

APPENDIX C1

HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

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JN: 156310

GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

The undersigned certify that the statements furnished in this report and exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and the facts, statements, and information presented is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions to the best of our knowledge and beliefs.



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June 2017
JN: 156310

Executive Summary

This report contains the findings of Michael Baker International's (Michael Baker) Habitat and Jurisdictional Assessment for the Gateway South Building 4 Project (project or project site) located in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Baker biologists Ashley M. Barton and Ryan S. Winkleman inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on October 13, 2016. Additional field investigations were conducted by Ashley M. Barton and Thomas C. Millington on January 30 and May 25, 2017.

The majority of the project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club that is currently in operation and composed of manicured fairways, sand traps, cart paths, artificial ponds, and associated ornamental landscaping. The northern portion of the golf course includes a parking lot, driving range, proshop, and clubhouse. Park Center Circle runs along the northern portion of the project site and provides access to the golf course off of Waterman Avenue. In addition, the northern portion of the project site includes portions of Dumas Street, Washington Avenue, and Orange Show Road. One plant community was observed within the boundaries of the project site: landscaped. In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed, developed, and artificial ponds.

No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, no special-status plant species are expected to occur and are presumed to be absent from the project site. No additional surveys are recommended for special-status plant species.

Great egret (*Ardea alba*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) were the only special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the habitat assessment. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a high potential to support Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), and Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), and a low potential to support yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*), and south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* ssp.). All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions.

There are four artificial ponds on the project site that were constructed as water hazards for the golf course. These artificial ponds were constructed in the uplands and are filled with water from three wells located in the western portion of the project site. As a result, the artificial ponds do not possess a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek, and thus do not qualify as "waters of the United States" or "waters of the State." Further, these artificial ponds do not exhibit all three wetland parameters (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology) described in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Arid West Regional Supplement to be considered a jurisdictional wetland.

A stand of riparian vegetation dominated by western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) is located approximately 25 feet to the south and outside of the project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River. In addition, East Twin Creek runs north to south along the western boundary of the project site and converges with the Santa Ana River to the southwest of the project site. The Santa Ana River is ultimately tributary to the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, both East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River possess a surface hydrologic connection to downstream “waters of the United States” and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

Based on a review of preliminary site plans, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and will not result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. Further, the project will not result in the removal of riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site along the Santa Ana River. Therefore, impacts to Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW jurisdiction will not occur and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For listed and raptor species, this buffer should be expanded to 500 feet. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by construction activities. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Although focused surveys for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) are not recommended, a pre-construction clearance survey for burrowing owls should be conducted to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent and impacts to any occupied burrows that may be located on or within 500 feet of the development footprint do not occur. In accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), two pre-construction clearance surveys should be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. If an occupied burrow is found within the development footprint during the pre-construction clearance survey, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will need to be prepared and submitted to CDFW for approval.

City of San Bernardino Municipal Code 15.34.020, Permit Required, states that is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, either as owner, agent or otherwise, to cut down, uproot,

destroy, and/or remove more than five (5) trees within any 36-month period from a development site or parcel of property without first being issued a permit from the Development Services Department of the City of San Bernardino. The Project site contains trees under existing conditions, including but not limited to eucalyptus (*eucalyptus* sp.), common fig (*Ficus carica*), Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), pine (*Pinus* sp.), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), a majority of which would be removed to construct the proposed Project. The Project proposes to plant new trees on the site in accordance with City requirements for landscape coverage. As a condition of Project approval, the Project Applicant would be required by law to comply with Municipal Code 15.34.020. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

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APPENDIX

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Appendix B Flora and Fauna Compendium
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
Corps	United States Army Corps of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
° F	Fahrenheit
GIS	Geographic Information System
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Michael Baker	Michael Baker International
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OHW	Ordinary High Water Mark
Regional Board	Regional Water Quality Control Board
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Section 1 Introduction

This report contains the findings of Michael Baker International's (Michael Baker) Habitat and Jurisdictional Assessment for the Gateway South Building 4 Project (project) located in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Michael Baker biologists Ashley M. Barton and Ryan S. Winkleman inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on October 13, 2016. Additional field investigations were conducted by Ashley M. Barton and Thomas C. Millington on January 30 and May 25, 2017.

The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and assess the probability of occurrence of special-status¹ plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to project implementation. This report provides a detailed assessment of the suitability of the on-site habitat to support southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), as well as several other special-status plant and wildlife species that were identified by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

In addition to the habitat assessment, Michael Baker conducted a jurisdictional assessment in order to preliminarily identify jurisdictional features that have the potential to fall under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code.

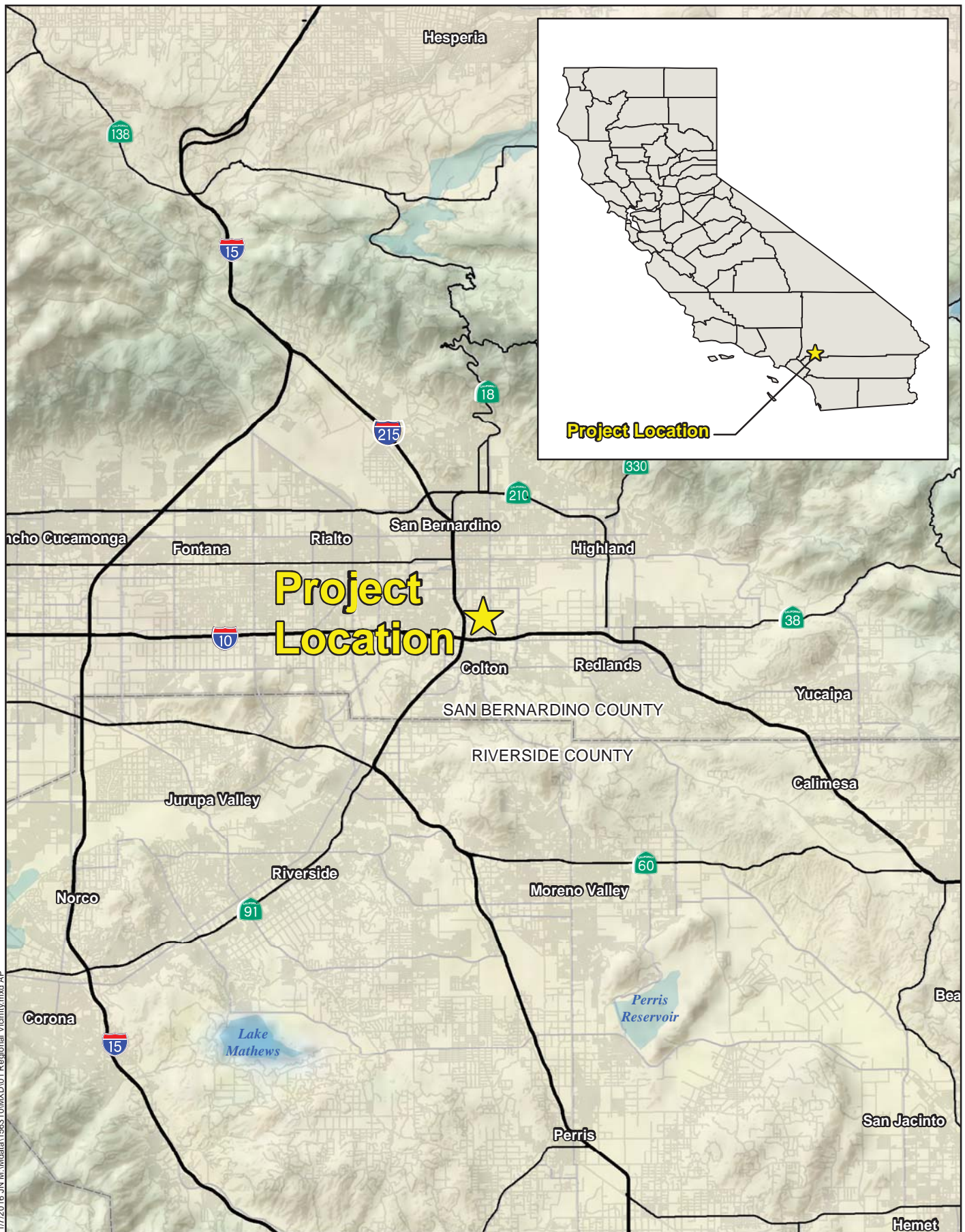
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is generally located north of Interstate 10, east of Interstate 215, south of State Route 210, and west of Waterman Avenue in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the San Bernardino South quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series in an un-sectioned area of Township 1 south, Range 4 west (Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is located north of the Santa Ana River, east of East Twin Creek, south of Orange Show Road, and west of Waterman Avenue (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).

¹ As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally or State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank; and wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species.

