



June 13, 2023

SRD DESIGN STUDIO

Attention: David Golkar
10501 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 605
Los Angeles, California 90024

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for a 4.5-acre Project Located in Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 306-456-106 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

Introduction

This report contains the findings of ELMT Consulting's (ELMT) habitat assessment for the approximately 4.5-acre project located within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 306-456-106 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The habitat assessment was initially conducted by biologist Jacob H. Lloyd Davies on September 22, 2021, and verified by Thomas J. McGill on June 1, 2023, to document baseline conditions and assess the potential for special-status¹ plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site that could pose a constraint to development of the 4.5-acre site.

Project Location

The 4.5-acre project site generally located south of State Route 18, west of United States Route 395, north of Interstate 15, and east of State Route 138 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The site is depicted on the Baldy Mesa quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute map series within Section 21 of Township 4 North, Range 5 West. Specifically, the area is a heavily impacted area that was developed and functioned as an entrance to the offroad vehicle park within APN 306-456-106. Refer to Exhibits 1 and 2 in Attachment A.

Methodology

A literature review and records search were conducted to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment or field investigation of the project site was conducted to document existing conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur within the project site.

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

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's QuickView Tool in the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), CNDDDB Rarefind 5, the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

Habitat Assessment/Field Investigation

Biologist Jacob H. Lloyd Davies inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within 4.5-acre project site on September 22, 2021. Dr. McGill revisited the site on June 1, 2023, to confirm that no changes had occurred to the previously documented site conditions.

Existing Site Conditions

The proposed project site is located in a relatively undeveloped area in the western outskirts of the City of Hesperia. The land surrounding the site is composed of a mosaic of undeveloped, vacant land and residential, commercial, and industrial development. The site itself has been graded and maintained as an entrance to an offroad vehicle park, developed in 2006 as a racetrack for off-highway recreational vehicles and continues today. The entrance area has been maintained in graded, weed free, level condition and has been used for storage and staging activities as part of racetrack operations.

Topography and Soils

The parcel is generally flat with an elevation of approximately 3,650 feet above mean sea level. Based on the NRCS USDA Web Soil Survey, the project site is historically underlain by Hesperia loamy fine sand (2 to 5 percent slopes). Soils on-site have been compacted by anthropogenic disturbances such as grading, fill dirt extraction, storage and staging activities, racetrack construction, and surrounding development.

Vegetation

The site is generally barren due to soil compaction and heavily disturbance from the use of the site as an entrance and use as a storage/staging area for the racetrack. Although a native plant community is not present within the 4.5-acre area, scattered pioneer plant species and invasive plant species observed in the disturbed areas of the project site and included Mediterranean mustard (*Hirschfieldia incana*), desert croton (*Croton californicus*), rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*). Six (6) western Joshua trees, ranging in size from 3.6 meters to 4.5 meters in size, were observed on-site during the field investigation. The western Joshua tree was proposed for listing as an endangered species by CDFW in 2020. As a candidate species, western Joshua trees have the same protection as listed species. The location of each Joshua tree was recorded using GPS. Refer to Exhibit 3, *Vegetation*.

Wildlife

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 as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field investigation was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation. The project site provides limited habitat for wildlife species except those adapted to a high degree of anthropogenic disturbances and development.

Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Amphibians

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

Reptiles

The survey area provides suitable foraging and cover habitat for local reptile species adapted to conditions within the Mojave Desert. The only reptilian species observed was western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*). Common reptilian species that could be expected to occur include Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*), yellow-backed spiny lizard (*Sceloporus uniformis*), Great basin gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*), red racer (*Coluber flagellum piceus*), and southwestern speckled rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchellii pyrrhus*).

Birds

The project site provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat for bird species adapted to conditions within the Mojave Desert. Bird species detected during the field investigation include house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) and common raven (*Corvus corax*). Common avian species that could be expected to occur include California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), cactus wren (*Campulorhynchus brunneicapillus*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*).

Mammals

The survey area provides suitable foraging habitat for mammalian species adapted to conditions within the Mojave Desert. The only mammalian species detected during the field investigation was the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). Common mammalian species that could be expected to occur include black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

Nesting Birds

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field survey, which was conducted outside of breeding season. The plant communities and land cover types found on-site have the potential to provide suitable nesting habitat for year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating

songbirds that could occur in the area that area adapted to urban environments. No raptors are expected to nest on-site due to lack of suitable nesting opportunities.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 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.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

The 4.5-area site does not support any features, e.g., a drainage corridor, that would facilitate wildlife movement through the area. Implementation of the proposed project is not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities.

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 Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The project site does not support any discernible drainage courses, inundated areas, wetland features, or hydric soils that would be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW. A query of the NWI database determined that no potential blue-line streams, riverine, or other aquatic resources occur within or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, project activities will not result in impacts to Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW jurisdictional areas and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDDB Rarefind 5 and the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Cajon USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. These three quadrangles were queried due to the proximity of the site to quadrangle boundaries, regional topography, and conditions in the vicinity of the site. 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.

Special-Status Plants

According to the CNDDDB and CNPS, twenty-five (25) special-status plant species have been recorded in the Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Cajon quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). The only special-status plant species observed on-site during the field investigation was Joshua tree. As noted above, the western Joshua tree is now a State Candidate species. A total of 6 western Joshua trees are found on the project site.

However, the project site has been subject to anthropogenic disturbances from grading, off-highway recreational vehicle racing, illegal dumping, and surrounding development. These disturbances have reduced the suitability of the habitat to support special-status plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site and has significantly reduced the density of the onsite Joshua tree population.

Based on habitat requirements for the other 24 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 have the potential to support any of the remaining special-status plant species.

Special-Status Wildlife

According to the CNDDDB, forty (40) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Cajon quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). The only special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the field investigation was Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*). The project site has been subject to anthropogenic disturbances from grading, off-highway recreational vehicle racing, illegal dumping, and surrounding development. These disturbances have eliminated the natural plant communities that once occurred onsite which has reduced potential foraging and nesting/denning opportunities for wildlife species. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of onsite habitats, it was determined that the proposed project site has a moderate potential to provide foraging habitat for Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*); a low potential to support pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*). Due to several decades of heavy recreational use of the site, desert tortoise and Mohave ground squirrel are not expected to occur.

