

Appendix B2 – Biological Resources Assessment Update

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February 7, 2022

Mohamad T Younes/Terracina Recovery, LLC
C/O: Inland Communities Corporation
690 East Green Street, Suite 200
Pasadena, CA 91101

RE: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT UPDATE FOR TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 20320
IN THE CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Younes,

Jennings Environmental was retained by Mr. Younes to conduct an updated survey of the proposed development of APNs 0299-213-11, 12, 13, 14 and 21; 0174-281-13, 33, 34, and 35 (TTM 20320) [Project]. The purpose of this update is to determine the current site conditions at the location of the proposed project and document any changes to the project area from the previous study.

This letter report provides an update to the February 2020, Biological Resources Assessment and Jurisdictional Delineation, performed by Jericho Systems, Inc.

Previous Biological Assessment

On February 25, 2020, Jericho Systems, Inc, completed a Biological Resources Assessment and Jurisdictional Delineation for the proposed Project. The report included habitat suitability assessments for nesting birds, sensitive birds, such as Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) [BUOW], California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) [CAGN], raptors, small mammals such as the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) [SBKR], and San Diego Pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*) [SDPM], and a Jurisdictional Waters Delineation (JD).

The previous study concluded that the site was not suitable for Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) [BUOW], California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) [CAGN], and San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) [SBKR]. However, the report did identify that the site had moderately suitable habitat for the San Diego Pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*) [SDPM] and was also suitable for nesting birds. Additionally, the site did not contain any jurisdictional features.

Project Description and Location

The Proposed Project is to subdivide APNs 0299-213-11, 12, 13, 14 and 21; 0174-281-13, 33, 34, and 35 with 67 parcels, consisting of 64.56 acres. The Project is generally located within Section 36 Township 1 South Range 3 West and Section 31 Township 1 South Range 2 West and is depicted on the Redlands U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. More specifically the project is located within APNs 0299-213-11, 12, 13, 14 and 21; 0174-281-13, 33, 34, and 35, within the City of Redlands, San

Bernardino County, California. The site is surrounded by residential parcels to the north, east and west, and is bound by Interstate 10 to the south. (Figures 1 and 2, in Attachment 1).

Methods

Prior to performing the updated field survey, existing documentation relevant to the Project site was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) managed by CDFW (CDFW 2022), the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2022), and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2022) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project site: *Redland and Yucaipa*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The *Yucaipa* quad was included in this search due to the site's proximity to its border. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

Jennings biologist, Gene Jennings, conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify the potential for the occurrence of special status species, vegetation communities, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The surveys were conducted on foot, throughout the Project site between 0900 and 1100 hours on February 4. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 60 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies, no precipitation, 0 to 5 mile per hour winds. Photographs of the Project site were taken to document existing conditions and are included in Attachment 2.

Biological Resources Update

According to the CNDDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, 59 sensitive species including 14 listed species and 8 sensitive habitats, have been documented in the *Redlands and Yucaipa* quad. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species, CDFW designated Species of Special Concern (SSC) and otherwise Special Animals. "Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

An analysis of the likelihood for the occurrence of all CNDDDB sensitive species documented in the *Redlands and Yucaipa* quad is provided in Table 1, in Attachment 3. This analysis takes into account species range as well as documentation within the vicinity of the project area and includes the habitat requirements for each species and the potential for their occurrence on the site, based on required habitat elements and range relative to the current site conditions. According to the databases, no USFWS designated critical habitat occurs within or adjacent to the project site.

Special Status Species

Burrowing owl (BUOW)

The BUOW is a state and federal SSC. This owl is a mottled, brownish and sand-colored, dove-sized raptor, with large, yellow eyes, a rounded head lacking ear tufts, white eyebrows, and long legs compared to other owl species. It is a ground-dwelling owl typically found in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where

vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. The BUOW is heavily dependent upon the presence of mammal burrows, with ground squirrel burrows being a common choice, in its habitat to provide shelter from predators, inclement weather, and to provide a nesting place (Coulombe 1971). They are also known to make use of human-created structures, such as cement culverts and pipes, for burrows.

BUOW spends a great deal of time standing on dirt mounds at the entrance to a burrow or perched on a fence post or other low to the ground perch from which they hunt for prey. BUOW frequently hunt by hovering in place above the ground and dropping on their prey from above. They feed primarily on insects such as grasshoppers, June beetles, and moths, but will also take small rodents, birds, and reptiles. They are active during the day and night but are considered a crepuscular owl; generally observed in the early morning hours or at twilight. The breeding season for BUOW is February 1 through August 31. Up to 11, but typically 7 to 9, eggs are laid in a burrow, abandoned pipe, or other subterranean hollows where incubation is complete in 28-30 days. Young BUOW fledges in 44 days. The BUOW is considered a migratory species in portions of its range, which includes western North America from Canada to Mexico, and east to Texas and Louisiana. BUOW populations in California are considered to be sedentary or locally migratory.