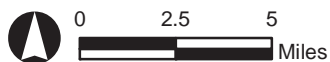
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the construction of an approximately 1,064,880 square foot warehouse building, a detention basin, and approximately 436 automobile stalls, 564 trailer stalls, 188 trailer dock doors, and 4 grade level trailer doors (Exhibit 4, *Conceptual Grading Plan*). In addition, the project includes roadway improvements along Dumas Street, Washington Avenue, and Orange Show Road. Option 1 would consist of widening Washington Avenue on its west side between Orange Show Road and Dumas Street to a right-of-way width of between 57 feet and 60 feet to accommodate 40 feet of pavement plus shoulders; then, extending Washington Avenue as a 60-foot right-of-way south of Dumas Street to the planned parking area at the northern portion of the Project site. The installation of all or some of these reasonably foreseeable future permanent roadway improvements has the potential to affect four (4) power poles and two (2) traffic signals on the west side of Washington Avenue, and the possible undergrounding of electrical lines along the east side of Washington Avenue. Also, two (2) existing residential structures located on the south side of Dumas Street near the current intersection of Dumas Street and Washington Avenue would be removed. Option 2 also would consist of widening Washington Avenue on its west side between Orange Show Road and approximately 80 feet north of existing Dumas Street to a right-of-way width of between 57 feet and 60 feet to accommodate 40 feet of pavement plus shoulders. At the southerly extent of the Washington Avenue improvements (approximately 80 feet north of Dumas Street, a 60-foot wide private street access easement containing 40 feet of pavement plus shoulders would be provided between Washington Avenue and the Project's proposed interim off-site access roadway. At this point, access to the Project site under Option 2 would make use of the interim access roadway alignment, which would narrow to a 30-foot wide roadway and extend to the planned parking area at the northern portion of the Project site. Under both Option 1 and Option 2, roadway improvement work to accomplish the permanent improvements would likely include clearing and grubbing, grading, subgrade excavation, and the installation of curb, gutter, and asphalt pavement/overlay on the streets.

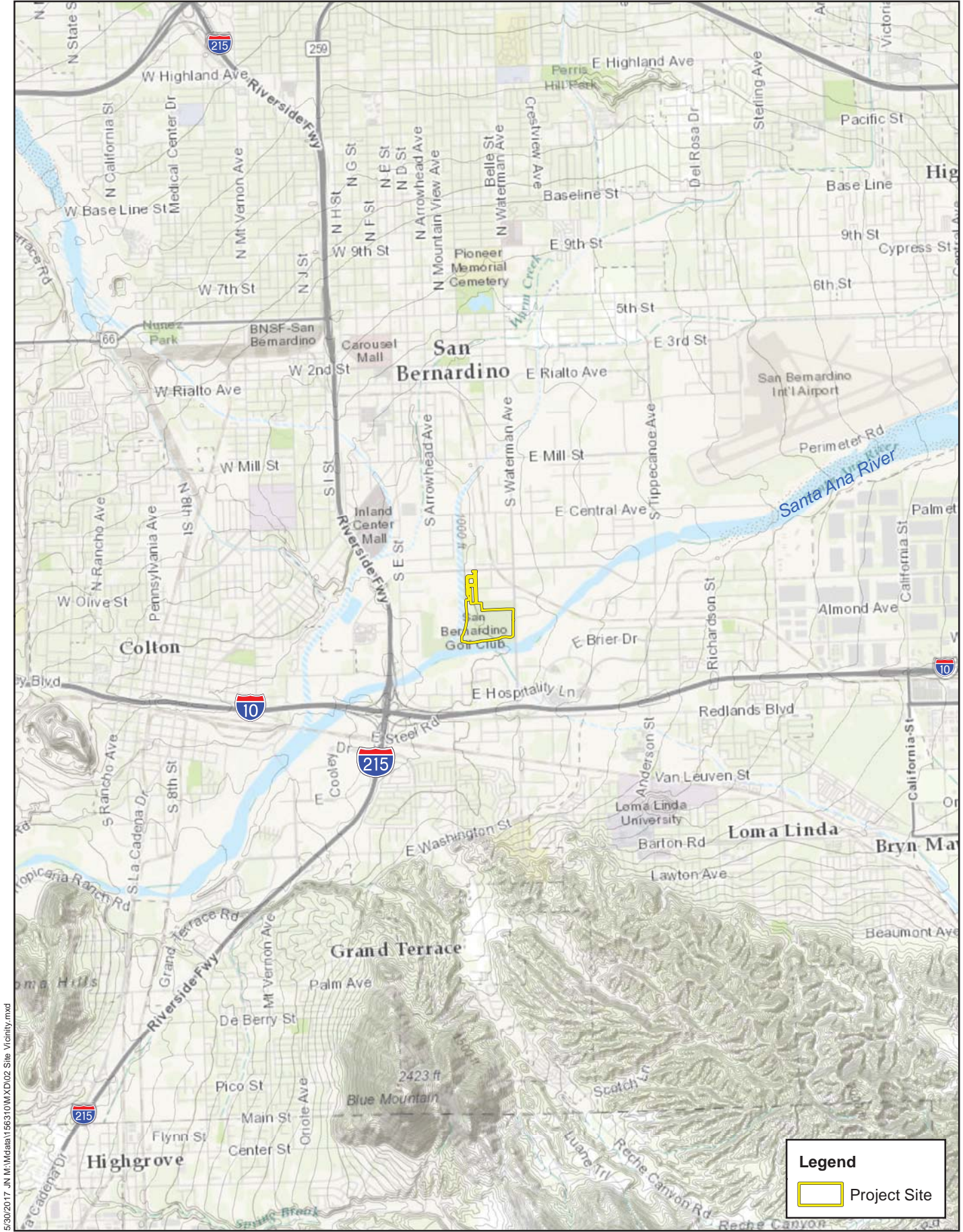


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GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT
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Regional Vicinity



Source: ESRI Relief Map, National Highway Planning Network



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Legend	
	Project Site

GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT
 HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT
Site Vicinity



Source: San Bernardino County, ESRI USA Topographic Basemap

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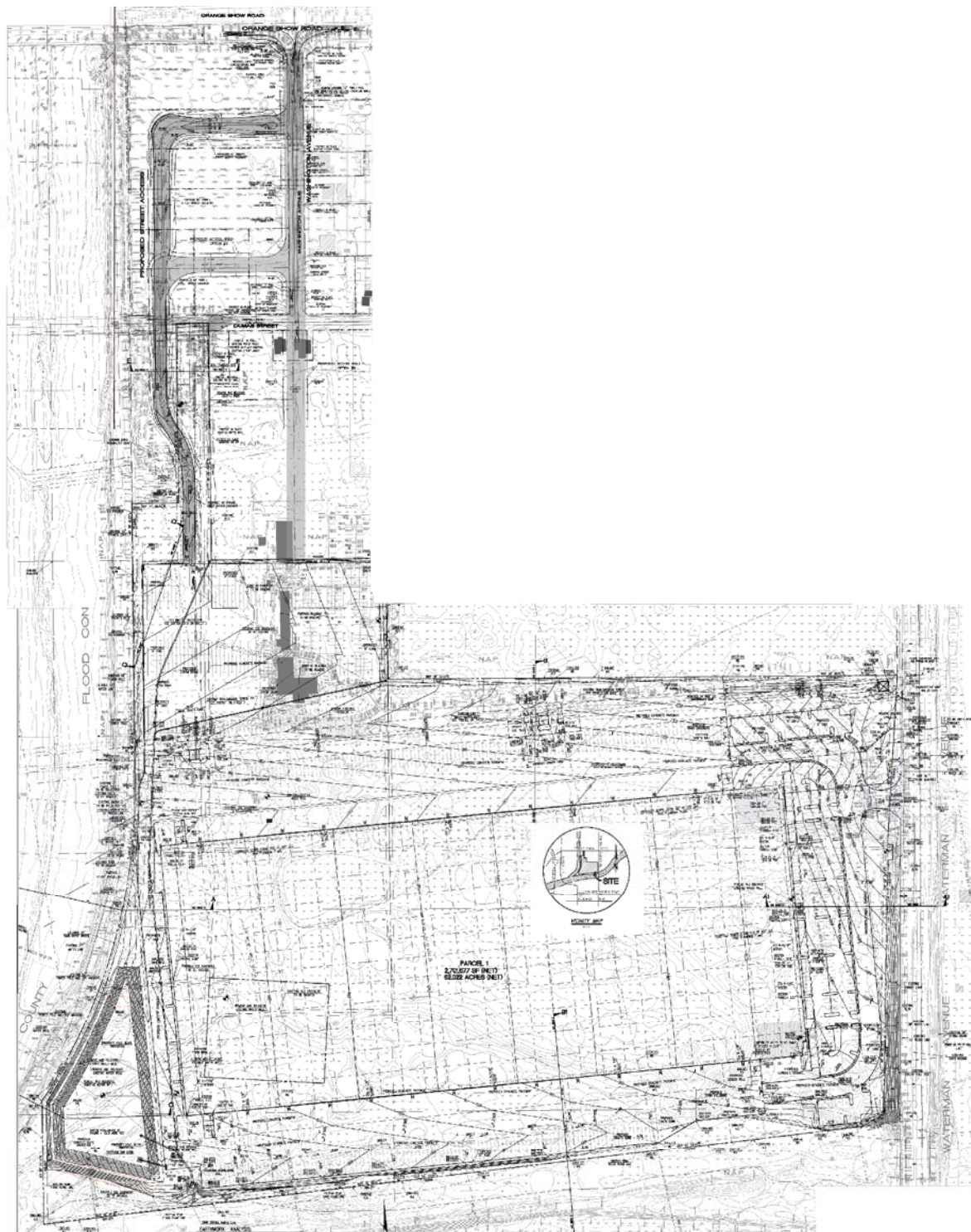
Legend