None of the special-status wildlife species are state or federally listed as threatened or endangered. In order to ensure impacts to avian species do not occur from implementation of the proposed project, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted prior to ground disturbance. With implementation of the pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey, impacts to special-status avian species will be less than significant and no mitigation will be required.

Critical Habitats

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. All federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS regarding activities they authorize, fund, or permit which may affect a federally listed species or its designated Critical Habitat. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure that projects will not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or adversely modify or destroy its designated Critical Habitat. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing is on federal lands, uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highways Administration or a Clean Water Act Permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers). If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing the funding or permit would consult with the USFWS.

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. Therefore, no impacts to federally designated Critical Habitat will occur from implementation of the proposed project.

Conclusion

Based on the literature review and field survey, and existing site conditions discussed in this report, development of the 4.5-acre project site would have a significant impact on a State candidate species, western Joshua tree, which occur on the project site. The project site does not support designated Critical Habitat or a regional wildlife corridors/linkage. No jurisdictional drainages were observed on the project site during the field investigation. With completion of the recommendations provided below, no impacts to year-round, seasonal, or special-status avian residents or special-status species will occur from implementation of the proposed project. The following recommendations will be needed to ensure nesting birds are not impacted during site development.

Impacts to the western Joshua tree is currently under legislative review at the State level and is expected to be designated a California desert native plant species regulated by local municipalities through a permitting process and the payment on a mitigation fee to a western Joshua tree conservation fund program. Compliance with the local permitting requirements for western Joshua tree, once enacted, will ensure impacts to this species is fully mitigated.

Recommendations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 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.

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 no-disturbance buffer. The size of the no-disturbance buffer will be determined by the wildlife biologist and will depend on the level of noise and/or surrounding anthropogenic disturbances, line of sight between the nest and the construction activity, type and duration of construction activity, ambient noise, species habituation, and topographical barriers. These factors will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis when developing buffer distances. Limits of construction to avoid an active nest will be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers; and construction personnel will be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. 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.

Please do not hesitate to contact Tom McGill at (951) 285-6014 or tmcgill@elmtconsulting.com or Travis McGill at (909) 816-1646 or travismcgill@elmtconsulting.com should you have any questions this report.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Managing Director



