local species survey areas, species of interest, or significant ecological areas. The County of San Bernardino's Mountain Forest and Valley Tree Conservation ordinance<sup>1</sup> establishes regulations to "promote conservation and wise use of forest resources in the Mountain Region and native tree resources in the Valley Region." Regulated trees covered by this ordinance are absent from the project site. Only non-native eucalyptus trees occur on the northern portion of the site. The unincorporated community of Bloomington has not adopted a tree ordinance. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances related to biological resources.

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<sup>1</sup> Spencer, W.D., P. Beier, K. Penrod, K. Winters, C. Paulman, H. Rustigian-Romsos, J. Strittholt, M. Parisi, and A. Pettler. 2010. California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project: A Strategy for Conserving a Connected California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, California Department of Fish and Game, and Federal Highways Administration.

### **Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans**

A habitat conservation plan (HCP) is a document that meets federal Endangered Species Act requirements and enables local agencies to allow projects and activities in endangered species' habitats. In exchange, those projects and activities must incorporate HCP prescribed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for adverse effects on natural communities and endangered species.

A natural community conservation plan (NCCP) is the State counterpart to the federal habitat conservation plan. It provides a means of complying with the Natural Community Conservation Plan Act and securing take authorization at the State level.

The project site is not within an HCP or NCCP area.

### **IMPACT FINDINGS**

#### **Vegetation and Habitat Impacts**

The project would not result in any direct impacts to native habitats or sensitive natural communities. Temporary and permanent direct impacts to non-native grassland land cover, consisting primarily of non-native and invasive vegetation, would occur with project implementation. Avoidance or minimization measures for sensitive natural communities are not warranted.

#### **Special-Status Species**

No special-status plant or animal species were observed during the site survey and suitable habitat for some special-status species is present within the proposed project site. Attachment C contains tables that identify those special-status plant and animal species known to occur or that potentially occur in the vicinity of the project site, and includes each species' probability of occurrence within the proposed construction footprint.

Although burrowing owl was not observed on site, it has moderate potential to occur within the project site based on the presence of suitable habitat in the undeveloped areas and prevalence of the species in the region and it may be adversely affected if present. The site contains areas with low vegetative cover that are mostly devoid of trees and presence of California ground squirrels and their burrows. Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. They can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. They nest in abandoned burrows of ground squirrels or other animals, in pipes, under piles of rock or debris, and in other similar features.

Nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code may occur on site and may be directly affected without avoidance and minimization measures. With successful implementation of the measures described below, impacts to nesting birds would be avoided, and no additional avoidance or minimization measures are warranted. No other special-status species are anticipated to be adversely affected by the project.



#### *Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-1*

**Avoidance of Breeding and Nesting Bird Season.** Project activities will take place outside the nesting season (February 1 through September 30) to the fullest practicable extent.

**Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey.** If project activities with potential to indirectly disturb suitable avian nesting habitat within 500 feet of the work area would take place during the nesting season (as determined by a qualified biologist), a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys will conduct a nesting bird survey no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities to determine the presence/absence of migratory and resident bird species occurring in suitable nesting habitat. Project activities may begin no more than 3 days after the completion of the nesting bird survey in the absence of active bird nests. An additional nesting bird survey will be conducted if project activities fail to start within 3 days of the completion of the pre-construction nesting bird survey.

**Nesting Bird Exclusionary Buffers.** Should nesting birds be found during the pre-construction nesting bird survey, an exclusionary buffer will be established by the qualified biologist. This buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under the guidance of the biologist, and construction will not be conducted in this zone until the biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Work may only take place during the breeding season if nesting bird surveys indicate the absence of any active nests within the work area. Without the written approval of the CDFW and/or the USFWS, no work will take place if listed or fully protected bird species are found to be actively nesting within 500 feet of the areas subject to construction activities.

**Trash and Waste Removal.** During construction, trash and food waste will be removed from work sites on a daily basis to avoid the attraction of predators that prey on nesting bird species.

#### *Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-2*

**Focused Burrowing Owl Breeding Season Surveys.** In order to avoid impacts to burrowing owl, a burrowing owl breeding season survey will be conducted in accordance with the *CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*. Four site visits will be conducted during the breeding season: one between February 15 and April 15 (if possible) and three, at least 3 weeks apart, between April 15 and July 15, with at least one of these after June 15. Surveys are conducted by walking transects spaced up to 20 meters (65 feet) apart throughout the survey area, which includes the project site plus adjacent habitat within 150 meters (500 feet) where access is permitted. Areas within the 500-foot buffer that are inaccessible will be scanned using binoculars during the survey effort. Surveys are to be conducted between morning civil twilight and 10:00 a.m. or between 2 hours before sunset and evening civil twilight. All burrowing owl sightings, occupied burrows, and potentially suitable burrows will be mapped. If burrowing owl is found during any of the surveys, the project proponent will need to inform the CDFW and additional avoidance and minimization measures would then be required.

**Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance.** A take avoidance survey for burrowing owls and their burrows should be conducted in accordance with accepted guidelines ("Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation," California Department of Fish and Game, March 7, 2012). This includes an initial take avoidance survey no more than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities and a final



take avoidance survey within 24 hours of initiating ground disturbance activities. If no burrowing owls are detected during the take avoidance surveys, project activities can proceed. If burrowing owl is found during the pre-construction survey, the project proponent will need to inform the CDFW and additional avoidance and minimization measures would then be required.

### **Wetlands and Potentially Jurisdictional Features**

There are no records of wetlands or potential jurisdictional features existing within the project site, and no potentially jurisdictional drainage features, wetlands, or riparian areas were observed on the project site during the January 2022 survey. The proposed project would not result in direct or indirect impacts to any wetlands or potential jurisdictional features. Neither avoidance or minimization measures nor permitting for impacts to wetlands or potentially jurisdictional features are warranted.

### **Wildlife Movement**

The project site is not within an established wildlife corridor and does not function as a wildlife movement corridor. As such, the proposed project would not interfere substantially with any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species movement. Avoidance or minimization measures to protect wildlife movement are not warranted.

### **Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources**

Although San Bernardino County's Mountain Forest and Valley Tree Conservation ordinance applies to the area where the project would take place, no native or palm trees are on site. There are no other local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources on the project site. The proposed project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

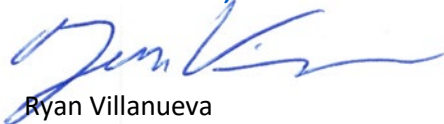
### **Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plans**

The project site is not within the boundary of any adopted HCP or NCCP area identified by State, regional, or local plans. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with any regional conservation plan related to biological resources.

If you have any questions concerning this report, contact me at (626) 257-0215 or [ryan.villanueva@lsa.net](mailto:ryan.villanueva@lsa.net).

Sincerely,

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**



Ryan Villanueva  
Senior Biologist

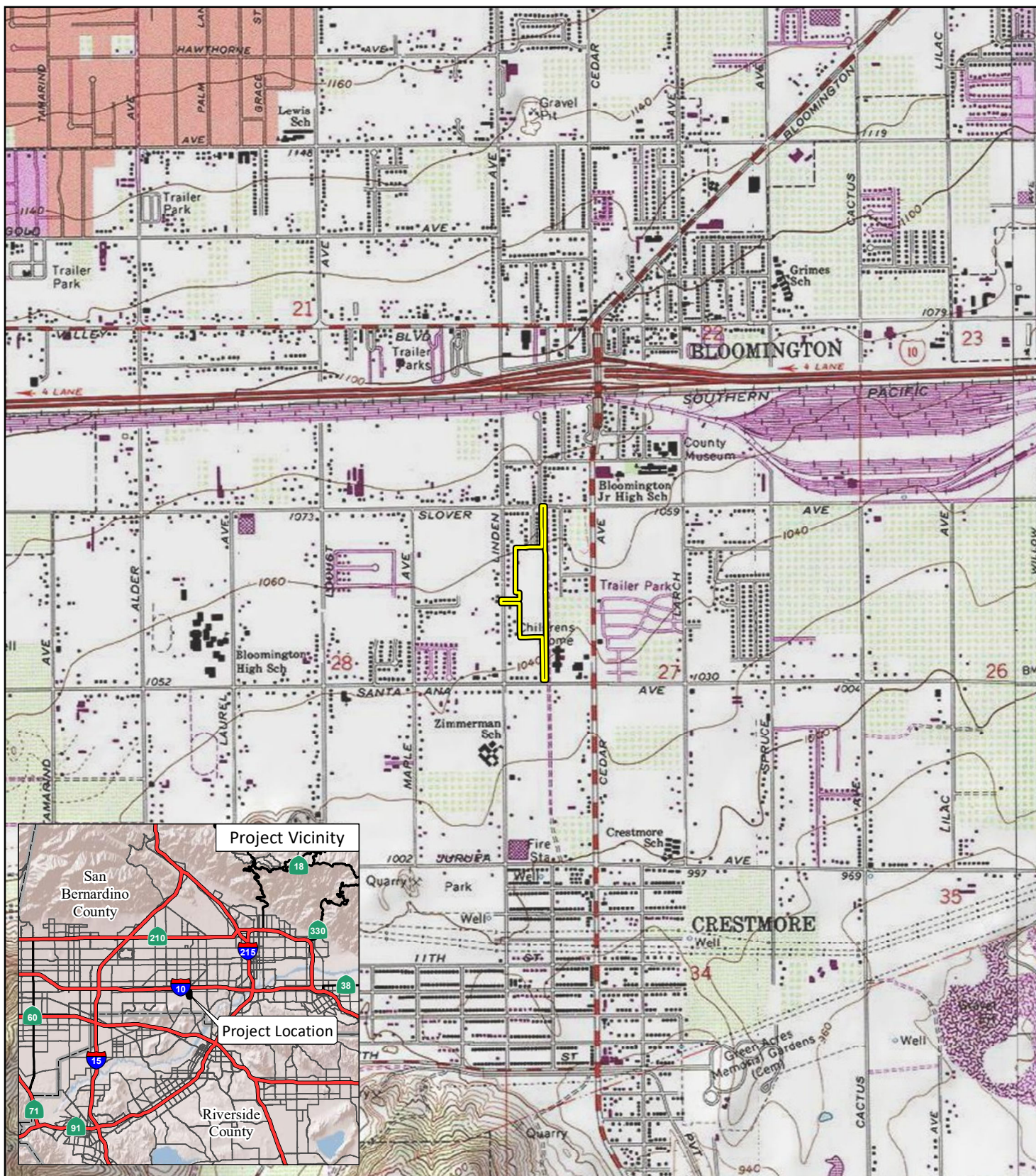
Attachments: A – Figures 1–3  
B – Plant and Animal Species Observed  
C – Summary of Special-Interest Species

