

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
<b>Plants</b>				
<b>Nevin's barberry</b> <i>Berberis nevini</i>	Perennial. Sandy and gravelly places below 2000 feet. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Hills south of Loma Linda, San Bernardino. Co. and in the area around Vail Lake, Riverside Co.	Year round	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B	None. Plant is a perennial shrub and would have been visible during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Palmer's mariposa lily</b> <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Meadows and moist places in early spring. 3500 to 6500 feet. Chaparral and yellow pine forest. San Bernardino Mts. to Tehachapi Mts. East San Luis Obispo.	May - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: List 1B	None. The project site does not support meadows or moist places.
<b>Plummer's mariposa lily</b> <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Dry, rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and yellow pine forest. Below 1700 meters (5000 feet) elevation. Santa Monica Mtns. to San Jacinto Mtns.	May - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Occurs. This species was found on site.
<b>Intermediate mariposa lily</b> <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Dry, rocky, open slopes, often in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley & foothill grassland below 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties.	June - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys. May not occur in San Bernardino County.
<b>Southern tarplant</b> <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes and swamps. Found in valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pools margins. Southern California and Baja California.	June - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys. Was not observed by NRA, Inc.

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<b>Smooth tarplant</b> <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes, swamps, playas and chenopod scrub. Found in riparian areas, valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California.	April - September	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys. Was not observed by NRA, Inc. May require more grassland/moist soil conditions.
<b>Parry's spineflower</b> <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 900 to 3500 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Geronio Pass and west Riverside Co.	April - June flowering period	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 3	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Summer holly</b> <i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Shrub. Mixed chaparral, often following a burn. Southern California to northern Baja California.	May - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	None. This species is a perennial shrub and was not reported during the 1993 surveys. Was not observed by NRA, Inc.
<b>Slender-horned spineflower</b> <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr - Jun	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>Many-stemmed dudleya</b> <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Annual. In heavy, often clayey soils on grassy slopes in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange counties. Below 2500 feet.	May - June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>Santa Ana River woolly star</b> <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> var. <i>sanctorum</i>	Perennial subshrub found in alluvial fan sage scrub, coastal sage scrub on alluvial deposits along the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Co.	June - August flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.

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<b>Pious daisy</b> <i>Erigeron breweri</i> var. <i>bisanctus</i>	Perennial from woody roots and slender branched caudex. Open dry slopes and washes. 300 to 1600 meters (900 to 4800 feet). San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mts.	? July - August flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>California bedstraw</b> <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	Herbaceous annual. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Ecotonal area, edge of shrubs and trees in the pine belt. 4600 - 5600 ft. elevation. Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	Not provided	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Palmer's grapplinghook</b> <i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland in clay soils on dry slopes & mesas below 1500 ft. elevation. Cismontane s. Calif. from Los Angeles Co. to NW Baja Calif., including Santa Catalina Island. One population at Dana Point Headlands.	March - April	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 2	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Coulter's goldfields</b> <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coastal salt marshes, alkali playas, valley & foothill grasslands, and vernal pools below 4 000 ft. elevation. inland so. Calif. and along coast from San Luis Obispo Co. to Baja Calif.	Feb - Jun	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	None. Site lacks suitable alkaline soils.
<b>Robinson's peppergrass</b> <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> ssp. <i>robinsonii</i>	Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub habitats, primarily on dry soils. From Los Angeles County south to Baja California.	Jan - April	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.

