

APPENDIX C
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

Table 1 contains the list of vascular plant taxa recorded during the biological field survey conducted within the BSA. Plant nomenclature and taxonomic order is based on *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, second Edition (Baldwin et al., 2012), and/or the Calflora website (Calflora, 2022).

Table 1
Plant Species Observed during the Field Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name	
EUDICOTS		
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family	
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	procumbent pigweed	
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
<i>Yucca</i> sp.*	yucca species	
Asteraceae (=Compositae)	Sunflower Family	
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> * (= <i>Conyza canadensis</i>)	horseweed	
<i>Ericameria brachylepis</i>	boundary goldenbush	
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly lettuce	
Boraginaceae	Borage or Waterleaf Family	
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	common fiddleneck	
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short-pod mustard	Cal-IPC: moderate
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family	
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle	Cal-IPC: limited
Fabaceae	Legume Family	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	black locust	Cal-IPC: limited
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	redstem filaree	Cal-IPC: limited
Lythraceae	Loosestrife Family	
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> *	crapemyrtle	
Meliaceae	Mahogany Family	
<i>Melia azedarach</i> *	Chinaberry tree	

Scientific Name	Common Name	
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	Cal-IPC: limited
Pinaceae	Pine Family	
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	pine species	
Ulmaceae	Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *	Chinese elm	
MONOCOTS		
Areaceae	Palm Family	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Cal-IPC: moderate
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	queen palm	
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass	Cal-IPC: moderate
<i>Avena spp.</i> *	wild oat	
<i>Bromus rubens</i> *	red brome	Cal-IPC: high
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	salt grass	

*Non-native species

Table 2 contains the list of wildlife species observed and/or detected during the biological field surveys. Wildlife nomenclature and taxonomic order is based on the following treatments according to class of species:

- **Birds.** *Check-list of North American Birds*. Seventh Edition and Supplements (Chesser et al., 2022)
- **Mammals.** *Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in California* (CDFW, 2016).
- **Native Wildlife.** *California's Life History Accounts and Range Maps* (accessed, 10/28/2022), CDFW 2022)