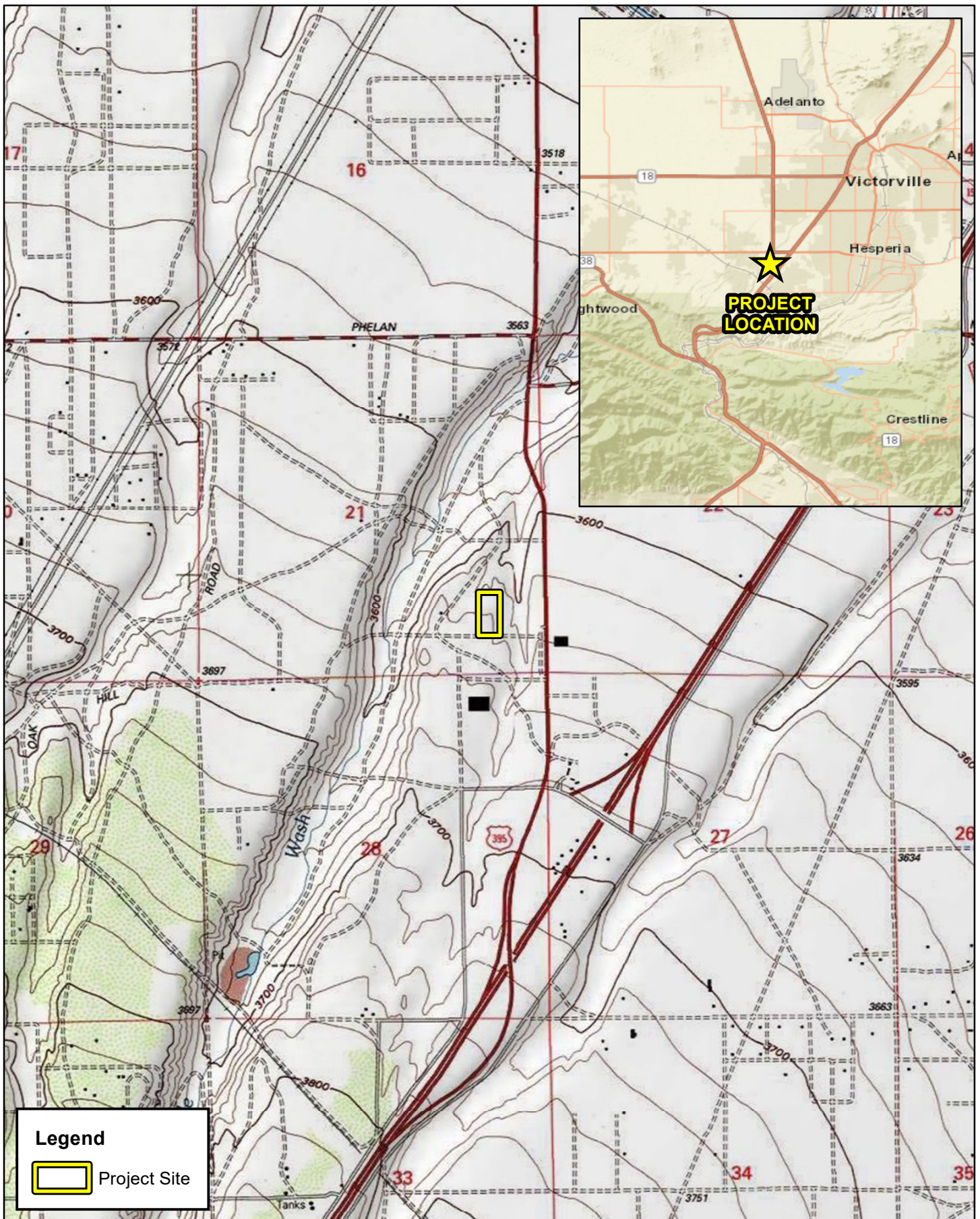
Travis J. McGill
Director

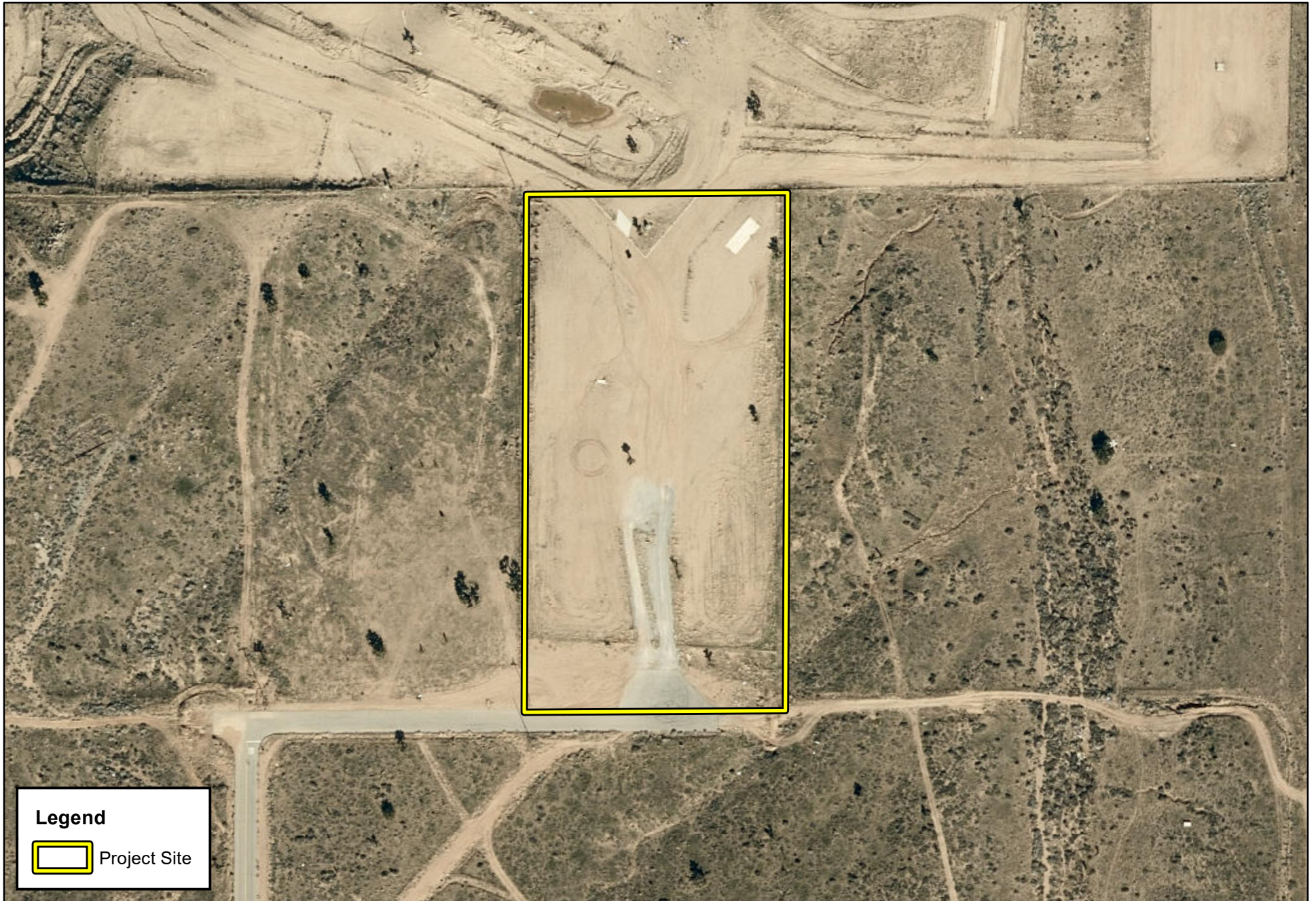
Attachments:

- A. *Project Exhibits*
- B. *Site Plan*
- C. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*