- Project Site
- Interim Roadway
- Permanent Roadway Option 1
- Permanent Roadway Option 2

GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT
 HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT
Project Site



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Section 2 Methodology

Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and records search to determine which special-status plant and wildlife species have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition, a general habitat assessment and field investigation was conducted in order to document existing conditions on the project site and determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field investigation, a literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW QuickView Tool in the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), CNDDDB Rarefind 5, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

All available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site were reviewed to understand existing site conditions and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred on the project site that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources, as well as the following resources:

- Google Earth Pro historic aerial imagery (1994 - 2016);
- San Bernardino County General Plan;
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- USFWS Endangered Species Profiles and/or Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) for southwestern willow flycatcher, Santa Ana sucker, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, and least Bell's vireo.

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 that have been documented on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDDB database was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the occurrence records and determine the distance from the project site.

2.2 HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Ashley M. Barton and Ryan S. Winkleman inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on October 13, 2016. Additional field investigations were conducted by Ashley M. Barton and Thomas C. Millington on January 30 and May 25, 2017. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. In addition, aerial photography was reviewed prior to the site investigation to locate potential natural wildlife corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. These areas identified on aerial photography were then walked during the field investigation.

Special attention was paid to any special-status habitats and/or undeveloped, natural areas, which have a higher potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species. Areas providing suitable habitat for burrowing owl were closely surveyed for signs of presence in accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012) during the habitat assessment. Methods to detect the presence of burrowing owl included direct observation, aural detection, and signs of presence including pellets, white wash, feathers, or prey remains. In addition, all suitable burrows encountered, including rock piles and remnant building foundations, were thoroughly examined for signs of presence.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field. Unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed during the survey and identified in the laboratory using taxonomical guides. Wildlife detections were made through observation of scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and/or visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site plant communities, and presence of potential jurisdictional drainage and/or wetland features were noted.

Aerial photography was reviewed prior to conducting the habitat assessment. The aerials were used to locate and inspect any potential drainage features, ponded areas, or water bodies that may fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW. In general, surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps that are observed or expected to exhibit evidence of flow are subject to state and federal regulatory authorities.

2.3 SOIL SERIES ASSESSMENT

On-site and adjoining soils were researched prior to the field visit using the USDA NRCS Soil Survey for San Bernardino County, California. In addition, a review of the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs was conducted to assess the ecological changes and disturbances that have occurred on the project site.

2.4 PLANT COMMUNITIES

Plant communities were mapped using USGS 7.5-minute topographic maps and aerial photography. The plant communities were classified in accordance with Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens (2009), CDFW (2010) and Holland (1986), delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into GIS Arcview. The Arcview application was used to compute the area of each plant community in acres.

2.5 PLANTS

Common plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field, and recorded in a field notebook. Unusual and less familiar plants were photographed in the field and identified in the laboratory using taxonomic guides. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows the 2012 Jepson Manual. In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

2.6 WILDLIFE

Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded during surveys in a field notebook. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during surveys included The Sibley Guide to Birds (Sibley 2014) for birds, A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are fairly well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names in this report (first reference only).

Section 3 Existing Conditions

3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE

San Bernardino County is characterized by cool winter temperatures and warm summer temperatures, with its rainfall occurring almost entirely in the winter. Relative to other areas in Southern California, winters are colder with chilly to cold morning temperatures common. Climatological data obtained for the City of San Bernardino indicates the annual precipitation averages 4.43 inches per year. Almost all of the precipitation occurs in the months between November and March, with hardly any occurring in July. The wettest month is February, with a monthly average total precipitation of 3.70 inches. The average maximum and minimum temperatures for the region are 80.2 and 51.7 degrees Fahrenheit (F) respectively with July and August (monthly average 96° F) being the hottest months and December (monthly average 41° F) being the coldest. Temperatures during the field investigations ranged between 70 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit with clear and overcast skies.

3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

On-site surface elevation ranges from approximately 937 to 974 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes to the south. The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief. Based on the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by the following soil units (Exhibit 5, *Soils*).

- **Grangeville fine sandy loam (Gr):** The Grangeville fine sandy loam soils consists of somewhat poorly drained soils formed from alluvium derived from granite sources. It is found on alluvial fans. Elevations are recorded at 0 to 1,800 feet above mean sea level (msl).
- **Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 Percent Slopes (TvC):** The Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (0 to 9 percent slopes) consists of somewhat excessively drained soils formed from alluvium derived from granite sources. It is found on alluvial fans. Elevations are recorded at 10 to 1,500 feet above msl.
- **Psamments, Fluvents and Frequently flooded soils (Ps):** Psamments, Fluvents and Frequently flooded soils consists of somewhat excessively drained soils formed from sandy alluvium. It is found within drainage ways. Elevations are 10 to 1,500 feet above msl.
- **Water (W):** Consists of the various ponds located throughout the project site.

3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES

The project site is located directly north of the Santa Ana River and east of East Twin Creek in the City of San Bernardino. Surrounding land uses include vacant/undeveloped parcels and single-family residential land uses to the north, East Twin Creek and a water treatment facility to the west, the Santa Ana River to the south, and commercial land uses to the east of the project site.



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Legend

- Project Site
- Gr Grangeville Fine Sandy Loam
- Ps Psamments and Fluvents, Frequently Flooded
- TvC Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand, 0 to 9% Slopes
- W Water

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Section 4 Discussion

4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

The majority of the project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club that is currently in operation and composed of manicured fairways, sand traps, cart paths, artificial ponds, and associated ornamental landscaping. The northern portion of the golf course includes a parking lot, driving range, proshop, and clubhouse. Park Center Circle runs along the northern portion of the project site and provides access to the golf course off of Waterman Avenue. In addition, the northern portion of the project site includes portions of Dumas Street, Washington Avenue, and Orange Show Road.

4.2 VEGETATION

One (1) plant community was observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment: landscaped (Exhibit 6, *Vegetation*). In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed, developed, and artificial ponds. These plant communities and land cover types are described in further detail below.