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<b>Hall's monardella</b> <i>Monardella macrantha</i> spp. <i>hallii</i>	Perennial from slender woody rootstocks. Dry slopes and ridges, 2500 - 6000 feet. Chaparral, yellow pine forest. San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mtns. to Cuyamaca and Santa Ana Mtns.	June - Aug flowering period	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Pringle's monardella</b> <i>Monardella pringlei</i>	Sandy places, coastal sage scrub near Colton. 900 - 1200 feet.	May - June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1A	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys. NOTE: This species is presumed extinct.
<b>California muhly</b> <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	Perennial. Occasional in wet places up to 7000 feet. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, yellow pine forest. Cismontane especially around the San Bernardino Valley to the edge of the desert.	July - Sept flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	None. This species is a perennial and was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>California Orcutt grass</b> <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Vernal pools. Ventura Co. south to northern Baja California, including west Riverside Co.	April - August	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B	None. Vernal pools lacking on site.
<b>Parish's gooseberry</b> <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Perennial. Willow thickets, swamps, similar moist and damp sites. Coastal sage scrub. San Bernardino region and Los Angeles County.	March - April flowering period	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	Unknown. Was not reported during the 1993 surveys. This species is a perennial and should have been observable.
<b>Rayless ragwort</b> <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Annual wildflower. On drying alkaline flats. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevations of 20 to 575 meters (60 to 2000 feet).	February - March	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2	None. Site does not contain suitable alkaline flats.
<b>Salt spring checkerbloom</b> <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	Alkaline, usually wet places. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, creosote bush scrub. Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside Counties.	April to June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2	None. Site does not contain suitable alkaline wet places.

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<b>Sonoran maiden fern</b> <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Occasional in wet shaded canyons below 3000 feet; chaparral, creosote bush scrub. Lower slopes of Peninsular and Transverse mountains to Baja California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2	None. This species is a perennial and was not reported during the 1993 surveys.
<b>Wright's trichocoronis</b> <i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i>	Alkaline conditions. It grows in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian scrub and vernal pools. It also occurs in alkali scrub and alkali grasslands. At Mystic Lake in Riverside County and occasionally in the Central Valley. Also found in south Texas and northern Mexico. Elevations ranging from 15 to 1400 feet.	May - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2	None. Site does not contain suitable alkaline wet places.
<b>FISH</b>				
No suitable habitats for sensitive fish species.				
<b>Amphibians</b>				
<b>Western spadefoot</b> <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but for breeding, requires rain pools or other ponded water for 3+ weeks; burrows in loose soils during dry season; Central Valley and foothills, coast ranges, inland valleys, to Baja Calif.	October - April (following onset of winter rains)	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>Arroyo toad</b> <i>Bufo microscaphus</i>	Washes and arroyos with open water; sand or gravel beds; for breeding, pools with sparse overstory vegetation. Coastal and a few desert streams from Santa Barbara Co. to Baja Calif. Ranges up to 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) from streambed.	Mar - Jul	FED: END STATE: CSC	None. No suitable habitat present in drainages on site.

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<b>California red-legged frog</b> <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	Streams with slow-moving water and deep pools; dense, shrubby riparian vegetation at pool edges. Coastal streams from Marin Co. to Ventura Co.; between Ventura Co. and Mexican border, known from only four small populations including Santa Rosa Plateau (Riverside Co.).	Dec - Apr	FED: THR STATE: CSC	None. No suitable habitat present in drainages on site. This species is believed to be absent from southern California.
<b>Mountain yellow-legged frog</b> <i>Rana muscosa</i>	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Rocky stream courses in southern California. Tadpoles may require up to two years to complete aquatic development.	Mar - May breeding period	FED: PE STATE: CSC	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<b>Southwestern pond turtle</b> <i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	Permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats; requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks. Central California to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round with reduced activity Nov. - Mar.	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>San Diego banded gecko</b> <i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>San Diego horned lizard</b> <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland; typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif.	April - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Oct.)	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Present. This species was found during previous surveys.

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<b>Coronado skink</b> <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i>	Early successional stages or open areas in grassland, chaparral, pinyon-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine oak and pine forests in the coastal ranges of southern California. Also found in rocky areas close to streams, and on dry hillsides.	Active year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. Tierra Madre Consultants conducted focused surveys and did not locate this species.
<b>Orange-throated whiptail</b> <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Floodplains and terraces with perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. to Baja Calif.	March - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Feb.)	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Expected. Suitable habitat exists, particularly on the upper slopes.
<b>Coastal western whiptail</b> <i>Aspidoscelis tigris tigris</i>	Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND	Expected. Suitable habitat exists, particularly on the upper slopes.