Attachment A

Project Exhibits

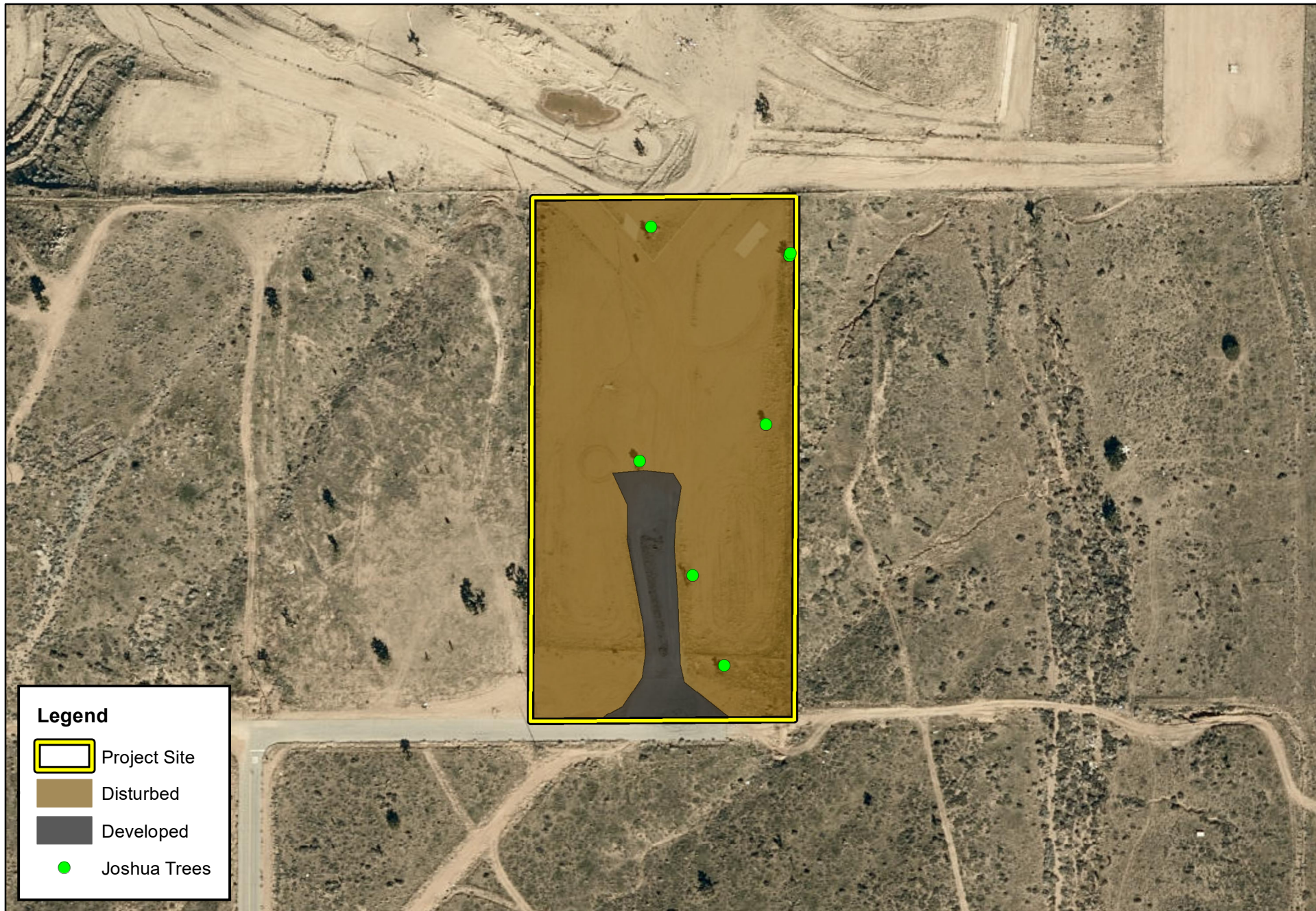




Legend

 Project Site





Legend



Project Site



Disturbed



Developed

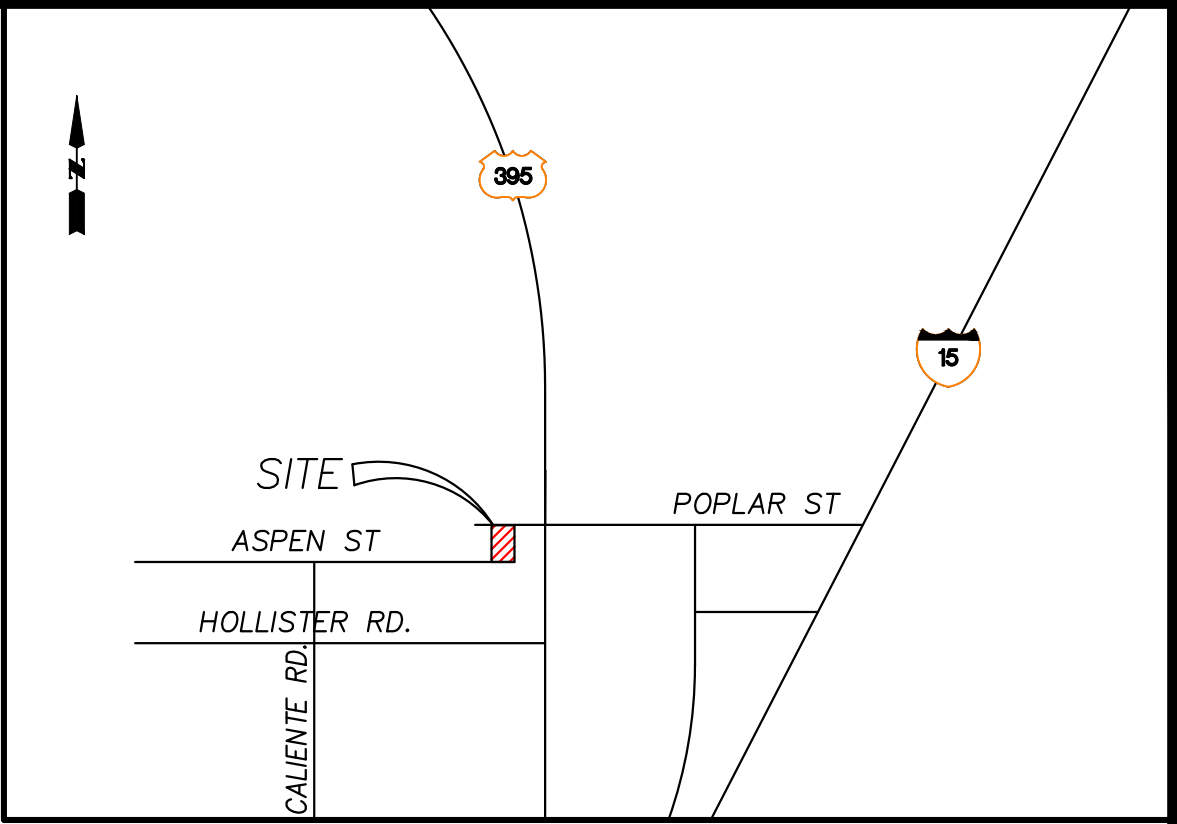
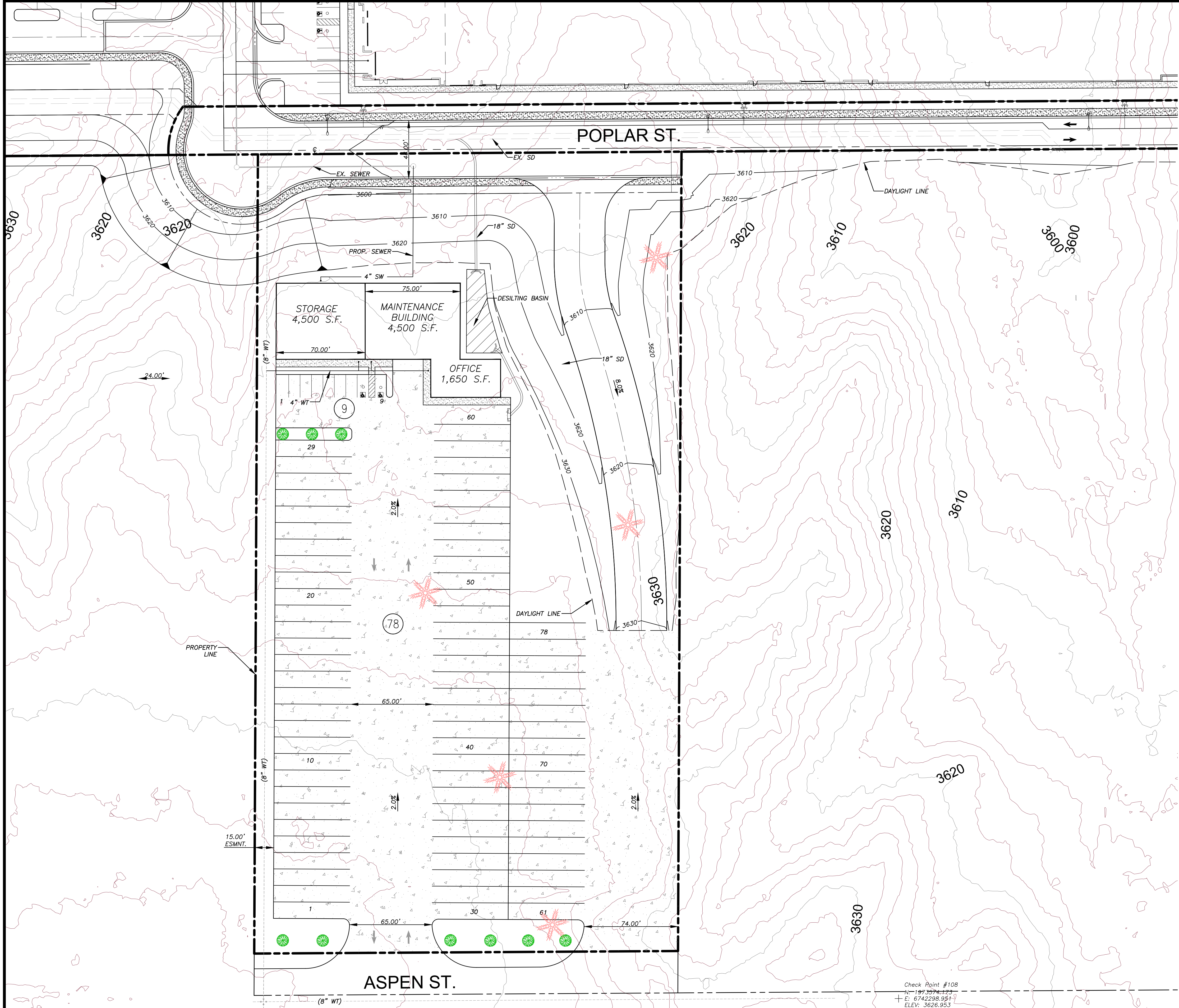