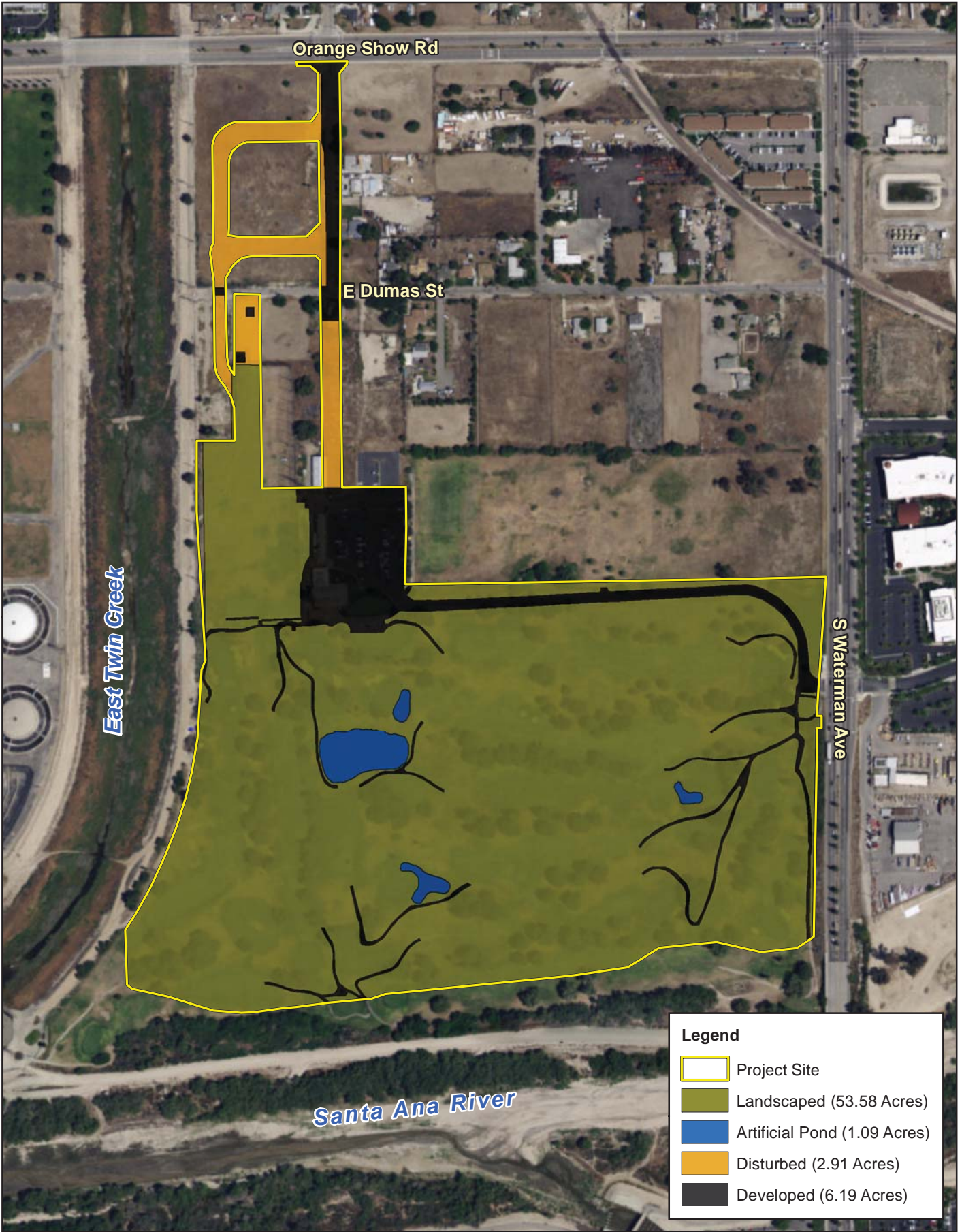
4.2.1 Landscaped (53.58 Acres)

The majority of the project site is comprised of landscaped vegetation. This plant community is primarily composed of manicured fairways and greens, with rows of ornamental/planted vegetation separating the fairways between each hole. Plant species observed within the landscaped areas include eucalyptus (*eucalyptus* sp.), common fig (*Ficus carica*), Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), pine (*Pinus* sp.), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*).

4.2.2 Disturbed (2.91 Acres)

Disturbed areas within the project site have been exposed to anthropogenic disturbances (e.g., maintenance activities, disking, and illegal dumping) that have resulted in the growth of early successional and non-native weedy plant species. Plant species observed within on-site disturbed areas include pigweed amaranth (*Amaranthus albus*), lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), flax-leaved horseweed (*Erigeron bonariensis*), short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).

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GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT
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Vegetation



4.2.3 Developed (6.19 Acres)

Developed areas within the project site generally consist of paved, impervious surfaces which include parking lots, golf cart paths, storage yards, and existing structures (i.e., clubhouse and proshop). In addition, several paved roadways including Park Center Circle, Dumas Street, Washington Avenue, and Orange Show Road are located within the northern portion of the project site.

4.2.4 Artificial Ponds (1.09 Acres)

Four (4) artificial ponds are located within the boundaries of the project site. These artificial ponds were constructed as water hazards for the San Bernardino Golf Club and do not possess a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. These artificial ponds are routinely maintained by golf course personnel and contain no hydrophytic or riparian vegetation.

4.3 WILDLIFE

Plant communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species that were observed or are expected to occur within the project site. The discussion is to be used a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation.

4.3.1 Fish

The artificial ponds located on the project site have the potential to support exotic/introduced fish species such as mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) and bass (*Micropterus sp.*). These fish species do not occur naturally and are not native to the Santa Ana River or surrounding tributaries. Bluegill and bass are often introduced to artificial systems for vector control purposes as they prey heavily on amphibian and insect species, keeping their numbers low. The artificial ponds lack connectivity to the Santa Ana River and are routinely maintained by golf course personnel and lack the native plant communities and substrates favored by native fish species known to occur in the general vicinity. Therefore, native fish species are not expected to occur within the artificial ponds and are presumed absent from the project site. Further, non-native/exotic fish species occurring within the artificial ponds should not be introduced into the Santa Ana River or surrounding tributaries.

4.3.2 Amphibians

No amphibians were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment. Although no amphibian species were observed during the site investigation, the artificial ponds have the potential to support amphibian species such as bullfrogs (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) and Baja California chorus frogs (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca*). However, bluegill and bass are known to prey heavily on amphibian species, potentially keeping their numbers low within the artificial ponds. Further, the artificial ponds are routinely maintained by golf course personnel and lack the native plant communities and substrates that are needed to provide

suitable breeding habitat. Therefore, native amphibian species known to occur in the general vicinity are not expected to occur within the artificial ponds and are presumed absent from the project site.

4.3.3 Reptiles

The project site and surrounding habitat has the potential to support a variety of reptilian species adapted to a high level of human disturbances. However, no reptilian species were observed during the field survey. Reptilian species that are expected to occur on-site include western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), and Great Basin gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*).

4.3.4 Avian

The project site provides suitable foraging and cover habitat for a variety of resident and migrant bird species. A total of forty-eight (48) avian species were identified during the field surveys. Common bird species detected during the field surveys included northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), American bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*).

4.3.5 Mammals

The project site and surrounding habitat has the potential to support a variety of mammalian species adapted to a high level of human disturbances. Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and coyote (*Canis latrans*) were the only mammalian species observed during the field surveys. Other common mammalian species that are expected to occur on-site include raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

4.4 NESTING BIRDS

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field surveys. However, the vegetation within the project site provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. The project site also has the potential to support birds that nest on the open ground, such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). Additional nesting habitat is present in the riparian plant community along the Santa Ana River, within 500 feet of the project site.

4.5 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES

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

The project site has not been identified as a wildlife corridor or linkage. However, the Santa Ana River is located to the south of the project site and has been identified as a wildlife corridor by the San Bernardino County General Plan. Although heavily constrained by surrounding development, the Santa Ana River supports natural habitats which allows wildlife to move through the region in search of food, shelter, or nesting habitat. Project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and are not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities or prevent the Santa Ana River from continuing to function as a wildlife corridor. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.

4.6 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the Regional Board regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated plant communities under Section 1600 *et seq* of the California Fish and Game Code.

There are four artificial ponds on the project site that were constructed as water hazards for the golf course and are routinely maintained in a very clean/sterile condition by golf course personnel. The artificial ponds were constructed in the uplands and are filled with water from three wells located in the western portion of the project site. As a result, the artificial ponds do not possess a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek, and thus do not qualify as jurisdictional “waters of the United States” or “waters of the State.” In order for the artificial ponds to qualify as an isolated wetland, they must exhibit all three wetland parameters (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology) described in the Corps Arid West Regional Supplement. The only soils found along the edge of the artificial ponds are sandy sediments associated with the underlying soils that have been mixed from development of the golf course. There are no fine or clay soils accumulated at this interface that could be classified as hydric soils. Additionally, no hydrophytic or riparian vegetation occurs within the artificial ponds. Therefore, it was

determined that the artificial ponds would not meet all three wetland parameters and would not qualify as isolated wetland features.

It should be noted that a stand of riparian vegetation dominated by western sycamore, cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), black elderberry, and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) is located approximately 25 feet to the south and outside of the project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River. In addition, East Twin Creek runs north to south along the western boundary of the project site and converges with the Santa Ana River to the southwest of the project site. The Santa Ana River is ultimately tributary to the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, both East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River possess a surface hydrologic connection to downstream “waters of the United States” and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW (Exhibit 7, *Jurisdictional Areas*).

Based on a review of preliminary site plans, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and will not result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. Further, the project will not result in the removal of riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site along the Santa Ana River. Therefore, impacts to Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW jurisdiction will not occur and regulatory approvals will not be required.

4.7 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The CNDDDB Rarefind 5, CNDDDB Quickview Tool in BIOS, and the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California was queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The habitat assessment evaluated the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing plant communities, at the time of the survey, have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified twenty-three (23) special-status plant species, fifty-seven (57) special-status wildlife species, and three (3) special-status plant communities as having the potential to occur within the San Bernardino South quadrangle. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity of the project site are presented in *Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*, provided in Appendix C. Refer to Table C-1 for a detailed analysis regarding the potential occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species within the project site.



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4.7.1 Special-Status Plants

Twenty-three (23) special-status plant species have been recorded in the CNDDDB and CNPS in the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (refer to Appendix C). No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the field surveys. The majority of the project site is composed of manicured fairways, sand traps, cart paths, artificial ponds, and associated ornamental landscaping. In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed. Although Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*) is known to occur in the vicinity along the Santa Ana River, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that do not provide suitable habitat. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species identified in the CNDDDB or CNPS. As a result, all special-status plant species are not expected to occur and are presumed to be absent from the project site.