Table 2
Wildlife Species Observed/Detected during the Field Surveys

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Arthropods		
Papilionidae	Swallowtail Butterfly Family	
<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	western tiger swallowtail	
Birds		
Fringillidae	Finch Family	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	
Trochilidae	Hummingbird Family	
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Description in California	Plant Elevation Range (feet amsl)	BSA Contains Potential Suitable Habitats	BSA is Located Within the Plant Species' Known:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA	Comment Section
						Elevation Range	General Distribution		
Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants: Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.									
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia (=dwarf burr ambrosia)	FE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (b)	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: creek beds, seasonally dry drainages, and floodplains, open habitats such as chaparral and coastal sage scrub in coarse substrates Soils: alkaline soils, sparse grasslands or marginal wetland habitats Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to October	66 – 1,361	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, paved impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Berberis nevii</i> (=Mahonia nevii)	Nevin's barberry	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (d)	Lifeform: perennial evergreen shrub Habitats: two habitat types- alluvial scrub community, chaparral community Soils: alluvial scrub community it grows on sandy and gravelly substrates along the margins of dry washes, chaparral community, it grows on steep, north-facing slopes with coarse soils and rocky slopes	229 – 2,706	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1	Lifeform: perennial stoloniferous herb Habitats: saturated, acidic bog soils, freshwater marshes and swamps, bogs and fens, mostly sandy with a high organic content, and seems to prefer unshaded settings with dense undergrowth Bloom Period: May to August	10 – 558	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors. In addition, this species occurs at elevation ranges that are significantly lower than the ranges present in the BSA.	
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notator</i>	San Jacinto Valley crowscale	FE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: floodplains (seasonal wetlands) on moist, alkaline soils dominated by alkali chenopod scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and, to a lesser extent, alkali grasslands Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to August	456 – 1,640	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> (=Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. <i>maritimus</i>)	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: portions of salt marshes subject to periodic inundation from high tides, non-tidal areas or in areas of perched water tables Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: May to November	0 - 98	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors. In addition, this species occurs at elevation ranges that are significantly lower than the ranges present in the BSA.	
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a)	Lifeform: perennial herb Habitats: open washes and early-successional alluvial fan scrub, fluvial deposits where flooding and scouring occur at a frequency that allows the persistence of open shrublands Soils: gravelly soils, sandy soils, rock mounds and boulder fields Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to September	298 – 2,001	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia (=Moran's nosegay)	FT, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, b)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: vernal pools and depressions and ditches in areas that once supported vernal pools, in alkaline or saline scrubs (chenopod scrub) and playas, shallow freshwater marshes and swamps Soils: saline-alkaline soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes	98 – 2,148	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, b)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: flood plains and in washes Soils: sandy soil of alluvium in flood plains and in washes Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to June	656 – 2,493	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Allium munzii</i> (=Allium <i>fimbriatum</i> var. <i>munzii</i>)	Munz's onion	FE, ST, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (b)	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: coastal sage scrub, chaparral, juniper woodlands, cismontane woodlands, valley and foothill grasslands Soils: clay soils Bloom Period: March to May	974 – 3,510	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea (=threadleaf clusterlily)	FT, SE, CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifeform: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: gentle hillsides, valleys, and floodplains in semi-alkaline mudflats, vernal pools, mesic southern needlegrass grasslands, mixed native-nonnative grasslands and alkali grasslands plant communities Soils: clay to fine sand Bloom Period: March to June	82 – 3,674	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
Sensitive Plants: These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.									
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> (=Hemizonia <i>pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>)	smooth tarplant	CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands; occurs in open, poorly drained flats, depressions, waterway banks and beds, grassland, disturbed sites Soils: alkaline soils Bloom Period: April to September	0 – 2,099	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: openings of cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: alkaline or clay soils Bloom Period: February to June	3 – 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort (=rayless ragwort)	CRPR: 2B.2	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: rocky limestone slopes and washes in pinyon and juniper woodlands (carbonate) Bloom Period: January to April (May)	49 – 2,624	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> (=Aster <i>bernardinus</i>)	San Bernardino aster	CRPR: 1B.2	Lifeform: perennial rhizomatous herb Habitats: cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands Soils: moist fine alluvial soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: July to November	7 – 6,691	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	CRPR: 2B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, b)	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forests and vernal pools/alkaline Soils: alkaline soils that are saturated Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: May to September	16 – 1,427	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	mud nama (=mud fiddleleaf)	CRPR: 2B.2, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifeform: annual/perennial herb Habitats: along marshes, swamps, lake shores, river banks, stream banks and intermittently wet areas Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: January to July	16 – 1,640	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	CRPR: 4.3	Lifeform: annual herb Habitats: chaparral and coastal sage scrub often around rock outcrops Soils: dry soils Bloom Period: January to July	3 – 2,903	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.	

<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale (=Parish's saltbush)	CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a, d)	Lifefrom: annual herb Habitats: alkali vernal pools, alkali annual grasslands, alkali playa, and alkali chenopod scrub and alkali vernal plains Soils: alkaline flats with fine soils Bloom Period: June to October	82 – 6,232	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	Parish's bush-mallow	CRPR: 1A	Lifefrom: perennial deciduous shrub Habitats: chaparral and coastal scrub habitats Bloom Period: June to July	1,000 – 1,492	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	CRPR: 1B.1	Lifefrom: annual herb Habitats: chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes Soils: sandy soils Bloom Period: January to September	262 – 5,248	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	CRPR: 1B.1, WRCMSHCP: Covered (e)	Lifefrom: annual herb Habitats: coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands Soils: sandy or rocky soils Bloom Period: April to June	902 – 4,002	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower (=knotweed spineflower)	CRPR: 1B.2, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Lifefrom: annual herb Habitats: ernal pools, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and openings in coastal scrub, and chaparral Soils: heavy, often rocky, clay soils Wetlands, Drainages, or Seeps: Yes Bloom Period: April to July	98 – 5,018	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	Alvin Meadow bedstraw (=California bedstraw)	CRPR: 1B.2, WRCMSHCP: Covered (f)	Lifefrom: perennial herb Habitats: ecotone of chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests and in the lower edge of the pine belt Soils: granitic or sandy soils Bloom Period: May to July	4,428 – 5,576	No	No	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors. In addition, this species occurs at elevation ranges that are significantly higher than the ranges present in the BSA.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	CRPR: 4.2, WRCMSHCP: Covered (e)	Lifefrom: perennial bulbiferous herb Habitats: chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and lower montane coniferous forests Soils: dry, rocky slopes and soils Bloom Period: May to July	328 – 5,576	No	Yes	Yes	Not expected to occur. The project site is significantly disturbed and contains highly compacted soils. The areas off the project site within the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. Special-status plant species such as this one are not expected to occur on the project site or within the 500-foot buffer (BSA) due to these factors.