Joshua Trees



Attachment B

Site Plan



Tabulation

SITE AREA	BLDG. 1
In s.f.	196,020
In Acres	4.50
BUILDING AREA	
Office	1,650
Maintenance & Storage Building	9,000 s.f.
TOTAL	6.00
COVERAGE	5.40%
AUTO PARKING REQUIRED	
Office 3.33/1000 s.f. (5,000 s.f.)	6
AUTO PARKING PROVIDED	
Standard (9' x 18')	12
TRAILER PARKING PROVIDED	
Dock Parking (13' x 60')	78

SITE PLAN - GENERAL NOTES

- THE SOILS REPORT PREPARED IS TO BE A PART OF THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- IF SOILS ARE EXPANSIVE IN NATURE, USE STEEL REINFORCING FOR ALL SITE CONCRETE.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE FACE OF CONCRETE WALL, FACE OF CONCRETE CURB OR GRID LINE U.N.O.
- SEE "C" PLANS FOR ALL CONCRETE CURBS, GUTTERS AND SWALE S. DETAILS ON SHEET ARE MINIMUM STANDARDS.
- THE ENTIRE PROJECT SHALL BE PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED WITH AN AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM.
- PRIOR TO INSTALLATION & AT LEAST 60 DAYS BEFORE BLDG. COMPLETION, SEE "C" DRAWINGS FOR POINT OF CONNECTIONS TO OFF- SITE UTILITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ACTUAL UTILITY LOCATIONS.
- PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM BLDG. SEE "C" DRAWINGS.
- CONTRACTOR TO REFER TO "C" DRAWINGS FOR ALL HORIZONTAL CONTROL DIMENSIONS. SITE PLANS ARE FOR GUIDANCE AND STARTING LAYOUT POINTS.
- SEE "C" DRAWINGS FOR FINISH GRADE ELEVATIONS.
- CONCRETE SIDEWALK S TO BE A MINIMUM OF 4" THICK W/ TOOLED JOINTS AT 6' O.C. EXPANSION CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE A MAXIMUM 12'EA. WAY. EXPANSION JOINTS TO HAVE COMPRESSIVE EXPANSION JOINT FILLER MATERIAL OF 1/4" FINISH TO BE A MEDIUM BROOM FINISH U.N.O.
- A SEPARATE PERMIT SHALL BE OBTAINED FOR ALL FENCES, SCREEN WALLS, TRASH ENCLOSURES, LIGHT POLE BASES & SIGNAGE PER CITY STANDARDS.
- PAINT CURBS AND PROVIDE SIGNS TO INFORM OF FIRE LANES AS REQUIRED BY FIRE DEPARTMENT.
- CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO THE LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT AND APPROVED BY PUBLIC FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF BUILDING PERMITS.
- PRIOR TO FINAL CITY INSPECTION, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT SHALL SUBMIT A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION TO PUBLIC FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT.
- IT SHOULD BE A RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT / REPRESENTATIVE TO FORWARD GUIDELINES FOR LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS (FORWARD HANDOUT) TO THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FOR INFORMATION ON THE REQUIREMENTS AND SUBMITTAL FOR PLAN CHECK.
- ALL LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION DESIGNS SHALL MEET CURRENT CITY STANDARDS AS LISTED IN GUIDELINES OR AS OBTAINED FROM PUBLIC FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT.
- NOT USED
- LANDSCAPED AREAS SHALL BE DELINEATED WITH A MINIMUM SIX INCHES (6") HIGH CURB.
- EMPLOYEE BREAK AREA WILL BE PROVIDED WITHIN OFFICE T.I.
- THE "ENTIRE PROJECT SHALL BE PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED WITH AN AUTOMATIC IRRIGATION SYSTEM.
- APPROVED CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN PRIOR TO GRADING PERMIT.
- CONSTRUCT 2" SLAB OVER NATIVE SOIL.
- CONSTRUCT 8" CONCRETE PARK FOR TRUCK DOCKS AND PARKING, CONNECTION TO SIDE.
- CONSTRUCT EMPLOYEE PARKING 3" OVER 4" BASE, NATIVE SOIL COMPACTION TO 95%.
- THE PARKING SPACES SHALL INCLUDE A MINIMUM ONE-FOOT-WIDE CONCRETE SIDEWALK ADJACENT TO THE PARKING SPACE TO ALLOW DRIVERS AND PASSENGERS TO EXIT THE VEHICLE WITHOUT STEPPING INTO LANDSCAPED AREAS.
- THE PARKING SPACES SHOULD BE CLEARLY STRIPED AND PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED WITH FOUR-INCH-WIDE DOUBLE OR HARPIN LINES ON THE SURFACE OF THE PARKING AREA, WITH THE TWO LINES LOCATED AN EQUAL DISTANCE OF NINE INCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STALL SIDELINES.