Throughout its range, the BUOW is vulnerable to habitat loss, predation, vehicular collisions, and destruction of burrow sites, and the poisoning of ground squirrels (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Zarn 1974, Remsen 1978). BUOW has disappeared from significant portions of their range in the last 15 years and, overall, nearly 60% of the breeding groups of owls known to have existed in California during the 1980s had disappeared by the early 1990s (Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The BUOW is not listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Act but is considered both a federal and state Species of Special Concern. The BUOW is a migratory bird protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5).

Findings: The site remains largely unchanged from the previous survey. As such, the site is still unsuitable for BUOW. Therefore, no further studies or surveys are required.

Coastal California gnatcatcher

The coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (CAGN) is the nominate and northernmost subspecies of California gnatcatcher (Atwood 1991, p. 118). It is a small, non-migratory songbird (passerine) that occurs along the Pacific coastal regions of southern California and northern Baja California, Mexico (Atwood 1991, p. 128). Coastal California gnatcatchers occur in or near coastal scrub vegetation communities (Woods 1921, p. 173; Atwood 1980, p. 67). Much of the species' current range within the United States is now or is anticipated to be covered by large, regional Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) permitted under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act and under the State of California's Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act. These regional plans have made substantive contributions to the species' conservation. (USFWS, 2010)

The range and distribution of the gnatcatcher is closely aligned with coastal scrub vegetation. This vegetation is typified by low (less than 1 meter (3 feet)), shrub and sub-shrub species that are often drought deciduous (O'Leary 1990, p. 24; Holland and Keil 1995, p. 163; Rubinoff 2001, p. 1376). Starting at the United States–Mexico border and continuing southward, the gnatcatcher associated plant communities increasingly include succulent species. As defined by Westman (1983, pp. 6 and 10), the

coastal scrub plant communities that overlap the range of the gnatcatcher include Venturan, Diegan, and Riversidean coastal sage scrub communities, and Martirian and Vizcainan coastal succulent scrub communities. (USFWS, 2010).

Findings: The site remains largely unchanged from the previous survey. As such, the site is still unsuitable for CAGN. Therefore, no further studies or surveys are required.

Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (SDPM)

The SDPM is one of two pocket mice found in this area of San Bernardino County. Both the SDPM and Los Angeles pocket mouse occupy similar habitats, but the San Diego pocket mouse has a wider range extending into south into San Diego County. The habitat of the SDPM includes a wide variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. This area includes a vast range of elevations, extending from sea level along the Pacific coast to around 1400 m in the mountains of southwest California and Baja California. SDPM forages in low-growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings and requires sandy soils to dig their burrows. The SDPM is listed as a Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW.

Findings: The site remains largely unchanged from the previous survey. As such, the site is still marginally suitable for SDPM. Although the site is marginally suitable, and this species is considered a SSP by CDFW, nothing further is required for this species.

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (SBKR)

The SBKR is one of several kangaroo rat species in its range. The Dulzura kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys simulans*), the Pacific kangaroo rat (*D. agilis*) and the Stephens kangaroo rat (*D. stephensi*) can occur in areas occupied by the SBKR, but these other species have a wider habitat range. The habitat of the SBKR is confined to primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. Burrows are dug in loose soil, usually near or beneath shrubs. SBKR, are confined to inland valley scrub communities, and more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams and drainage. Most of these drainages have been historically altered as a result of flood control efforts and the resulting increased use of river resources, including mining, off-road vehicle uses and road and housing development. This increased use of river resources has resulted in a reduction in both the amount and quality of habitat available for the SBKR. The past habitat losses and potential future losses prompted the emergency listing of the SBKR as an endangered species.

Findings: The site remains largely unchanged from the previous survey. As such, the site is still unsuitable for SBKR. Therefore, no further studies or surveys are required.

Habitat and Wildlife

The habitat on-site consists of a mix of non-native vegetation and disturbed *Artemisia californica* – *Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance (California sagebrush - black sage scrub). The site shows signs of vegetation management in the form of mowing as well as pedestrian traffic and vehicle traffic. Plant species observed on site are; telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), bricklebush (*Encelia farinosa*), common phacelia (*Phacelia distans*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*). Animal species observed or otherwise detected

on or in the vicinity of the project site during the surveys included; common raven (*Corvus corax*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

The project site is located within a moderately developed portion of Redlands. Although the site is undeveloped, very little evidence of any wildlife existed on-site. As indicated above very few species were observed during the site survey.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Biological Resources Assessment

Based on the literature review and personal observations made in the immediate vicinity, no State and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species are documented/or expected to occur within the Project site. Additionally, no plant species with the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 were observed on-site or documented to occur on-site in the relevant databases. No other sensitive species were observed within the project area or buffer area.