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<b>Silvery legless lizard</b> <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	<p>Found predominantly in the Coast Ranges, Transverse Mountains, and Peninsular Ranges and in northwest Baja California. Also found in scattered occurrences on the floor of the San Joaquin Valley, in the southern Sierra, Walker Basin and in the Piute, Scodie and Tehachapi Mountains. Desert-edge localities are recorded at the eastern end of Walker Pass in Kern County, Morongo Pass, in San Bernardino County, in the Little San Bernardino Mountains at Whitewater, Riverside County, and on the eastern slopes of the Peninsular Ranges. Prefers areas with sandy or loose organic soils or with abundant leaf litter.</p>	<p>Active year round - some winter activity</p>	<p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p>	<p>None. Although sandy soils occur on site, abundant leaf litter (providing a humid microclimate) does not exist on site.</p>
<b>Rosy boa</b> <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>	<p>Mix brushy cover and rocky soils. Desert and chaparral, found from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation.</p>	<p>Year round</p>	<p>FED: ND STATE: ND</p>	<p>Expected. Suitable habitat exists, particularly on the upper slopes.</p>
<b>Coast patch-nosed snake</b> <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	<p>Widely distributed from the lowlands up to 7000 feet. Found in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. On both rocky and sandy substrate.</p>	<p>Year round</p>	<p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p>	<p>Expected. Suitable habitat exists, particularly on the upper slopes.</p>
<b>Two-striped garter snake</b> <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	<p>Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey Co. to northwest Baja Calif.</p>	<p>Year round</p>	<p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p>	<p>Low. Marginally suitable habitat exists along Badger Canyon.</p>

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<b>Northern red-diamond rattlesnake</b> <i>Crotalus exsul</i>	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows cracks in rocks or other surface material. Chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Year round	FED: C2* STATE: CSC	Expected. Suitable habitat exists, particularly on the upper slopes.
<b>Birds</b>				
<b>White-tailed kite</b> <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Open country in South America and southern North America.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting) CFP	High. Suitable foraging habitat exists, although no nesting habitat.
<b>Bald eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Locally rare throughout North America.	Nov - Feb	FED: END STATE: END. CFP	Low. Species is known to winter at Big Bear Lake; during winter, could fly over site or perch in riparian woodland.
<b>Northern harrier</b> <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Moderate. Not observed during the surveys. Forages over a wide range of open habitat and can be expected to occur throughout most of Southern California. Although no nesting habitat was found, foraging habitat exists on site.
<b>Sharp-shinned hawk</b> <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.	Fall & winter; scarce in summers	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Not observed during the surveys, but are expected to forage infrequently over the property during migration and in winter.

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<b>Cooper's hawk</b> <i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.	Year round; predominant in summer	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Not observed during the surveys, but are expected to forage infrequently over the property during migration and in winter.
<b>Golden eagle</b> <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: CSC (nesting and wintering). CFP	Moderate. Not observed during the surveys. Foraging habitat for this species exists over the entire property. No suitable nesting habitat occurs on site.
<b>Ferruginous hawk</b> <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.	Winter	FED: C2* STATE: CSC	Low. Not observed during the surveys. Poor quality foraging habitat for this species exists on site. No suitable nesting habitat occurs on site.
<b>Merlin</b> <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	Fall & winter	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Not observed during the surveys. Can be expected to forage over the site during migration and in winter. They are expected to use the area very infrequently.

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<b>American peregrine falcon</b> <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California coastal areas and inland mountains.	Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor)	FED: ND STATE: END. CFP	Low. Species passes through region during migration and may winter in region; during migration or winter, could fly over site, perch in riparian woodland, and/or forage in surrounding habitats including site.
<b>Prairie falcon</b> <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Not observed during the surveys. Foraging habitat exists for this species over the property, but there is no suitable nesting habitat.
<b>Burrowing owl</b> <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Not identified on site, and site is currently too weedy to support this species. Species may forage on site and nest in adjacent areas.
<b>Long-eared owl</b> <i>Asio otus</i>	Rare resident in coastal Southern California and uncommon resident in desert areas. Dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat.	Nocturnal year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Foraging habitat exists on the property, but no nesting habitat.