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## ATTACHMENT A

### FIGURES





LSA

LEGEND

Project Location



0 1000 2000  
FEET

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Fontana (1980), San Bernardino South (1980), CA  
I:\APO2201\GIS\MXD\ProjLoc\_USGS.mxd (10/12/2022)

FIGURE 1

*Linden Bloomington Condominium Project*  
Regional and Project Location





LSA

LEGEND

- Project Area
- ↻ Photograph Locations
- Developed
- Nonnative Grassland



0 175 350  
FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap (9/5/2022)

I:\APO2201\GIS\MXD\Bio\Veg\_LandCover\_Photos.mxd (10/12/2022)

FIGURE 2

*Linden Bloomington Condominium Project*  
Vegetation, Land Cover, and Photograph Locations





**Photo 1:** View from northeast corner of the site facing southwest.



**Photo 2:** View from northwest corner of the site facing south.



**Photo 3:** View from the western portion of the site facing east.



**Photo 4:** View from southwest corner of the site facing east.

**LSA**

**FIGURE 3**  
Page 1 of 2

*Linden Bloomington Condominium Project*  
Site Photographs



**Photo 5:** View from the eastern portion of the site facing northwest.



**Photo 6:** View from the eastern portion of the site facing south.



**Photo 7:** View from the eastern portion of the site facing northwest.

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## **ATTACHMENT B**

### **PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED**



### Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>EUDICOTS</b>	
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Amaranth Family</b>
<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	Pigweed
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Sunflower Family</b>
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> (non-native species)	Golden crownbeard
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage family</b>
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Common fiddleneck
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Mustard Family</b>
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (non-native species)	London rocket
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (non-native species)	Russian thistle
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (non-native species)	Redstem stork's filaree
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow family</b>
<i>Malva parviflora</i> (non-native species)	Cheeseweed mallow
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle family</b>
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> (non-native species)	Eucalyptus
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Sacred thorn-apple
<b>MONOCOTS</b>	
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>
<i>Avena sp.</i> (non-native species)	Oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> (non-native species)	Ripgut brome
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (non-native species)	Bermuda grass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> (non-native species)	Mouse barley