The Project Site appears to be largely unchanged from the previous report. The site is still vacant, and the habitat is still a mix of non-native vegetation and disturbed *Artemisia californica* – *Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance (California sagebrush - black sage scrub).

The previous report did indicate that the site is suitable for Nesting Birds, and that condition remains on site. As such, Nesting Bird season generally extends from March 15 through September 15. To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist should conduct pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys (NBS) before project-related disturbance to nestable vegetation to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action will be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist will set appropriate no work buffers around the nest which will be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage, and expected types, intensity, and duration of the disturbance. The nests and buffer zones shall be field-checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no work buffer zone shall be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity shall commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

Jurisdictional Delineation

Waters of the United States and Waters of the State

The USACE has the authority to permit the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 CWA. While the Regional Water Quality Board has authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the State under Section 401 CWA as well as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no drainage features were present on site. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any wetlands, waters of the U.S., or Waters of the State.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 - State Lake and/or Streambed

The CDFW asserts jurisdiction over any drainage feature that contains a definable bed and bank or associated riparian vegetation. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no

definable bed or bank features exist on the project site. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any areas under CDFW jurisdiction.

Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein, and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this analysis to the best of my ability, and the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This report was prepared in accordance with professional requirements and standards. Fieldwork conducted for this assessment was performed by me. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project proponent and that I have no financial interest in the project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-534-4547 should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