Legend and Notes

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: the ESA is administered by the USFWS and NMFS. The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR § 17.12.

• **EE** = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes: the CESA and NPPA are administered by CDFW. The official listing of Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by § 2062 and § 2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by § 1901 of the Fish and Game Code.

• **SE** = state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).

• **ST** = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067).

California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists): the CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CPRP). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.

• **CRPR: 1A** = California Rare Plant Rank 1A - plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere: the plants with a CRPA of 1A are presumed extirpated because they have not been seen or collected in the wild in California for many years. This rank includes plants that are both presumed extinct as well as those plants which are presumed extirpated in California. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 1B** = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 2A** = California Rare Plant Rank 2A - plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere: the plant taxa of CRPR 2A are presumed extirpated because they have not been observed or documented in California for many years. This list includes only those plant taxa that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere in their range. All of the plants on List 2A meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Should these taxa be rediscovered, it is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 2B** = California Rare Plant Rank 2B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere: except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, plants with a CRPR of 2B would have been ranked 1B. From the federal perspective, plants common in other states or countries are not eligible for consideration under the provisions of the ESA. All of the plants constituting CRPR 2B meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 3** = California Rare Plant Rank 3 - plants about which more information is needed - a review list: the plants that comprise CRPR 3 are united by one common theme - CNPS and CDFW lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them. Nearly all of the plants constituting CRPR 3 are taxonomically problematic. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 3 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 3 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **CRPR 4** = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list: the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA.

• **Considered But Rejected** = plants that have been considered for inclusion into the CNPS Inventory, but were not included for various reasons.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks: The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.

- **1** = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- **2** = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- **3** = not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP):

The WRCMSHCP provides regulatory coverage for a total of 146 individual species. Under the WRCMSHCP, regulatory coverage means that future incidental take of these species would be permitted for new development and that no additional mitigation under the CESA or ESA would be required over the mitigation provided for by the plan. The following species are identified as "Covered Species" by the WRCMSHCP and the Implementing Agreement. The WRCMSHCP permits would provide take authorization for Covered Species.

- **WRCMSHCP: Covered:** no further surveys are required.
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (a):** surveys may be required for these species as part of wetlands mapping (Section 6.1.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (b):** surveys may be required for these species within Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey area (Section 6.1.3 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (d):** surveys may be required for these species within Criteria Area as (Section 6.3.2 of WRCMSHCP).
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (e):** these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when conservation requirements identified in species-specific conservation objectives have been met. Species specific conservation objectives for these species are presented in Section 9.0 of the WRCMSHCP. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the WRCMSHCP for specific conservation objectives that must be met for the 16 species prior to including them on the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved.
- **WRCMSHCP: Covered (f):** these Covered Species will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when a memorandum of Understanding is executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land. Please refer to Table 9-3 of the WRCMSHCP.

Notes:

The BSA contains approximate elevations of 1,560 - 1,568 feet above mean sea level.