4.7.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Fifty-six (56) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (refer to Attachment C). Great egret (*Ardea alba*), snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) were the only special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the field investigations. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a high potential to support Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), and Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), and has a low potential to support yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), red-breasted sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*), and south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* ssp.). All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions. Due to their regional significance, the potential occurrence of southwestern willow flycatcher, Santa Ana Sucker, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, least Bell's vireo, and burrowing owl is described in further detail below.

4.7.2.1 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher

The willow flycatcher is a nearly transcontinental species which breeds widely across temperate North America and migrates to Middle and northwestern South America for the winter. It consists of the following four subspecies, all of which are migratory. The species as a whole winters from southern Mexico south through Central America to Panama and western Venezuela. Subspecies *extimus* has been collected in winter in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica (Unitt, 1997). Migrants of the more northern subspecies occur commonly in the breeding range of *extimus*. Because southern California lies across the main migration route of *brewsteri*, and specimens of *brewsteri* outnumber specimens of *extimus* in its own range. In fact, with the population crash of *extimus*, almost all Willow Flycatchers

seen in southern California are *brewsteri*. *Extimus* is encountered only at the few sites where it breeds. In southern California the subspecies *extimus* arrives in spring, usually in early May.

The southwestern willow flycatcher is a federally and state endangered species that usually arrives in southern California in early May, but rarely as early as the last two or three days of April. In fall, adults depart mainly during the last half of August, but rarely can remain as late as September 4th. Juveniles remain until later in September but all have departed by October 1st. The southwestern willow flycatcher breeds only in riparian habitats, typically along a dynamic river or lakeside. Surface water or saturated soil is usually present in or adjacent to nesting sites during at least the initial portion of the nesting period (Muiznieks et al., 1994; Tibbits et al., 1994). Riparian habitats used by southwestern willow flycatchers typically have a dense thicket of trees and shrubs that can range in height from about 2 to 30 meters. Preferred nesting sites usually contain riparian foliage from the ground level up to a dense (about 50 to 100 percent) tree or shrub canopy.

The project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that consist of heavily compacted soils dominated by ornamental vegetation and non-native plant species. These plant communities lack the preferred plant species composition, density, and structure needed to provide suitable nesting habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher. Federally designated Critical Habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher is located approximately 25 feet to the south and outside of the project site along the Santa Ana River (Exhibit 8, *Critical Habitat*). The closest occurrence of southwestern willow flycatcher has been documented approximately 6.50 miles northeast of the project site (CNDDDB 2005). One territorial male was observed 0.3 miles northwest of Hemlock Drive within a 20 to 30 foot wide riparian belt at the base of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. Riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site within the Santa Ana River is dominated by western sycamore, cottonwood, black willow, mulefat, and Mexican elderberry. Although these plant species often occur within plant communities occupied by southwestern willow flycatcher, the density and understory structure of the riparian vegetation within these areas is generally too open and does not provide suitable nesting habitat. Therefore, southwestern willow flycatcher is presumed absent from the project site and no additional surveys are recommended.

4.7.2.2 Santa Ana Sucker

The Santa Ana sucker is a species of fish that is endemic to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river drainages of southern California. Currently, populations of this species are in a decline due to habitat loss and degradation. Due to the decline the USFWS recently listed the Santa Ana sucker as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Santa Ana sucker are about six inches long and require various substrate types throughout its different stages of life. The presence of coarse substrates such as gravel, cobble, and a mixture of gravel or cobble with sand, and a combination of shallow riffle areas and deeper runs and pools provide optimal stream conditions for this species. Areas that contain shifting sandy substrates are less suitable for the development of algae which is an important food source for Santa Ana sucker. Native riparian vegetation is also an important factor for the Santa Ana sucker in that it provides cover and shelter from predators.



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Legend

- Project Site
- San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)
- Santa Ana Sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)
- Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)



Source: ESRI USA Topographic Basemap

GATEWAY SOUTH BUILDING 4 PROJECT
 HABITAT AND JURISDICTIONAL ASSESSMENT
Critical Habitat

The closest recorded occurrence of Santa Ana sucker to the project site occurred downstream of the project site within the Santa Ana River approximately 4.10 miles southwest (CNDDDB 2005). Federally designated Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker is located immediately south of the project site along the Santa Ana River (refer to Exhibit 8). The project site does not provide suitable habitat for Santa Ana sucker which requires perennial flowing surface water associated with the Santa Ana River. The four artificial ponds on-site have no upstream or downstream surface connections to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. Therefore, Santa Ana sucker is presumed absent from the project site and no additional surveys are recommended.

4.7.2.3 San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat

The San Bernardino kangaroo rat, federally listed as endangered, is one of several kangaroo rat species in its range. The Dulzura, the Pacific kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*), and the Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) occur in areas occupied by the San Bernardino kangaroo rat, but these other species have a wider habitat range. The habitat of the San Bernardino kangaroo rat is described as being confined to pioneer and intermediate Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS) habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than Aeolian (wind) processes. Burrows are dug in loose soil, usually near or beneath shrubs.

The San Bernardino kangaroo rat is one of three subspecies of the Merriam's kangaroo rat. The Merriam's kangaroo rat is a widespread species that can be found from the inland valleys to the deserts. The subspecies known as the San Bernardino kangaroo, however, is confined to inland valley scrub communities, and more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams and drainages. Most of the 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 use 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 San Bernardino kangaroo rat. The past habitat losses and potential future losses prompted the emergency listing of the San Bernardino kangaroo rat as an endangered species (USFWS, 1998a). Primary Constituent Elements (PCE's) are a physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a species for which its designated critical habitat is based on. Examples of PCE's include food, water, space for individual and population growth, cover or shelter, etc. The PCEs essential to support the biological needs of foraging, reproducing, rearing of young, intra-specific communication, dispersal, genetic exchange, or sheltering for San Bernardino kangaroo rat are:

1. River, creek, stream, and wash channels; alluvial fans, flood plains, flood benches and terraces; and historic braided channels that are subject to dynamic geomorphological and hydrological processes;
2. Alluvial sage scrub and associated vegetation such as coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral with a moderately open canopy;
3. Soil series consisting of sand, sandy loam, or loam within its geographical range;

4. Upland areas proximal to flood plains containing suitable habitat (land adjacent to alluvial fan that provides Refugia); and
5. Moderate to low degree of human disturbances to habitat.

The closest recorded occurrence of San Bernardino kangaroo rat is located approximately 1.60 miles northeast of the project site (CNDDDB 1997). This species was found within California buckwheat scrub habitat in the vicinity of Central Avenue and the Santa Ana River in the City of San Bernardino. Further, federally designated Critical Habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat is located to the south of the project site along the Santa Ana River (refer to Exhibit 8). The project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that consist of heavily compacted soils dominated by ornamental vegetation and non-native plant species. As such, the project site does not provide any of the PCE's needed to support this species. Therefore, San Bernardino kangaroo rat is presumed absent from the project site and no additional surveys are recommended.

4.7.2.4 Least Bell's Vireo

Least Bell's vireo is a federally and state endangered subspecies of the Bell's vireo. It is a summer migrant to California and is the only regularly-occurring subspecies of Bell's vireo in San Bernardino County. Its nesting habitat typically consists of a well-developed over-story and understory, along with low densities of aquatic and herbaceous plant cover. The understory frequently contains dense sub-shrub or shrub thickets that are often dominated by plants such as willow, mulefat, and one or more herbaceous species. Least Bell's vireos begin to arrive at their breeding grounds in southern California riparian areas from mid-March to early April. Upon arrival, males establish breeding territories that range in size from 0.5 to 7.4 acres, with an average size of approximately two acres. In California, females begin laying eggs in April, fledging birds until the end of July (Kus et al. 2010). The fledglings will remain in the parental territory for up to a month. Bell's vireos leave the breeding grounds and migrate south mid- to late September. Although not common, a few have been found wintering in southern California (Hamilton and Willick 1996).

The project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that consist of heavily compacted soils dominated by ornamental vegetation and non-native plant species. These plant communities lack the preferred plant species composition, density, and structure needed to provide suitable nesting habitat for least Bell's vireo. The closest occurrence of least Bell's vireo has been documented approximately 0.11 miles south of the project site within the Santa Ana River (CNDDDB 2014). Throughout the 2000s, various numbers of paired adults and juveniles were detected in this area. However, in 2014 only one territorial male was observed. Riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site within the Santa Ana River is dominated by western sycamore, cottonwood, black willow, mulefat, and Mexican elderberry. Although these plant species often occur within plant communities occupied by least Bell's vireo, the density and understory structure of the riparian vegetation within these areas is generally too open and likely does not provide suitable nesting habitat based on the declining number of occurrences of least Bell's vireo documented by the CNDDDB over the past several years. Therefore, least Bell's vireo is presumed absent from the project site and no additional surveys are recommended.