PROJECT ADDRESS

PRIMARILY A PORTION OF THE NORTH 1 /2 OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH, RANGE 1 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA

OWNER:

APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE:

SRD DESIGN STUDIO, INC.
10501 WILSHIRE BLVD. - STE# 608
LOS ANGELES, CA 90211
CONTACT, DAVID GOLKAR
PHONE, (424) 279-0909

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.:

306-456-106

UTILITY PROVIDERS/ AGENCIES:

ELECTRIC SERVICES:
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.
12353 HESPERIA RD.
VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA 92392
PHONE, (1800) 442-4950

GAS SERVICE:

SOUTHWEST GAS COMPANY
13471 MARIPOSA RD.
VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA 92392
PHONE, (619) 245-9321

WATER SERVICE:

HESPERIA WATER DISTRICT
9393 SANTA FE AVENUE
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345
PHONE, (619) 947-1400

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

HESPERIA WATER DISTRICT
9393 SANTA FE AVENUE
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345
PHONE, (619) 947-1470

REFUSE DISPOSAL:

ADVANCED DISPOSAL CO., INC.
P.O. BOX 725-11961 MARIPOSA RD.
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345
PHONE, (619) 244-9773

SEWERAGE:

CITY OF HESPERIA
9700 SEVENTH AVENUE
HESPERIA, CA 92345
PHONE, (760) 947-1840

DOMESTIC WATER:

CITY OF HESPERIA
9700 SEVENTH AVENUE
HESPERIA, CA 92345
PHONE, (760) 947-1840

PROJECT ZONING:

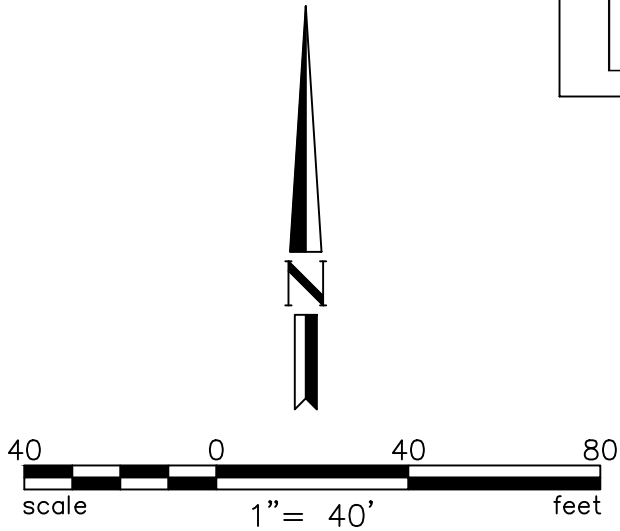
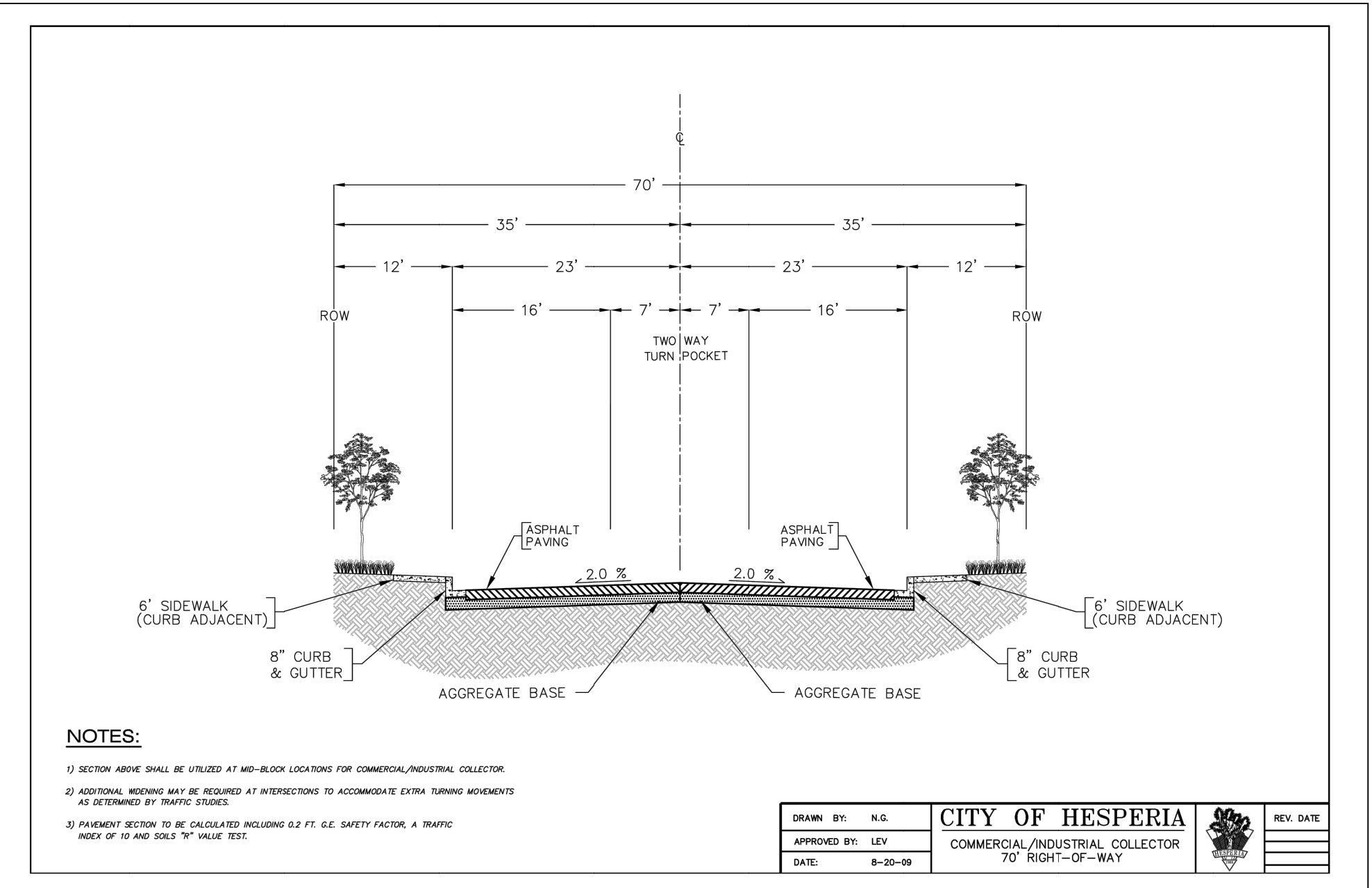
SPECIFIC PLAN
INDUSTRIAL