Yes = the BSA is located within the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA contains suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. The plant species has a potential to occur within the BSA. Further evaluation is needed.
No = the BSA is located outside the plant species' known distribution, elevation range, and/or the BSA lacks suitable habitats and/or soils to support the plant species. It is highly unlikely for the plant species to have a potential to occur within the BSA. No further evaluation is needed.
Present = observed within the BSA during surveys.

A CNPS elevation range is provided for each taxon in feet. The stated range is for the California portion of a plant's range only (if the taxon also occurs outside the state). These CNPS elevation range data are accumulated from literature, herbarium specimens, and field survey information.

Resources

- *The Jepson Desert Manual* (Baldwin et al., 2002);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, second edition* (Baldwin et al., 2012);
- *BLM Special Status Plants under the jurisdiction of the California State Office as of October 30, 2013* (BLM, 2013);
- *The Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement (Final EIR/S) for the West Mojave Plan* (BLM, 2005);
- *Final Environmental Impact Statement. Proposed Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan (NECO)* (BLM and CDFG, 2002);
- (California website);
- *The Status of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Animals of California, 2000–2004* (CDFG, 2005);
- *CNDDB*;
- *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW, 2016);
- *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California* (CDFW, 2016);
- (CNPS website);
- (eFloras.org website);
- (NatureServe Explorer website);
- *Rare Plants of San Diego County* (Reiser, 2001);
- *USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Sensitive Plant Species List by Forest* (USFS, 2013).
- *UltraSystems in-house records.*