4.7.2.5 Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl is designated as a California Species of Special Concern by the CDFW. The burrowing owl is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments with level to gently-sloping areas characterized by open vegetation and bare ground. The western burrowing owl (*A.c. hypugaea*), which occurs throughout the western United States including California, rarely digs its own burrows and is instead dependent upon the presence of burrowing mammals (i.e., California ground squirrels, coyotes [*Canis latrans*], and badgers [*Taxidea taxus*]) whose burrows are often used for roosting and nesting. The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. Where mammal burrows are scarce, burrowing owls have been found occupying man-made cavities, such as buried and non-functioning drain pipes, stand-pipes, and dry culverts. They also require low growth or open vegetation allowing line-of-sight observation of the surrounding habitat to forage and watch for predators. In California, the burrowing owl breeding season extends from the beginning of February through the end of August.

Disturbed areas within the northern portions of the project site are generally vegetated with a variety of low-growing, early successional plant species that provides open foraging habitat and allows for line-of-sight observation favored by burrowing owl. However, the project site lacks mammal burrows capable of providing suitable roosting and nesting opportunities. The only burrows observed during the habitat assessment were generally too small (less than 4 inches in diameter) to be used by burrowing owls. Despite a systematic search of open habitat on the project site during the field investigations, no burrowing owls or sign (i.e., pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash) was observed. Therefore, burrowing owls are presumed absent from the project site and no additional surveys are recommended.

4.7.3 Special-Status Plant Communities

According to the CNDDDB, three (3) special-status plant communities have been reported in the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle: Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, and Southern Riparian Scrub (refer to Attachment C). No special-status plant communities were observed within the project site during the habitat assessment.

4.7.4 Critical Habitat

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, “Critical Habitat” is designated at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. In the event that a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species’ designated Critical Habitat, a project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for

impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus. This may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., CWA Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be consult with the USFWS.

The project site is not located with federally designated Critical Habitat. However, areas to the south and west of the project site along the Santa Ana River and East Twin Creek have been designated as Critical Habitat for southwestern willow flycatcher, Santa Ana sucker, and San Bernardino kangaroo rat (refer to Exhibit 8).

Section 5 Project Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

The discussion below provides a summary of survey results; project related impacts; avoidance and minimization measures; and mitigation measures for each biological resource area required to be analyzed pursuant to Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

5.1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the field surveys. The majority of the project site is composed of manicured fairways, sand traps, cart paths, artificial ponds, and associated ornamental landscaping. In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed and developed. Although Santa Ana River woollystar is known to occur in the vicinity along the Santa Ana River, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that do not provide suitable habitat. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species identified by the CNDDDB or CNPS. Therefore, the project will not impact special-status plant species and no mitigation is required.

5.2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Great egret, snowy egret, and loggerhead shrike were the only special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the field surveys. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a high potential to support Cooper's hawk, great blue heron, and Lawrence's goldfinch, and has a low potential to support yellow-breasted chat, western yellow bat, yellow warbler, red-breasted sapsucker, and south coast gartersnake. All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions.

Vegetation within and surrounding the project site has the potential to provide refuge/cover from predators, perching sites, and favorable conditions for avian nesting that could be impacted by construction activities associated with the project. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season (February 1st to August 31st). Consequently, if avian nesting behaviors are disrupted, such as nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort, it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, the following avoidance and minimization measures should be implemented:

BIO – 1: A pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For listed and raptor species, this buffer should be expanded to 500 feet. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by construction activities. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Although focused surveys for burrowing owl are not recommended, the following avoidance and minimization measure should be implemented to ensure burrowing owls remain absent from the project site and impacts to occupied burrows do not occur.

BIO – 2: Prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities, a pre-construction clearance survey for burrowing owls should be conducted to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent and impacts to any occupied burrows that may be located on or within 500 feet of the development footprint do not occur. In accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), two pre-construction clearance surveys should be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. If an occupied burrow is found within the development footprint during the pre-construction clearance survey, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will need to be prepared and submitted to CDFW for approval.

With implementation of Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2 identified above, the project would not result in impacts to nesting birds or burrowing owls and no additional mitigation would be required.

5.3 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT COMMUNITIES

No special-status plant communities occur within the boundaries of the project site. Further, the project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. Therefore, the project will not impact any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS and no mitigation is required.

5.4 RIPARIAN HABITAT AND WETLANDS

There are four artificial ponds on the project site that were constructed as water hazards for the golf course and are routinely maintained in a very clean/sterile condition by golf course personnel. The artificial ponds were constructed in the uplands and are filled with water from three wells located in the western portion of the project site. As a result, the artificial ponds have no upstream or downstream surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek, and thus do not qualify as jurisdictional “waters of the United States” or “waters of the State.” In order for the artificial ponds to qualify as an isolated wetland, they must exhibit all three wetland parameters (hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology) described in the Corps Arid West Regional Supplement. The only soils found along the edge of the artificial ponds are sandy sediments associated with the underlying soils that have been mixed from development of the golf course. There are no fine or clay soils accumulated at this interface that could be classified as hydric soils. Additionally, no hydrophytic or riparian vegetation occurs within the artificial ponds. Therefore, it was determined that the artificial ponds would not meet all three wetland parameters and would not qualify as isolated wetland features.

It should be noted that a stand of riparian vegetation consisting of cottonwood, black willow, black elderberry, and mulefat is located approximately 25 feet to the south and outside of the project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River. In addition, East Twin Creek runs north to south along the western boundary of the project site and converges with the Santa Ana River to the southwest of the project site. The Santa Ana River is ultimately tributary to the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, both East Twin Creek and the Santa Ana River possess a surface hydrologic connection to downstream “waters of the United States” and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW.

Based on a review of preliminary site plans, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and will not result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. Further, the project will not result in the removal of riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site along the Santa Ana River. Therefore, impacts to Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW jurisdiction will not occur and regulatory approvals will not be required.

5.5 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

The project site has not been identified as a wildlife corridor or linkage. However, the Santa Ana River is located to the south of the project site and has been identified as a wildlife corridor by the San Bernardino County General Plan. Although heavily constrained by surrounding development, the Santa Ana River supports natural habitats which allows wildlife to move through the region in search of food, shelter, or nesting habitat. Project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and are not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities or prevent the Santa Ana River from continuing to function as a wildlife corridor. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.

5.6 LOCAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES

City of San Bernardino Municipal Code 15.34.020, Permit Required, states that is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, either as owner, agent or otherwise, to cut down, uproot, destroy, and/or remove more than five (5) trees within any 36-month period from a development site or parcel of property without first being issued a permit from the Development Services Department of the City of San Bernardino. The Project site contains trees under existing conditions, including but not limited to eucalyptus, common fig, Shamel ash, jacaranda, pine, western sycamore, black elderberry, and Peruvian peppertree, a majority of which would be removed to construct the proposed Project. The Project proposes to plant new trees on the site in accordance with City requirements for landscape coverage. As a condition of Project approval, the Project Applicant would be required by law to comply with Municipal Code 15.34.020. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

5.7 LOCAL, REGIONAL, AND STATE HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS

The project is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan. Therefore, no impact will occur and mitigation is not required.

Section 6 Conclusion and Recommendations

The majority of the project site consists of the San Bernardino Golf Club that is currently in operation and composed of manicured fairways, sand traps, cart paths, artificial ponds, and associated ornamental landscaping. The northern portion of the golf course includes a parking lot, driving range, proshop, and clubhouse. Park Center Circle runs along the northern portion of the project site and provides access to the golf course off of Waterman Avenue. In addition, the northern portion of the project site includes portions of Dumas Street, Washington Avenue, and Orange Show Road. One plant community was observed within the boundaries of the project site: landscaped. In addition, the project site contains land cover types that would be classified as disturbed, developed, and artificial ponds.

No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the field surveys. Although Santa Ana River woollystar is known to occur in the vicinity along the Santa Ana River, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas that do not provide suitable habitat. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, no special-status plant species are expected to occur and are presumed to be absent from the project site. No additional surveys are recommended for special-status plant species.

Great egret, snowy egret, and loggerhead shrike were the only special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the field surveys. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status wildlife species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site has a high potential to support Cooper's hawk, great blue heron, and Lawrence's goldfinch, and a low potential to support yellow-breasted chat, western yellow bat, yellow warbler, red-breasted sapsucker, and south coast gartersnake. All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species, and known distributions.

There are four artificial ponds on the project site that were constructed as water hazards for the golf course. These artificial ponds were constructed in the uplands and are filled with water from three wells located in the western portion of the project site. As a result, the artificial ponds do not possess a surface hydrologic connection to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek, and thus do not qualify as "waters of the United States" or "waters of the State." Further, these artificial ponds do not exhibit all three wetland parameters (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology) described in the Corps Arid West Regional Supplement to be considered a jurisdictional wetland.