FIRE PROTECTION:

HESPERIA FIRE DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 49
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345
PHONE, (619) 947-1600

CABLE TV:

FALCON CABLE CO.
9536 "C" AVENUE
HESPERIA, CALIFORNIA 92345
PHONE, (619) 244-1010



Prepared in the office of
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Surveying Services Tel (424) 279-0909
E-mail: administration@ard.com

CITY OF HESPERIA
TRUCK PARKING SITE PLAN
Drawing No.
Job No.
Sheet No. 1 of 1

Attachment C

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

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

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	No	High The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no nesting opportunities are present. This species is adapted to urban environments and occurs commonly.
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	Fed: END CA: SSC	Typically found in sandy and/or gravelly washes and creeks with moderate in-stream vegetation dominated by willows (<i>Salix</i> sp.) and mulefat (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>). Will forage along the bases of in-stream vegetation or at the bases of trees, including California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>), Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>), or oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.). Typically breeds in waters that are still or slowly moving, generally around six to eight inches in depth. Burrows along sandy terraces but may in some cases burrow directly in streambeds.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Locally common species of low elevation in California. Occurs in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	No	Low The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no roosting opportunities are present.
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally prefers semi-open habitats with evenly spaced shrubs 1 – 2 meters in height. Dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Less common in tall dense, old chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Hunts mostly at night over grasslands and other open habitats. Nesting occurs in dense trees such as oaks and willows where it occupies stick nests of other species, particularly raptors or corvids.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage such as chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Prefers habitat with short, sparse vegetation with few shrubs and well-drained soils in grassland, shrub steppe, and desert habitats. Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	Low The project site provides line-of-sight opportunities favored by burrowing owls and supports suitable burrows (>4 inches in diameter) for roosting. However existing onsite anthropogenic disturbances likely prevent burrowing owl from inhabiting the project site. No burrowing owls and/or sign were observed during the field investigation.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: None CA: None	Colonial species that lives almost exclusively from coastal California east towards the Sierra-Cascade Crest and can be found uncommonly in western Nevada and south through Baja California. Inhabits grassland and scrub habitats in hotter and drier climates than most other bumblebee species and is only capable of tolerating a narrow range of climatic conditions. Feeds on a variety of annual and perennial plant species, classifying it as a dietary generalist. This species usually nests underground, often in abandoned rodent dens.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird	Fed: None CA: 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.	Yes	Present Was observed foraging onsite. Minimal suitable nesting habitat onsite.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found most often in grass-chaparral edges, but may also be found in coastal scrub or other habitats, primarily in San Diego County.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters. 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 present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dipodomys simulans</i> Dulzura kangaroo rat	Fed: None CA: None	Relatively common in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and peninsular juniper woodland habitats.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	Fed: None CA: END	A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats (2,000 to 8,000 ft) in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: END CA: END	Occurs in riparian woodlands in southern California. Typically requires large areas of willow thickets in broad valleys, canyon bottoms, or around ponds and lakes. These areas typically have standing or running water, or are at least moist.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally found in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, disturbed fields, or similar habitat types along the coast or in deserts. Trees and shrubs are usually scarce or absent. Generally rare in montane, coniferous, or chaparral habitats. Forms large flocks outside of the breeding season.	No	High The project site provides suitable foraging habitat. This species is adapted to urban environments and occurs commonly.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	Fed: None CA: WL	Commonly occur in arid and semiarid shrubland and grassland community types. Also occasionally found in open parklands within coniferous forests. During the breeding season, they are found commonly in foothills and mountains which provide cliffs and escarpments suitable for nest sites.	No	Low The open areas surrounding the project site offer suitable foraging habitat. No nesting opportunities are present.
<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: None CA: 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 present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> Mojave desert tortoise	Fed: THR CA: THR	Occurs in desert scrub, desert wash, and Joshua tree habitats with friable, sandy, well-drained soils for nest and burrow construction. Highest densities occur in creosote bush scrub with extensive annual wildflower blooms and succulents with little to no non-native plant species.	No	Presumed Absent Suitable foraging and burrowing habitat are present within and adjacent to the project site. However, the site and adjacent open spaces are surrounded by existing development and are isolated from known occupied areas. No desert tortoise, burrows, or sign were observed during the field investigation.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: SSC	Prefers open habitats with bare ground, scattered shrubs, and areas with low or sparse herbaceous cover including open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, riparian, pinyon-juniper, desert riparian, creosote bush scrub, and Joshua tree woodland. Requires suitable perches including trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	No	High There is suitable habitat present within the project site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats, agricultural fields, or sparse coastal scrub. The current estimated range is from the Los Padres National Forest south to northern Baja California, west of the peninsular range.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site. The project site occurs outside the known range for this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Microtus californicus mohavensis</i> Mohave river vole	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in moist habitats including meadows, freshwater marshes and irrigated pastures in the vicinity of the Mojave River. Suitable habitat it associated with ponds and irrigation canals along with the Mojave River proper. Alfalfa fields may also provide habitat.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: 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 present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: 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 will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Plebulina emigdionis</i> San Emigdio blue butterfly	Fed: None CA: None	Occupies dry river courses and the sides of intermittent streams as well as adjacent flats, where larvae are tended to by the ant <i>Formica francoeuri</i> . Host plant is <i>Atriplex canescens</i> .	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: 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 present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: THR CA: SSC	Inhabits quiet pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds. 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 present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: None CA: SSC	Requires permanent flowing streams within summer water temperatures of 17 – 20 degrees Celsius. Inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles and small streams that flow through steep, rocky canyons with chaparral covered walls.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Requires friable soils for burrowing.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: SSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> Mojave tui chub	Fed: END CA: END; FP	Historically occurred throughout the Mojave River drainage. Only surviving natural populations occurs in Soda Spring at the Desert Studies Center near the town of Baker, Lark Seep on the China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Camp Cady, and at the Lewis Center for Educational Research in Apple Valley.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's goldfinch	Fed: None CA: None	Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Spizella breweri</i> Brewer's sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	Habitats include sagebrush and brushy plains.