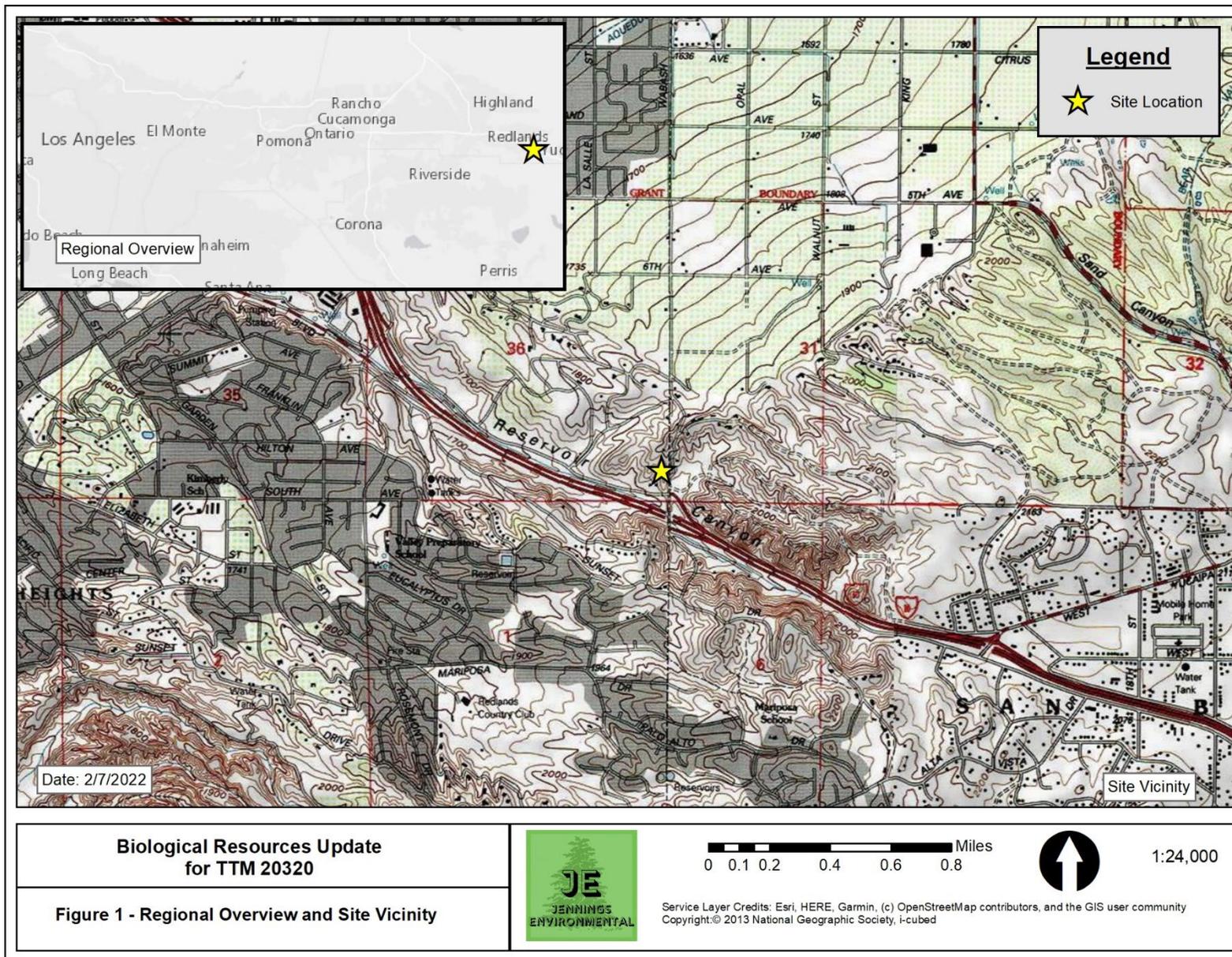


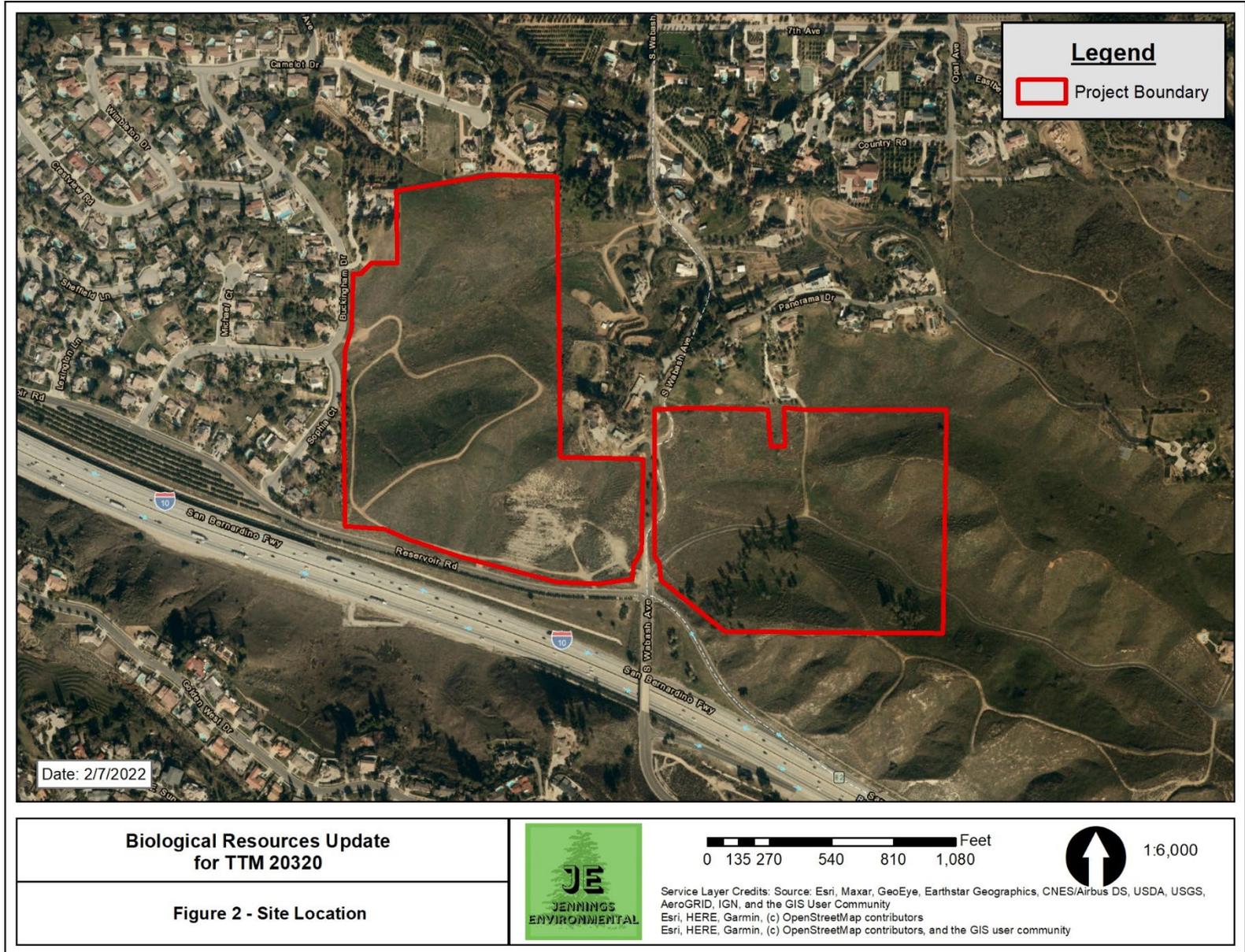
Gene Jennings
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

Appendices:

- Appendix A – Figures
- Appendix B – Site Photos
- Appendix C – Tables

Attachment A - Figures





Attachment B - Photos



Photo 1 – Center of western portion of site, facing north. Showing non-native grasslands.