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.						
Listed Invertebrates						
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a)	Habitats: ephemeral freshwater habitats, such as vernal pools and swales, prefers cool-water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable vernal pool or vernal pool like aquatic environments to support this species.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a)	Habitats: deep, long-lived, cool lowland vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds that retain water, minimum depth of 30 cm at maximum fill and the water is usually moderately turbid, seasonal grasslands	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable vernal pool or vernal pool like aquatic environments to support this species.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE	Habitats: grasslands and shrublands. Hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats: This species occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. It has also been documented in southwest Nevada, near the California border.	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable plant species to support this bumble bee such as milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi sands flower-loving fly	FE, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: sparsely vegetated area, providing sparse ground cover (10-20%) Soils: unique, fine, sandy soils	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable soil (Delhi sands) or vegetation habitats to support this species.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch butterfly	FC: California overwintering population	Habitats: wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus [Eucalyptus sp.], Monterey pine [Pinus radiata], cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. The project site does not provide suitable habitat to support this species, however this species may occur in the off-site areas within the BSA in landscaped areas containing ornamental flowering species. Occurrence of this species on the project site would likely be restricted to passage.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (=Euphydryas editha wrighti)	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: grasslands, remnant forland, open coastal sage scrub, open chamise chaparral, open red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub, open or sparsely vegetated rounded hilltops, ridgelines, rocky outcrops of chaparral and coastal sage scrub Soils: loamy soils with moderate to high amounts of clay Characteristics: adult butterflies will only deposit eggs on species they recognize as host plants	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitats, larval host plants or food sources to support this butterfly.
Listed Birds						
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis caturticulus</i>	California black rail	ST, fully protected, BCC	Habitats: high coastal marshes to freshwater marshes along the lower Colorado River, pickleweed, bulrushes, and matted salt grass (Distichlis spicata) and other marsh vegetation Characteristics: they use areas of shallow water with relatively stable water levels and flat shoreline	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding coastal salt marsh or freshwater marsh habitats and aquatic mudflat foraging habitats to support this species.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a)	Habitats: relatively dense growths of trees and shrubs in riparian habitats that lines rivers and streams Characteristics: Cuckoos have large home ranges, often exceeding 50 acres, and sometimes approaching 100 acres	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging dense, wide riparian blocks with aquatic habitats to support this species. Cuckoos generally arrive in California during June, though there are a few early records for May. Fall migration begins in early August and most cuckoos have departed California by mid-September.
<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a), Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes, surface water, saturated soil, or herbaceous wetland plants present during the early summer months; woody riparian vegetation is present	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging dense riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. The SWFL arrives in spring usually in early May and in the fall, the adults depart mainly during the last half of August. Juveniles remain later in September, but all have departed by 1 October.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE, WRCMSHCP: Covered (a), Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dry, intermittent streams, on the desert slopes mesquite (Prosopis sp.) and sandbar willow in canyon locations, willow-dominated riverine riparian habitats with well-developed overstories, understories, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian and aquatic habitats to support this species. From their wintering ground in southern Baja California, Mexico, LBVs migrate between mid-March and early April to southern California, where they remain until July or August.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub, small, non-migratory, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging coastal sage scrub habitats to support this species.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails (Typha sp.) or tules, natural grassland, woodland, or agricultural cropland Characteristics: species is not migratory, but is nomadic and highly colonial	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat to support this species such as freshwater emergent wetlands.
Listed Mammals						
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE, SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (c)	Habitats: Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, river and stream terraces, flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub Soil: sandy loam soils, alluvial fans	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat with sage scrub to support this species.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT, ST, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: open annual and perennial grasslands or sparse shrublands such as coastal sage scrub Soil: well drained, gravelly or sandy and sandy loam soils	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species such as open annual and perennial grasslands or sparse shrublands such as coastal sage scrub.
Sensitive Wildlife: These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA; however they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations						
Sensitive Invertebrates						
	desert cuckoo wasp	CDFW: Special Animals List		Yes	No	
	white cuckoo bee	CDFW: Special Animals List		Yes	No	
Sensitive Amphibians						
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas Characteristics: upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 1 meter in depth	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA lacks suitable habitat for this species such as aquatic and vernal pool breeding sites and coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands and grassland habitats, grasslands with vernal pools or mixed grassland/coastal sage scrub areas.
Sensitive Reptiles						
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	occurs in many habitats with sandy soil. Habitats: coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Population occurs in Piute and Tehachapi mountains at elevation of 400-900 m in oak woodland and mixed conifer forest	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The off-site areas in the BSA contain residential developments, impermeable surfaces, and ornamental vegetation. The project area undergoes frequent disturbances resulting in significant soil compaction. The conditions in the BSA do not provide suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvilli</i> (=Phrynosoma coronatum) (=Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilli)	Blainville's horned lizard (=coast horned lizard) (=San Diego horned lizard)	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest, habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited cover for basking and low	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging and basking scrub and grassland habitats or coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, or coniferous forest.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> (=Chemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi)	orange-throated whiptail	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral Characteristics: friable soil appears to be a necessary requirement for excavating burrows and hiding eggs	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat to support this species such as semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> (=Chemidophorus tigris multicaudatus)	San Diegan whiptail (=coastal whiptail)	SSC WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as deserts, chaparral and semiarid, found in open, often rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland Characteristics: ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The project site is surrounded by residential developments and the area had experienced significant habitat fragmentation. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat to support this species.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered,	Habitats: all ecological zones, from the coast to the mountain foothills, light shrubby to barren desert, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands Characteristics: refugia takes the form of mammal burrows, rock outcrops, and to a lesser extent	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide, sagebrush flats, grassland, chaparral-covered slopes, and woodlands, or other habitat conditions that could be considered suitable to support this species.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	Habitats: brushy or shrubby vegetation, such as chaparral in canyons and rocky hillsides Characteristics: presumed to take refuge and perhaps over winter in burrows or woodrat nests	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide brushy or shrubby vegetation, such as chaparral in canyons and rocky hillsides, or other suitable habitat conditions to support this species.