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Breeds and roosts in forests and woodland with large old trees and snags, high basal areas of trees and snags, dense canopies, multiple canopy layers, and downed woody debris. Large old trees are key as they provide nest sites and cover from weather.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped garter snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth up to 7,000 feet in elevation.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> Le Conte's thrasher	Fed: None CA: SSC	An uncommon to rare, local resident in southern California deserts from southern Mono Co. south to the Mexican border, and in western and southern San Joaquin Valley. Occurs primarily in open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent shrub habitats; also occurs in Joshua tree habitat with scattered shrubs.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: END CA: END	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Vireo vicinior</i> gray vireo	Fed: None CA: SSC	A common factor to the habitat type is shrub cover that forms a continuous zone of twig growth from one to five feet above the ground. Shrubbery may either be closed as in chaparral, or partly open, as in the understory of pinyon-juniper woodland.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i> Mohave ground squirrel	Fed: None CA: THR	Restricted to the Mojave Desert in open desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, annual grassland, and Joshua tree woodland. Prefers sandy to gravelly soils and tends to avoid rocky areas. Occurs sympatrically with the white-tailed antelope squirrel.	No	Presumed Absent Suitable foraging and burrowing habitat are present within the project site. Based on surrounding development and known distributions and occurrences, this species is likely precluded from the site.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Asclepias nyctaginifolia</i> Mojave milkweed	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Grows in Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 2,870 to 5,580 feet. Blooming period is from May to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in meadows and seeps, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest in vernal moist places. From 3,281 to 7,841 feet in elevation. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire. Found at elevations ranging from 459 to 6,299 feet. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Canbya candida</i> white pygmy-poppy	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Occurs on gravelly, sandy, granitic soils in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 2,297 to 5,249 feet above mean sea level (msl). Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i> Mojave paintbrush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows within Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 8,202 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i> Mojave spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in alkaline or non-alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Found at elevations ranging from 20 to 4,265 feet. Blooming period is from March to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> white-bracted spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in sandy or gravelly soils within coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 3,937 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Diplacus johnstonii</i> Johnston's monkeyflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Grows within lower montane coniferous forest (scree, disturbed areas, rocky or gravelly, roadside) habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 3,199 to 9,580 feet. Blooming period is typically from May to August and can begin as early as April.	No	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i> Booth's evening-primrose	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Occurs in desert washes, open plains, and scrubland. Found at elevations ranging from 814 to 2,402 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	Presumed Absent. Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site occurs outside the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>minus</i> alpine sulphur-flowered buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in gravelly soils within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 5,906 to 10,066 feet above msl. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site. The project site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Heuchera parishii</i> Parish's alumroot	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Occurs in rocky, sometimes carbonate soils in alpine boulder and rock fields, lower and upper montane coniferous forests, and subalpine coniferous forests. Found at elevations ranging from 4,921 to 12,467 feet. Blooming period is from June to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site. The project site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Johnstonella costata</i> ribbed cryptantha	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in sandy soils within desert dunes and Mojavean and Sonoran desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from -197 to 1,640 feet. Blooming period is from February to May.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site. The project site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Juglans 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 present within or adjacent to the project site. The project site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> ocellated humboldt lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in openings within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,906 feet in elevation above msl. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> sagebrush loeflingia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows in sandy soils within desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Blooming period is from April to May. Grows in elevation from 2,297 to 5,299 feet.	No	Presumed absent. No suitable habitat is present within the project site.
<i>Muilla coronata</i> crowned muilla	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in chenopod scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Blooming period is from May to April. Grows in elevation from 2,198 to 6,430 feet.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodlands. Found at elevations ranging from 1,394 to 5,906 feet. Blooming period is from April to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Romneya coulteri</i> Coulter's matilija poppy	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in recently burned areas within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 3,937 feet. Blooming period is from March to July.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> Latimer's woodland-gilia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Habitats include chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Prefers rocky or sandy, often granitic soils. Found at elevations ranging from 1,312 to 6,234 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> black bog-rush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows within marshes and swamps (often alkaline). Found at elevations ranging from 492 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from August to September.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i> Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Associated with chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found at elevations ranging from 2,198 to 8,202 feet above msl. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to 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 or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Grows in mesic soils within broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,594 feet. Blooming period is from June to October.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Syntrichopappus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's syntrichopappus	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Found at elevations ranging from 1,640 to 6,003 feet. Blooming period is typically from April to May and occasionally through June.	No	Presumed Absent There is no suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site.

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> western Joshua tree	Fed: None CA: CE CNPS: N/A	Occurs in a variety of arid habitats within the Mojave Desert. Found at elevations ranging from 1,600 to 6,600 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	Yes	Present 6 trees were observed onsite.

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
(Fed) - Federal**

END – Federal Endangered
THR – Federal Threatened
DL - Delisted

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife
(CA) - California**

END – California Endangered
THR – California Threatened
CTHR – California Candidate Threatened
DL - Delisted
FP – California Fully Protected
SSC – California Species of Special Concern
WL – California Watch List
CE – Candidate Endangered

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) -
California Rare Plant Rank**

1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered
in California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered
in California, but More Common
Elsewhere
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch
List

Threat Ranks

0.2- Moderately threatened in
California
0.3- Not very threatened in California