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<b>Short-eared owl</b> <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Primarily a rare and local winter visitant to the coast, and a rare fall transient and winter visitant in the desert, including the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Also recorded at Mystic Lake in the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside County, in summer 1992, and Harper Dry Lake, San Bernardino County, summer 1993.	Fall - Winter	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Available information states that short-eared owls are rare fall transients in the desert and, therefore, may forage on the property.
<b>Southwestern willow flycatcher</b> <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May - Sept.	FED: END STATE: END (nesting)	Low. Riparian woodland habitat adjacent to site is not suitable as breeding habitat for the species; could perch or forage in migration.
<b>California horned lark</b> <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Variable, year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. The site may provide foraging habitat in the more open areas of the property.
<b>Bank swallow</b> <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Variable year round	FED: ND STATE: THR	Low. No suitable nesting habitat occurs within the property limits. Surface area of the property does not provide actual foraging habitat. May be transient in migration.

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<b>Coastal cactus wren</b> <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i>	Tall <i>Opuntia</i> required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. No suitable cactus species on site.
<b>California gnatcatcher</b> <i>Polioptila californica</i>	Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: ND	None. Previous reports determined no suitable habitat present. Absence of the species confirmed subsequently in protocol surveys by Thomas Olsen Associates.
<b>Loggerhead shrike</b> <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. This species was observed, and may nest and forage in this area in winter.
<b>Least Bell's vireo</b> <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.	Apr - Sept	FED: END STATE: END	None. Previous reports determined no suitable habitat present;, confirmed subsequently by Thomas Olsen Associates.
<b>Yellow-breasted chat</b> <i>Icteria virens</i>	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Year round. Nocturnal migrant	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. At present, site does not have thickets of woodland suitable for this species.
<b>Yellowwarbler</b> <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Spring and summer for breeding	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. At present, site does not have thickets of woodland suitable for this species.

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<b>Summer tanager</b> <i>Piranga rubra</i>	Uncommon and local in So. Calif. Breeds in riparian woodland along the Colorado River and at widely scattered locations, in desert regions, from Inyo and northeast Kern southward. Breeds along the Santa Clara River in northern Los Angeles County, but is unknown closer to the coast. Loss of nesting habitat is of concern.	Year round; diurnal activity	FED: ND STATE:	None. At present, site does not have thickets of woodland suitable for this species.
<b>Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow</b> <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the most common plant community used.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Expected. Species has not been reported as present, but suitable habitat exists, especially on the upper slopes.
<b>Bell's sage sparrow</b> <i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Uncommon to common resident. Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Fairly common in coastal sages crub in the south portion of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to eight inches above the ground. Individual territories are about 50 yards apart.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. Species has been observed, and suitable habitat exists, especially on the upper slopes.

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<b>Mammals</b>				
<b>California leaf-nosed bat</b> <i>Macrotus californicus</i>	In California, these bats primarily occupy low-lying desert areas, where they roost in caves, mines, and old buildings. Historic records extend west to near Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, but most populations from the California coastal basins are believed to have disappeared. Occurs from northern Nevada, Southern California, and western Arizona south to southern Baja California and Sonora.	Year round nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.
<b>Townsend's western big-eared bat</b> <i>Plecotus townsendii</i> , two spp.	Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or other similar structures for roosting. May use separate sites for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats throughout California.	Year round Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains
<b>Pallid bat</b> <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Day roost in caves, crevices, mines and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Hibernation sites are probably rock crevices. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forest from sea level through to mixed conifer. Throughout Southern California.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Moderate. Species may roost in trees on site. It may also forage over the property.

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
<b>Spotted bat</b> <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Found in the western North America from southern British Columbia to the Mexican border, at a small number of widely scattered localities. Habitats range from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forest up to 10,600 foot elevation. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs, also uses caves and buildings.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Moderate. Species may roost in trees on site. It may also forage over the property.
<b>Western yellow bat</b> <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert palm oasis and desert wash. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. This species forages over water and among trees.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: ND	Moderate. Species may roost in trees on site. It may also forage over the property.
<b>California mastiff bat</b> <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices.		FED: ND STATE: CSC	Moderate. There may be suitable crevices in the more rocky areas of the site. This species may also forage over the property.