Scientific Name (=Synonym)	Common Name (=Synonym)	Status	General Habitat Descriptions in California	The BSA:		Potential For Occurrence in the BSA
				Located Within Species' Distribution and/or Elevation Range (if known)	Contains Suitable Foraging, Roosting, and/or Breeding Habitats	
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamond rattlesnake	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore Characteristics: need rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide desert habitats or dense chaparral, which are habitat conditions required to support this species.
Sensitive Birds						
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting colony	Habitats: foraging in shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, flooded fields, and estuaries Characteristics: San Joaquin Valley, ibis appear to use grassland and wetlands	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, marshes, ponds, lakes, rivers, flooded fields, and estuaries.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	fully protected, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, emergent wetlands, farmlands, crops, pastures, and other cultivated habitats Characteristics: adjacent to their nesting woodland must be open foraging grasslands	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide sufficient open, undisturbed areas to support nesting and/or foraging habitat for this species.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: broken woodland and habitat edges Characteristics: tolerant of human activities near the nest and is seen more often nesting in urban/residential areas	Yes	Yes	Low potential to occur. Occurrence of this species would likely be restricted to passage and occasionally foraging. This species typically prefers habitat edges and broken woodlands. While this species is adaptive to a variety of urbanized settings, there are other areas in the general vicinity of the BSA that would provide foraging habitat considered to be more suitable. The ornamental trees in the BSA provides some low potential for the occurrence of prey species of Cooper's hawk such as smaller birds and rodents.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	WL, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: wintering	Habitats: in California only as winter visitor or a migrant, in September and depart by mid-April, open terrain, grasslands of plains and foothills, agricultural, and arid areas with an abundance of prey species Characteristics: trees, utility poles, towers, fence posts, rocky outcrops, cliffs, and ground are perching substrates used by ferruginous hawks	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging habitats and prey items to support this species. In addition, the ferruginous hawk does not breed in California.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	fully protected, WL, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, Season of Concern: nesting and wintering	Habitats: mountainous canyon land, rimrock terrain of open desert and grassland areas, open rolling foothills of grasslands, oak savannas, oak and juniper woodlands, chaparral, mountain areas, and desert, open habitats including grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and shrublands Characteristics: hilly or mountainous country, deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable nest sites, a dependable food supply, and broad expanses of open country for foraging. In addition, golden eagles are typically not found in heavily forested areas, extensive croplands, or on the immediate coast and are almost never detected in urbanized environments.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	SSC, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (c), Season of Concern: burrowing sites and some wintering sites	Habitats: open, dry, flat ground or low rolling hills with sparse vegetation and available burrows Characteristics: dig their own burrows in the soft banks of irrigation canals and ditches	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. This species is adaptive to disturbed settings such as the project site. The project site frequently undergoes disturbances such as grading and diskings. No burrows were observed during the field survey, however the debris scattered throughout the project site could provide suitable cover for this species.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	SSC, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: agricultural fields, pastures with fence rows, old orchards, savannas, prairies mowed roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, riparian areas, open woodland, agricultural fields, desert washes, desert scrub, grassland, broken chaparral and beach with scattered shrubs Characteristics: nest in isolated trees or large shrubs	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The project areas is surrounded by residential areas and does not provide sufficient open areas and suitable vegetation types to support this species.
<i>Ememphila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: grasslands along the coast and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline Characteristics: birds forage on the ground in either bare areas	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The project site contains some bare ground, however there is a high level of habitat fragmentation in the vicinity. The project site does not contain sufficient, unfragmented and open areas to support this species.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (=Dendroica petechia)	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: deciduous trees of the riparian woodland from coastal desert woodlands to the Sierra Nevada - willows (Salix sp.), cottonwoods (Populus sp.), aspens (Populus sp.), California sycamores (Platanus racemosa), and alders (Alnus sp.) Characteristics: nests are deep cups, placed in an upright fork in a deciduous sapling or shrub, typically 2 to 16 feet high	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian, montane chaparral, or mixed conifer habitats to support this species. Yellow warblers occur principally as a migrant and summer resident in California from late March through early October and breeds from April to late July.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered, Season of Concern: nesting	Habitats: dense riparian thickets of willows, vines, and brush associated with streams and other wetland habitats Characteristics: nest is an open cup placed in dense shrubs or thickets within 3 to 8 feet above ground along a stream or river	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable breeding and foraging riparian habitats with adequate strata to support breeding yellow-breasted chats. In California, the yellow-breasted chat occur as a migrant and summer resident primarily from late March to late September and breeds from late April through early August.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: dry, steep sloping land and hillsides with a moderate density of low, scattered shrubs, coastal sage scrub, interspersed with grasses and forbs and occasional rock outcrops for song perches Characteristics: nests are placed in small depressions on the ground	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not contain areas of steep sloping topography and does not contain suitable vegetation types to support this species such as shrublands.