Photo 2 – Center of western portion of site, facing northeast. Showing non-native grasslands.



Photo 3 – Center of western portion of site, facing east. Showing non-native grasslands.



Photo 4 – Center of project site facing eastern portion of project. Showing non-native grasslands.



Photo 5 – Center
of project site
facing eastern
portion of project.
Showing non-
native grasslands.

Attachment C - Tables

Table 2 – CNDDDB Potential to Occur for the *Redlands* and *Yucaipa* quads.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None, None	G5, S4, CDFW-WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None, None	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Endangered, Endangered	G1, S1, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None, None	G5T2, S2, CDFW-SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None, None	G5, S2S3, CDFW-WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None, None	G5T5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Endangered, Endangered	G1, S1, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 90-1590 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None, None	G3G4, S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None, Threatened	G5, S3	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G4, S4, 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	None, None	G3, S3.3	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None, None	G3G4T2, S2, 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Suitable habitat for this species does occur on site. However, no visible signs of this species were observed. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered, Endangered	G4?T1, S1, 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	None, None	G4T3, S3, 1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans). Sandy or gravelly places. 365-1830 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened, Endangered	G5T2T3, S1, CDFW-SSC	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	None, None	G5T4?, SH, 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 15-280 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None, None	G5T2T3, S2?	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	None, None	G1G2, S1S2	Aquatic	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered, Candidate Endangered	G5T1, S1, CDFW-SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Endangered, Threatened	G2, S2	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered, Endangered	G1, S1, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S1	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

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<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None, None	G5T4Q, S4, CDFW-WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered, Endangered	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Eugnosta busckana	Busck's gallmoth	None, None	G1G3, SH	Coastal dunes Coastal scrub	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None, None	G4G5T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None, None	G4, S3, 2B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-1495 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None, None	G4G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None, None	G5T3, S3, 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

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Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	lesser long-nosed bat	Delisted, None	G3, S1, CDFW-SSC	Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves, mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti, agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant. Caves and mines are used as day roosts. Caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Malacothamnus parishii	Parish's bush-mallow	None, None	GXQ, SX, 1A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. In a wash. 305-455 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	None, None	G5T3, S3, 1B.3	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and ridges in openings. 700-1800 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Neolarra alba	white cuckoo bee	None, None	GH, SH	Known only from localities in Southern California. Cleptoparasitic in the nests of perdita bees.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

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Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered, None	G5T1Q, S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None, None	G5T2, S1S2, CDFW-SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None, None	G3G4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

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Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened, None	G4G5T3Q, S2, CDFW-SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered, Endangered	G1, S1, CDFW-WL	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes. Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	None, None	G5T1, S1, CDFW-SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	None, None	G5TX, SX, 1A	Riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None, None	G1, S1.1	Coastal scrub	This habitat is absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

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Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None, None	G5T4, S2S3, CDFW-SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii	Parish's checkerbloom	None, Rare	G3T1, S1, 1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits. 1095-2135 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None, None	G4, S2, 2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Project site.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None, None	G3, S3.2	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

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Southern Riparian Forest	Southern Riparian Forest	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Proejct site.
Southern Riparian Scrub	Southern Riparian Scrub	None, None	G3, S3.2	Riparian scrub	This habitat is absent from the Proejct site.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian woodland	This habitat is absent from the Proejct site.
Southern Willow Scrub	Southern Willow Scrub	None, None	G3, S2.1	Riparian scrub	This habitat is absent from the Proejct site.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None, None	G2G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	None, None	G3, S3, 1B.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. Open, rocky areas. 605-2590 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Biological Resources Assessment Update for
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

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Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None, None	G4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Coding and Terms

E = Endangered T = Threatened C = Candidate FP = Fully Protected SSC = Species of Special Concern R = Rare

State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

State Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. 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.

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.

G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.

? = Uncertainty in the exact status of an element (could move up or down one direction from current rank)

Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

State Ranking:

S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.

1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.

2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.

4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)