A stand of riparian vegetation dominated by western sycamore, cottonwood, black willow, black elderberry, and mulefat is located approximately 25 feet to the south and outside of the project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River. In addition, East Twin Creek runs north to south along the western boundary of the project site and converges with the Santa Ana River to the southwest of the project site. The Santa Ana River is ultimately tributary to the Pacific Ocean (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, both East Twin Creek

and the Santa Ana River possess a surface hydrologic connection to downstream “waters of the United States” and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW.

Based on a review of preliminary site plans, project activities will be restricted to the existing San Bernardino Golf Club and previously disturbed areas and will not result in the discharge of dredged or fill material to the Santa Ana River or East Twin Creek. Further, the project will not result in the removal of riparian vegetation located to the south of the project site along the Santa Ana River. Therefore, impacts to Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW jurisdiction will not occur and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For listed and raptor species, this buffer should be expanded to 500 feet. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by construction activities. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Although focused surveys for burrowing owl are not recommended, a pre-construction clearance survey for burrowing owls should be conducted to ensure that burrowing owls remain absent and impacts to any occupied burrows that may be located on or within 500 feet of the development footprint do not occur. In accordance with the *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012), two pre-construction clearance surveys should be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. If an occupied burrow is found within the development footprint during the pre-construction clearance survey, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will need to be prepared and submitted to CDFW for approval.

City of San Bernardino Municipal Code 15.34.020, Permit Required, states that is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, either as owner, agent or otherwise, to cut down, uproot, destroy, and/or remove more than five (5) trees within any 36-month period from a development site or parcel of property without first being issued a permit from the Development Services Department of the City of San Bernardino. The Project site contains trees under existing conditions, including but not limited to eucalyptus, common fig, Shamel ash, jacaranda, pine, western sycamore, black elderberry, and Peruvian peppertree, a majority of which would be removed to construct the proposed Project. The Project proposes to plant new trees on the site in accordance with City requirements for landscape coverage. As a condition of Project approval, the Project Applicant would be required by law to comply with Municipal Code

15.34.020. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. No impact would occur and no mitigation is required.

Section 7 References

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Appendix A Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View of Washington Avenue in the northern portion of the project site.



Photograph 2: View of disturbed areas west of Washington Avenue.



Photograph 3: View of disturbed areas east of the San Bernardino Golf Club driving range.



Photograph 4: View of the parking lot and clubhouse located in the northern portion of the project site.



Photograph 5: View of the driving range located in the northern portion of the project site.



Photograph 6: View of artificial ponds (water hazards) located in the central portion of the project site.



Photograph 7: View of landscaped fairways in the southern portion of the project site.



Photograph 8: View of landscaped fairway and green in the southwest corner of the project site.



Photograph 9: View of East Twin Creek located to the west and outside of the project site.



Photograph 10: View of riparian vegetation along the Santa Ana River located to the south and outside of the project site.

Appendix B Flora and Fauna Compendium

Table B – 1: Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	pigweed amaranth
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	giant reed
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oat
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut brome
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimsonweed
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	flax-leaved horseweed
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red stemmed filaree
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus
<i>Ficus carica</i> *	common fig
<i>Fraxinus uhdei</i> *	Shamel ash
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-podded mustard
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	jacaranda
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	horehound
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	date palm
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	cottonwood
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> *	Jersey cudweed
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	black willow
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	black elderberry
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian peppertree
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean grass
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	tamarisk
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	common dandelion
<i>Vitis girdiana</i>	southern California grape
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm

*Non-native/invasive

Table B – 2: Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name
Aves	Birds
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	red-winged blackbird
<i>Anas americana</i>	American wigeon
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard
<i>Anas strepera</i>	gadwall
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush
<i>Charadrius vociferans</i>	killdeer
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Egretta thula</i>	snowy egret
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's blackbird
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Fulica Americana</i>	American coot
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	greater roadrunner
<i>Haemorhouse mexicanus</i>	house finch
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
<i>Melozone crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	savannah sparrow
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	pie-billed grebe
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	American bushtit
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Setophaga coronate</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	western meadowlark
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's wren
<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	California thrasher
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow
Mammalia	Mammals
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail