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
<b>Pocketed free-tailed bat</b> <i>Nyctinomops femorasacca</i>	Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico (Williams, 1986). In California, pocketed free-tailed bats are typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs.	Warmer months. Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: CSC	None. Not located during the survey. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat occurs within the project area or the surrounding mountains.
<b>Big free-tailed bat</b> <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Found from northern South America and the Caribbean Islands northward to the western United States (Williams, 1986). In the southwestern U.S., populations appear to be scattered. Known breeding localities are in parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Prefers rocky, rugged terrain. Roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rocky outcrops. Ranges up to 8000 foot elevation.	Nocturnal spring - fall Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Moderate. There may be suitable crevices in the more rocky areas of the site. This species may also forage over the property.
<b>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit</b> <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountain ranges.	Year round, diurnal and Crepuscular activity	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. Jackrabbits were observed during the field surveys.

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
<b>Los Angeles pocket mouse</b> <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Nocturnal; active late spring to early fall.	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. This species was captured on site.
<b>Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse</b> <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually with rocks or coarse gravel. Arid coastal areas in grassland, coastal scrub and chaparral. San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties.	Nocturnal; active year round.	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. This species was captured on site.
<b>San Bernardino kangaroo rat</b> <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. The preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: END STATE: ND	None. This species was target trapped, but not captured on site.
<b>San Diego desert woodrat</b> <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Moderate to dense canopies, particularly in rocky areas. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Coastal southern California.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: ND STATE: CSC	Occurs. This species was captured on site.
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
No suitable habitat for sensitive invertebrate species.				
<b>SENSITIVE HABITATS</b>				
<b>Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub</b>	Creeks, rivers, canyons and drainages in Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. Riverside, San Bernardino Counties.	Year round	Declining plant community	Unknown. Site does not currently support this plant species; however, it may have been present in the past.

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Habitat And Distribution</b>	<b>Activity Period</b>	<b>Status Designation</b>	<b>Occurrence Probability</b>
<b>Canyon live oak ravine forest</b>	Steep, narrow canyons in steep mountain areas.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Not present on site.
<b>Southern riparian forest</b>	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Not present on site.
<b>Southern mixed riparian forest</b>	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Not present on site.
<b>Southern coast live oak riparian forest</b>	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Not present on site.
<b>Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest</b>	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Not present on site.
<b>Southern willow scrub</b>	Small, shallow drainages leading into larger streams and rivers.	Year round	Declining plant community	Occurs. Found in Badger Canyon and elsewhere on site.
<b>Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland</b>	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Occurs. Found in Badger Canyon.
<b>California walnut woodland</b>	Present along broad drainages and alluvial fans where surface water is available or where groundwater is shallow.	Year round	Declining plant community	Occurs. Found in Badger Canyon and elsewhere on site.
<b>Valley needlegrass grassland</b>	Flat or gently rolling terrain of the interior valleys of southern California; occasionally found in mountains on plateaus and similar level areas. Declining due to agricultural and urban development.	Year round	Declining plant community	None. Does not occur on site.

**Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Habitat And Distribution</b>	<b>Activity Period</b>	<b>Status Designation</b>	<b>Occurrence Probability</b>
<b>Coastal and valley freshwater marsh</b>	Flat or rolling terrain, with depressions and low spots at or near water table. Declining due to draining and alteration for agriculture.	Year round, although size can change with available surface water and groundwater levels.	Declining plant community	None. Does not occur on site.
<b>Desert fan palm oasis woodland</b>	Found where springs occur or water table is very shallow.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND	Occurs? A planting of palm trees has persisted over time on the property. Not associated with a true spring oasis.

## Legend

### **FED: Federal Classifications**

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
PE	Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered
PT	Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened
C2*	The USFWS will continue to assess the need for protection of these taxa and may, in the future, designate such taxa as Candidates. NRA, Inc. has noted the change in species status by marking with an asterisk (*) those C2 candidates that were removed from the list.
C	Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

### **STATE: State Classifications**

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
CE	Candidate for endangered listing
CT	Candidate for threatened listing
CFP	California Fully Protected. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.
CSC	California Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.
SA	Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

### **CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications**

1A	Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
2	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere
3	Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.
4	Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored.

### **Occurrence Probabilities**

Occurs	Observed on the site during this study or recorded on site by other qualified biologists.
Expected	Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
High	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
Moderate	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas of or marginally suitable habitat exists on site.
Low	No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
None	Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
Unknown	No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.