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

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

### Animal Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b>REPTILIA</b>	<b>REPTILES</b>
<b>Phrynosomatidae</b>	<b>Phrynosomatid Lizards</b>
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common side-blotched lizard
<b>AVES</b>	<b>BIRDS</b>
<b>Columbidae</b>	<b>Pigeons and Doves</b>
<i>Columba livia</i> (non-native species)	Rock pigeon
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
<b>Accipitridae</b>	<b>Kites, Hawks, and Eagles</b>
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
<b>Falconidae</b>	<b>Falcons</b>
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<b>Corvidae</b>	<b>Crows and Jays</b>
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<b>Mimidae</b>	<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers</b>
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<b>Passeridae</b>	<b>Old World Sparrows</b>
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (non-native species)	House sparrow
<b>Passerellidae</b>	<b>New World Sparrows</b>
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow
<b>Icteridae</b>	<b>Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies</b>
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western meadowlark
<b>Tyrannidae</b>	<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<b>MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>
<b>Didelphidae</b>	<b>Opossums</b>
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i> (non-native species)	Virginia opossum
<b>Geomyidae</b>	<b>Pocket Gophers</b>
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
<b>Leporidae</b>	<b>Rabbits and Hares</b>
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail
<b>Canidae</b>	<b>Foxes, Wolves and Dogs</b>
<i>Canis familiaris</i> (non-native species)	Feral dog
<b>Sciuridae</b>	<b>Squirrels</b>
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

**Amphibians and Reptiles:** Crother, B.I. ed. 2017. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in our Understanding*. Eighth Edition. *Herpetological Circular* 43. For species taxonomy and nomenclature, AmphibiaWeb (<https://amphibiaweb.org/>) and The Reptile Database ([www.reptile-database.org/](http://www.reptile-database.org/)). For higher order taxonomy, see also California Herps (<http://www.californiaherps.com/index.html>).

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

**Mammals:** Bradley, R. D. et al. 2014. *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico*. Museum of Texas Tech University Occasional Papers No. 327).

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## ATTACHMENT C

### SUMMARY OF SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

**CNDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity\***

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<b>Plants</b>			
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> <b>Marsh sandwort</b>	US: FE CA: CE/ 1B.1	Boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps below 170 meters (560 feet) in elevation (formerly higher). Known to presently occur only in San Luis Obispo County (at Oso Flaco Lake and Morro Bay). Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and from the State of Washington. The last known record of this species in Riverside, San Bernardino, or Los Angeles Counties is from 1900.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent from the project site (boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps).
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> <b>Plummer's mariposa-lily</b>	US: – CA: – CNPS: 4.2	Rocky sites of granitic or alluvial material in grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, at 100 to 1,700 meters (300 to 5,600 feet) in elevation. Known from Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Site is highly disturbed and suitable habitat is absent (rocky sites of granitic or alluvial material in grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest). No known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> spp. <i>maritimum</i> <b>Salt marsh bird's-beak</b>	US: FE CA: CE/ 1B.2	Coastal dunes and salt marshes. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley and from interior San Diego County are intermediate to <i>C. maritimum</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (coastal dunes and salt marshes).
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> <b>Parry's spineflower</b>	US: – CA: 1B.1	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, oak woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland at 40 to 1,705 meters (100 to 5,600 feet) in elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> <b>Paniculate tarplant</b>	US: – CA: 2B.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at 25 to 940 meters (80 to 3,085 feet) in elevation, often found in sandy soil. Known in Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances.

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>  <b>Santa Ana River woollystar</b>	US: FE CA: SE/ 1B.1	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) in elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Presumed extirpated from Orange County.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is absent on the project site (Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River).
<i>Horkelia cuneate</i> var. <i>puberula</i>  <b>Mesa horkelia</b>	US: – CA: 1B.1	Dry, sandy, coastal chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils. Occurs at 70 to 870 meters (229 to 2,854 feet) in elevation. Distributed along the central to southern coast of California, found in San Luis Obispo, Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is absent on the project site (dry, sandy, coastal chaparral, and cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils).
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>  <b>Robinson's pepper-grass</b>	US: – CA: 4.3	Chaparral and coastal scrub at 1 to 885 meters (5 to 2,905 feet) in elevation. Known in Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (chaparral and coastal scrub).
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>  <b>Parish's bush mallow</b>	US: – CA: 1A	Known only from one occurrence in 1895, in chaparral and coastal sage scrub at 490 meters (1,600 feet) in elevation in the vicinity of San Bernardino. Presumed extinct.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (chaparral and coastal sage scrub).
<i>Monardella pringlei</i>  <b>Pringle's monardella</b>	US: – CA: 1A	Sandy hills in coastal sage scrub at 300 to 400 meters (980 to 1,300 feet) in elevation. Known only from two occurrences west of Colton. Last seen in 1941. Habitat lost to urbanization. Presumed extinct.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is absent on the project site (sandy hills in coastal sage scrub).
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>  <b>Chaparral ragwort</b>	US: – CA: 2B.2	Openings (especially alkaline flats) in cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral at 15 to 800 meters (50 to 2,600 feet) in elevation. Known in California from Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Ventura Counties. Also occurs in Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral).
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>  <b>Prairie wedge grass</b>	US: – CA: 2B.2	Wet meadows, stream banks, and ponds at 300 to 2,000 meters (1,000 to 6,600 feet) in elevation. Widely distributed. In Southern California, known only from San Bernardino, Riverside (Santa Ana River), and perhaps San Diego Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (wet meadows, stream banks).