*Non-native/invasive

Appendix C Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: CA: None WL	Common yearlong resident of California. Typically forages in broken woodland and habitat edges with dense stands of coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>), riparian deciduous, or other forest habitat near water. Usually nests in dense riparian areas, usually near streams.	No	High There is suitable foraging/nesting habitat within the project site and this species is adapted to urban environments and commonly occurs on golf courses.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	Fed: CA: None SSC	Includes a variety of forest types and stand structures, depending on geographic location. In general, they appear to prefer relatively dense forests with large trees and relatively high canopy closures which are used for protection from predators, increased food availability, and limited exposure to cold temperatures and precipitation.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	Fed: CA: None SSC	Highly colonial yearlong resident of California that frequents emergent wetlands, croplands, grassy fields, flooded land and along edges of ponds. Usually nests near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails (<i>Typha sp.</i>) or tules (<i>Schoenoplectus sp.</i>), but also in thickets of willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>), blackberry (<i>Rubus sp.</i>), and tall herbs.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: CA: None WL	Common yearlong resident of California. Prefers sparse, mixed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats on steep hillsides with scattered shrubs and rock outcrops. Frequently found in open shrubland in valley foothill hardwood-conifer, savannah, and open chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> silvery legless lizard	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in sparsely vegetated habitat types including coastal sand dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, open grassland, and riparian areas. Requires sandy or loose loamy substrates conducive to burrowing.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	Fed: CA: None FP,WL	Uncommon yearlong resident of California. Requires open terrain for hunting such as grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Prefers to nest on secluded cliffs and large trees. Rugged, open habitat with canyons and escarpments used most frequently for nesting.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	Fed: CA: None None	Yearlong resident throughout California, except for the high mountains and deserts. Feeds and rests in fresh, and saline emergent wetlands, along the margins of estuaries, lakes, and slow-moving streams, on mudflats and salt ponds, and in irrigated croplands and pastures.	Yes	Present There is suitable habitat within the project site. Further, this species was observed during the habitat assessment.
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	Fed: CA: None None	Fairly common all year throughout most of California, in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Less common along riverine and rocky marine shores, in croplands, pastures, and in mountains about foothills.	No	High There is suitable habitat within the project site and this species is adapted to urban environments and commonly occurs on golf courses.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	Fed: CA: None WL	Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Also found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	Fed: CA: None WL	Inhabits low-elevations coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streambeds, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: CA: None SSC	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: CA: None SSC	Common yearlong resident of southern California. Prefers open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Requires fossorial burrows for roosting and nesting surrounded by relatively short vegetation and open habitat for foraging and watching for predators. Also known to occupy man-made structures including drain pipes, debris piles, and development pads.	No	Presumed Absent The project site provides open foraging habitat. However, the project site lacks suitable burrows (>4 inches) needed for nesting/roosting.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: CA: None None	Exclusive to coastal California east towards the Sierra-Cascade Crest; less common in western Nevada.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	Fed: CA: None THR	Typical habitat is open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grassland or suitable grain or alfalfa fields or livestock pastures.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird	Fed: CA: None None	Desert and semi-desert, arid brushy foothills and chaparral. A desert hummingbird that breeds in the Sonoran and Mojave Deserts. Departs desert heat moving into chaparral, scrub, and woodland habitats.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	Fed: CA: None None	Coastal scrub dunes.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: CA: THR None	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Streams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift.	No	Presumed Absent No suitable habitat is present on site and the project will not impact federally designated Critical Habitat.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i> pallid San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: CA: None SSC	Common resident of sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. Occurs mainly in arid coastal and desert border areas. Habitats include coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> Vaux's swift	Fed: CA: None SSC	Prefers redwood and Douglas-fir habitats with nest-sites in large hollow trees and snags, especially tall, burned-out stubs.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	Fed: CA: None None	Ranges from southern California and western Arizona in the United states, southward to Baja California and western Sonora in Mexico. Species often inhabits rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and desert environments.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: CA: THR END	Uncommon summer resident of California. Occurs within valley/foothill and desert riparian habitats characterized by extensive riparian thickets dominated by willows (<i>Salix sp.</i>) with dense, low-level or understory foliage that abuts slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: CA: None SSC	Prefers rocky coastal sage and chaparral habitat with granite outcrops. Also occurs in dry, rocky riverbeds. Species avoids areas with a high intensity of artificial night lighting.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher	Fed: CA: None SSC	Uncommon summer resident of southern California. Occurs in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats. Preferred nesting and roosting habitat includes mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes, or other open terrain.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in several habitat types including coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, redshank, desert slope scrub, desert washes, grassy fields, orchards, cactus patches, and rocky areas. Often found near heavy shrub and rock outcrops.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA: END SSC	Primarily found in Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub (RAFSS) and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May also occur at lower densities in Riversidian upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to RAFSS habitat. Tends to avoid rocky substrates.	No	Presumed Absent No suitable habitat is present within the project site and the project will not impact federally designated Critical Habitat.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA: END THR	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	Fed: CA: None None	Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. In southern California, common yearlong in the Imperial Valley and along the Colorado River.	Yes	Present There is suitable habitat within the project site. Further, this species was observed during the habitat assessment.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	Fed: CA: None END	Uncommon summer resident of southern California. Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable nesting habitat within the project site.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: CA: END END	Uncommon summer resident of southern California. Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable nesting habitat within the project site and the project will not impact federally designated Critical Habitat.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: CA: None SSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	Fed: CA: None WL	Common winter resident of southern California. Occurs in open grassland and woodland habitats near water. Prefers coastlines, lakes, and wetlands. Species does not breed in California.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Gila orecuttii</i> arroyo chub	Fed: CA: None SSC	Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 40 cm.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>) and Jeffrey pine (<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>) mixed conifer forests with black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>) components at higher elevations. Use cavities in large trees, snags, and logs for cover. Habitats are typically mature, dense conifer forest in close proximity to riparian areas.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> California condor	Fed: CA: END END:FP	Permanent resident of the semi-arid, rugged mountain ranges surrounding the southern San Joaquin Valley, including the Coast Ranges from Santa Clara Co. south to Los Angeles Co., the Transverse Ranges, Tehachapi Mts., and southern Sierra Nevada. Forages over wide areas of open rangelands, roots on cliffs and in large trees and snags.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: CA: None SSC	Uncommon summer resident of southern California. Occurs primarily in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and willow thickets with well-developed understories and tangles near watercourses.	No	Low There is marginally suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: CA: None SSC	Common yearlong resident of California. Prefers open habitats with bare ground, scattered shrubs, and areas with low or sparse herbaceous cover. Requires suitable perches including trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	Yes	Present There is suitable habitat within the project site. Further, this species was observed during the habitat assessment.
<i>Lasius xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in valley/foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts under palm trees and feeds in, and near, palm oases and riparian habitats.	No	Low There is marginally suitable roosting habitat within palm trees located within the project site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats, agricultural fields, or sparse coastal scrub.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, and palm oasis. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops. Reproduces in rock crevices, caverns, or buildings.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: CA: None SSC	Common in alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitats with lower densities in other desert habitats such as succulent shrub, wash, and riparian areas. Also occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush scrub, and bitterbrush scrub habitats. Uncommon in valley foothills and montane riparian habitats.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA: None SSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: CA: None SSC	Found in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: CA: THR SSC	Common yearlong resident of southern California in sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>). Prefers scrub habitat with more low-growing vegetation. Species generally occurs below 750 feet above mean sea level (msl) along the coast and below 1,500 feet above msl within inland regions.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	Fed: CA: None SSC	Summer resident in a variety of wooded, low-elevation habitats throughout the state. Uses valley foothill and montane hardwood, valley foothill and montane hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Also occurs in coniferous habitats, including closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: CA: THR SSC	Found mainly near ponds in humid forests, woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, and streambanks with plant cover. Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Occurs along the coast ranges from Mendocino County south and in portions of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades ranges.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Rhaphiomidius terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: CA: END None	DSF habitat is limited to areas that include Delhi fine sand, an aeolian (wind-deposited) soil type. The highest density of DSF have been found in habitat that includes a variety of plants including California buckwheat, California croton, deerweed, and telegraph weed. Common yearlong resident of southern California. Often found in open to medium-density riparian woodlands dominated by cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>), western sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>), willow, alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>), and other small trees and shrubs. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site. Further, the project site lacks Delhi Sands soils.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: CA: None SSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washed, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Temporary pools are used for breeding, but the species will also use vernal pools and artificial water bodies such as cattle ponds.	No	Low There is marginally suitable habitat within the project site and this species commonly occurs on golf courses.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	Fed: CA: None SSC	An uncommon to fairly common, yearlong or summer resident in openly wooded, mountainous parts of California. In southern California, an uncommon summer resident locally in the higher mountains. Preferred nesting habitats include montane riparian, aspen, montane hardwood-conifer, mixed conifer, and red fir, especially near meadows, clearings, lakes, and slow-moving streams.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> red-breasted sapsucker	Fed: CA: None None	Typical habitats include valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, and, in southern California, desert riparian, palm oasis, pinyon-juniper, and lower montane habitats. Nearby herbaceous habitats often used for feeding. Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	No	Low There is marginally suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: CA: None None	Breeds locally and uncommonly in foothills bordering Central Valley and commonly on arid mountain sloped of southern CA. Occurs mostly on sloping ground in mixed chaparral, chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and similar brushy habitats.	No	High There is marginally suitable habitat within the project site and this species is adapted to urban environments and commonly occurs on golf courses.
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i> black-chinned sparrow	Fed: CA: None None	Uncommon, permanent resident found throughout most of California, except in the North Coast area. Preferred habitat includes drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: CA: None SSC	Utilizes a variety of habitats including forests, mixed woodlands, grassland, chaparral, and farmlands. Often found near ponds, marshes, or streams.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> ssp. south coast gartersnake	Fed: CA: None SSC	Uncommon summer resident of southern California. Prefers riparian habitat in close proximity to waterbodies that typically features a dense, stratified canopy. Species is typically associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mulefat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert regions.	No	Low There is marginally suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: CA: END END	Uncommon yearlong resident of southern California throughout freshwater emergent wetlands, and moist, open areas along agricultural areas, and mudflats of lacustrine habitats. Prefers to nest in dense wetland vegetation characterized by cattails, tules, or other similar plant species along the border of lakes and ponds.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable nesting habitat within the project site.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> yellow-headed blackbird	Fed: CA: None SSC	Uncommon yearlong resident of southern California through freshwater emergent wetlands, and moist, open areas along agricultural areas, and mudflats of lacustrine habitats. Prefers to nest in dense wetland vegetation characterized by cattails, tules, or other similar plant species along the border of lakes and ponds.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 558 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Asplenium vesperinum</i> western spleenwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in rocky soil within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 591 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from February to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in lake margins in playas, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 197 to 2,789 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Grows in coastal prairie, lake margins, valley and foothill grassland habitat. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,051 feet. Blooming period is from May to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 0 to 2,100 feet. Blooming period ranges from April to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 99 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Peninsular spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in granitic soils within alluvial fan, chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,234 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in freshwater marshes and swamps. Grows at elevations ranging from 49 to 919 feet. Blooming period is from July to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes. Found at elevations ranging from 1,181 to 2,690 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 299 to 2,001 feet. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Prefers granitic and sandy soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 4,429 to 5,577 feet. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs in marshes, swamps, and on damp river banks. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 5,495 feet. Blooming period is from August to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>pubertula</i> mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities. Found at elevations ranging from 230 to 2,657 feet. Blooming period is from February to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Juglas californica</i> southern California black walnut	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,953 feet. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 2,904 feet. Blooming period is from January to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Habitats include coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 443 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from March to April.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Prefers sandy soils within coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from May to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: END CA: THR CNPS: 1B.1	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, swamps, and wetlands. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 1,083 feet. Blooming period is from April to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Found in riparian woodland and other riparian habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 213 to 984 feet. Blooming period is from February to April.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Habitat includes chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, plays, and Mojavean desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 5,020 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Prefers cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Can be found growing near ditches, streams, and springs within these habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 7 to 6,693 feet. Blooming period is from July to November.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within the project site.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT COMMUNITIES				
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within broad washes of sandy alluvial drainages that carry rainfall runoff sporadically in winter and spring, but remain relatively dry through the remainder of the year. Is restricted to drainages and floodplains with very sandy substrates that have a dearth of decomposed plant material. These areas do not develop into riparian woodland or scrub due to the limited water resources and scouring by occasional floods. Dominated by cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> sp.) and willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.) trees and shrubs. Considered to be an early successional stage as both species are known to germinate almost exclusively on recently deposited or exposed alluvial soils.	No	Absent
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Riparian zones dominated by small trees or shrubs, lacking taller riparian trees.	No	Absent
Southern Riparian Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat		No	Absent
<p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal</p> <p>END- Federal Endangered THR- Federal Threatened</p> <p>California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California</p> <p>END- California Endangered SSC- California Species of Concern WL- Watch List FP- California Fully Protected</p> <p>California Native Plant Society (CNPS)</p> <p>California Rare Plant Rank</p> <p>1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere 4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List</p> <p>Threat Ranks</p> <p>0.1- Seriously threatened in California 0.2- Moderately threatened in California 0.3- Not very threatened in California</p>				