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> (=Amphispiza belli belli)	Bell's sage sparrow	WL, BCC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub along the coastal lowlands, inland valleys, and in the lower foothills of local mountains Characteristics: found in big sagebrush at higher elevations in southern mountains	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide suitable vegetation types to support this species such as dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	BCC	Habitats: oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, pinyon-juniper woodlands, palm oasis, usually near water, open woodlands of arid and semiarid foothills and valleys Characteristics: nests are in evergreen oaks, conifers, or deciduous trees	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain suitable foraging or breeding habitats to support this species such as oak woodlands, chaparral, foothill hardwood-conifer, pinyon-juniper woodlands, riparian woodlands, or palm oasis.
Sensitive Mammals						
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: open, sandy areas of both the Upper and Lower Sonoran life-zones of southwestern California and northern Baja California Characteristics: grassland and open sage scrub vegetation with sandy-loam to loam soils	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The soils of the project site are highly compacted and do not provide suitable habitat to support this species. The BSA lacks suitable habitat types such as open grasslands and sage scrub.
<i>Pergnathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered (c)	Habitats: open ground of fine, sandy soils and may utilize these soil types for burrowing, lower elevation grassland and coastal sage scrub Characteristics: prefers sparsely vegetated habitats	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The soils of the project site are highly compacted and do not provide suitable habitat to support this species. The BSA lacks suitable habitat types such as open grasslands and sage scrub.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: variety of shrub and desert habitats primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth Characteristics: cactus patches are also a favorite den site	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA does not provide suitable habitat to support this species such as shrub and desert habitats with friable soils.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	SSC	Habitats: low arid scrub and semi-scrub vegetation desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging Characteristics: often use burrows dug by other rodents	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks sufficient open, unfragmented areas and scrub habitats to support this species.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: open areas or semi-open country, typically in grasslands, agricultural fields or sparse coastal scrub, in arid regions supporting shortgrass Characteristics: not found in high mountain forests	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks sufficient open, unfragmented areas to support this species.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC, WBWG.H, WRCMSHCP: Covered	Habitats: low-lying desert areas of southern California, desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, palm oasis, conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral, urban. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels Characteristics: bats often are found in large groups	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain low-lying desert areas of southern California, desert riparian, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, alkali desert scrub, palm oasis, conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral. However, this species may occasionally utilize buildings and tunnels of urbanized areas for roosting sites.
<i>Nyctinomys femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC	Habitats: pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis Characteristics: prefer rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. The BSA lacks suitable habitat to support this species such as pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, chaparral, and palm oasis.
<i>Lasius xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	SSC, WBWG.H	Habitats: valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. This species almost exclusively roosts in palms. Characteristics: occurs year-round in California	Yes	No	Not expected to occur. This species is typically found in open desert regions; the BSA lacks suitable habitat such as desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	SSC	Habitats: variety of habitats is occupied by pallid bats, including deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests Characteristics: night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings	Yes	No	Low potential to occur. The BSA does not contain deserts, grasslands, shrublands, or woodlands. However, this species may occasionally utilize buildings and tunnels of urbanized areas for roosting sites.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Habitats: alpine meadows to elevations as low as Death Valley. Requires open areas such as plains and prairies, farmland, and the edges of woods Characteristics: requirements - sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated ground	Yes	No	No potential to occur. The BSA does not contain sufficient expansive open areas to support this species.