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>  <b>San Bernardino aster</b>	US: – CA: 1B.2	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) in elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (F.M. Roberts et al. 2004. <i>The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California</i> ).	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (vernally wet sites).
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>  <b>Crotch bumble bee</b>	US: – CA: SCE	Inhabits open scrub and grassland from coastal California to the crest of Sierra-Cascade and in desert edge areas, south into Mexico. Primarily nests underground. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the continuous availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens. Nectars on <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances. The project site does not offer any nectar plants for this species. CNDDB records for this species show two records from 1938. The recorded locations are 0.5 and 3.5 miles northeast of the site.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>  <b>Delhi Sands flower-loving fly</b>	US: FE CA: SA	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No Delhi series sands or dunes are on site.
<b>Fish</b>			
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>  <b>Santa Ana sucker</b>	US: FT CA: SSC	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river drainage systems in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in Southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	<b>Absent.</b> No perennial streams on site.

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> <b>Arroyo chub</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita river systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave river systems and smaller coastal streams.	<b>Absent.</b> No perennial streams on site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> <b>Southern steelhead - Southern California</b>	US: FT CA: SA	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.	<b>Absent.</b> No streams on site.
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> <b>Southern California legless lizard</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable soil exists on site, but high soil moisture content is absent on site.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> <b>California glossy snake</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of Southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances. Site is within an urban environment with associated predators and is isolated from better habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> <b>Orange-throated whiptail</b>	US: – CA: SA	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) in elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> There are no known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site, and suitable habitat is absent on the project site (washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland).
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> <b>Coastal western whiptail</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub and sparse grassland. Occurs in valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is absent on the project site (woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas).



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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> ( <i>coronatum</i> )  <b>Coast horned lizard</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) in elevation.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Site is highly disturbed and lacks suitable cover for this species. No suitable washes and floodplains present. Site is within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)  <b>Burrowing owl</b>	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and rangelands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	<b>Moderate Potential to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat (ground squirrel burrows, open grassland) is present within the project site. Suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>  <b>Coastal California gnatcatcher</b>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) in elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No coastal sage scrub on site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>  <b>Least Bell's vireo</b>	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No riparian habitat on site.
<b>Mammals</b>			
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>  <b>Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> Suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances. CNDDB records for this species show one occurrence 1.7 miles west from the site from 1999. Species is possibly extirpated. Site is highly disturbed, within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat.
<i>Dipodomys</i>	US: FE	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans,	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No suitable

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Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
<i>merriami parvus</i> <b>San Bernardino kangaroo rat</b>	CA: SSC	braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon.	alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels, or terraces on site (gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces).
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> <b>Western yellow bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwest U.S., but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and non-native ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases, but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forage over many habitats.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No suitable habitat on site (desert and desert riparian areas).
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> <b>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa mountain ranges.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No suitable habitat on site (herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral).
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> <b>Pocketed free-tailed bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Rare in California, where it is found in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and possibly Los Angeles Counties. More common in Mexico.	<b>Not Expected to Occur.</b> No suitable habitat on site (cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes).
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> <b>Los Angeles pocket mouse</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub and grasslands in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	<b>Low Potential to Occur.</b> Site contains suitable soil for burrowing and grassland. However, suitable habitat is poor due to frequent weed control and other human-caused disturbances. Site is within an urban environment with associated predators, and isolated from better habitat. CNDDB records show two occurrences 2.3 and 3.3 miles east of the site from 2001 and 1912, respectively.

**CNDDDB/CNPS Special-Status Species Identified as Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Vicinity\***

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Species Occurrence Probability
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\*Project Vicinity = project site plus a 3-mile buffer

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:**

1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Presumed extinct in California.

1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4: A watch list of plants of limited distribution.

0.1 Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).

0.2 Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened).

0.3 Not very endangered in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened).

**Additional Abbreviation/Acronym Definitions:**

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

FE = Federally Endangered

ST = State Threatened

SA = Special Animal

WL = Watch List

SSC = Species of Special Concern

FT = Federally Threatened

SE = State Endangered

SCE = State Candidate for Endangered