

Appendix D Regional Species and Habitats of Concern

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COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ^a FED/STATE / CNPS	SPECIES REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC HABITAT ^b PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
PLANTS				
Parish's Oxytheca (<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-/4.2	An annual herb found in sandy and gravelly soils within Chaparral and Lower Montane Coniferous Forests. The blooming period occurs from June to September. This species is found from 3675 to 8530 feet (ft).	HA	The project occurs well outside of the species' known elevation range. In addition, no suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Parish's Onion (<i>Allium parishii</i>)	-/-/4.3	A perennial herb found within Joshua Tree Woodland, Mojavean Desert Scrub, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. The species occurs from 2953 to 4806 ft and blooms in April and May.	HA	The project occurs well outside of the species' known elevation range. In addition, no suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Singlewhorl Burrobrush (<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>)	-/-/2.2	This perennial shrub is found in sandy substrate within Chaparral and Sonoran Desert Scrub habitats between 33 and 1,640 ft. The blooming period is August to November.	HA	This species is known to occur within sandy substrate, and the project area falls within the appropriate elevation range; however, no Chaparral or other suitable vegetation community is present to support this species. No focused survey effort is required, and no further action is necessary.
California Androsace (<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>)	-/-/4,2	Species found within a variety of habitats including Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Sage Scrub, Meadows and Seeps, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, and Valley and Foothill Grasslands at elevations from 492 to 3,937 ft. Species blooming period is from March to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer. This species is not expected to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Marsh Sandwort (<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>)	E/E/1B.1	This perennial stoloniferous herb can be found in Freshwater or Brackish Marsh habitat in sandy substrate between 9 and 510 ft. The blooming period is May to August.	HA	There are no marsh habitats present in the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Mojave Milkweed (<i>Asclepias nyctaginifolia</i>)	-/-/ 2.1	This perennial herb can be found in Pinyon-Juniper Woodland and Mojavean Desert Scrub between 3,281 and 5,577 ft. The blooming period is May to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of the species' geographic and elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Western Spleenwort (<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>)	-/-/4.2	This perennial rhizomatous herb can be found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, and Coastal Scrub with rocky soils. The species occurs at elevations from 590 to 3280 ft. The blooming period is from February to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer. Thus, this species is not expected to occur, and no further action is necessary.
Horn's Milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>)	-/-/1B.1	This annual herb can be found in Alkali Sink, Wetland-Riparian, Meadows, Lake Margins, and Seeps between 196 and 492 ft. The blooming period is May to October.	HA	There is no suitable wetland or riparian habitat within the study area, and the project occurs outside of the species' known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Mexican Mosquito Fern (<i>Azolla microphylla</i>)	-/-/4.2	This species is an herb that occurs within ponded areas such as Marshes and Swamps at elevations from 98 to 328 ft. This species blooms in August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer, and the project site occurs outside of the species' known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Nevin's Barberrry (<i>Berberis nevinitii</i>)	E/E/1B.1	This evergreen shrub is found on steep north-facing slopes or in low-grade sandy washes in Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, Riparian Scrub, and Cismontane Woodland from 968 to 2,700 ft. The blooming period is March to June.	HPB	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub associated with wash habitat is located within the 200-ft buffer, and this species is known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site; however, there is low potential for this species to occur within the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Thread-leaved Brodiaea <i>(Brodiaea filifolia)</i>	T/E/1B.1	This perennial bulbiferous herb is found in heavy clay soils in Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, Cismontane Sodland, and Vernal Pools from 1,575 to 4,000 ft. The blooming period is March to June.	HA	Although the study area has coastal sage scrub habitat, this species requires heavy clay soils or vernal pool conditions to persist. Since these conditions are absent from the study area, this species is not expected to occur. No focused survey effort is required, and no further action is necessary.
Palmer's Mariposa lily <i>(Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri)</i>	-/-1B.2	This perennial bulbiferous herb can be found in Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Meadows, and Seep habitats between 3,000 and 7,170 ft. The blooming period is April to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Plummer's Mariposa Lily <i>(Calochortus plummerae)</i>	-/-1B.2	This perennial bulbiferous herb can be found on rocky and sandy areas with granitic or alluvial material in Coastal Sage Scrub, Chaparral, and Valley and Foothill Grasslands from 295 to 5,280 ft. The blooming period is May to July. Species is tolerant of some disturbances, especially fire.	HPB	This species is known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site, and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub is located within the 200-ft buffer, yet is subject to frequent hydrologic disturbance. This species has low potential to occur. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Booth's Evening-primrose <i>(Camissonia boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii)</i>	-/-2.3	This annual herb can be found in Joshua Tree Woodland and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitats between 2,700 and 7,200 ft. The blooming period is April to September.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
White Pygmy-poppy <i>(Canbya candida)</i>	-/-4.2	This annual herb can be found in Creosote Bush Scrub and Joshua Tree Woodland between 1,800 and 4,380 ft. The blooming period is March to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Bristly Sedge (<i>Carex comosa</i>)	-/-2.1	This perennial rhizomatous herb can be found on lake margins and edges, Coastal Prairie, Marsh and Swamp, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats between 0 and 1,400 ft. The blooming period is May to September.	HA	No suitable riparian habitat is present on the project site. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Bernardino Mountains Owl's-clover (<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>)	-/-1B.2	This annual hemi-parasitic herb can be found in Chaparral and Yellow-Pine Forest habitats between 3,900 and 7,170 ft. The blooming period is May to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Mojave Paintbrush (<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i>)	-/-4.3	Found within Great Basin Scrub (alluvial), Joshua Tree Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Occurs from 984 to 8,202 ft and blooms from April to June.	HA	Although alluvial scrub habitat is present within the study area, the project site occurs outside of the species geographical range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Smooth Tarplant (<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>)	-/-1B.1	This annual herb is found in fine or alkaline soils of seasonally wet Chenopod Scrub, Meadows and Seeps, Playas, Riparian Woodland, Fallow Fields, drainage ditches, and moist situations within Valley and Foothill Grasslands below 1,575 ft. Tolerant of rural and agricultural land use. The blooming period is from April to September.	HP	Suitable habitat is present within Nonnative Grassland and in Ruderal/Disturbed areas. This species has moderate potential to occur within the study area based on species' disturbance tolerance. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak (<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>)	E/E/1B.2	This annual hemi-parasitic herb occurs within Coastal Dunes, Salt Marshes, and Coastal Swamps, but it has been documented inland in the San Bernardino Valley within alkaline meadows between 0 and 99 ft. The blooming period is from May to October.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area occurs outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Parry's Spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>)	-/-1B.1	This annual herb is found on dry sandy soils on slopes and flats, within Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral habitats between 825 and 3,660 ft. The blooming period is April to June.	HPB	Within the 200-ft buffer, suitable habitat occurs within Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and the project occurs within the elevation range for the species. This species has moderate potential to occur. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
White-bracted Spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>)	-/-1B.2	This annual herb occurs in Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Mojavean Desert Scrub, and Coastal Sage Scrub (on alluvial fans) between 984 and 3,937 ft. The blooming period is April to June.	HP/HPB	Suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer in the Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and within Coastal Sage Scrub in the project area. This species was documented approximately 10 miles upstream in Lytle Creek (CNDDDB 2012); therefore, there is a moderate potential for the species to occur in the study area. No suitable habitat is present within the limits of disturbance. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Peruvian Dodder (<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>)	-/-2.2	This species is a parasitic vine that occurs within Freshwater Marshes and Swamps from 49 to 919 ft. The blooming period occurs from July to October.	HA	No suitable habitat is present for this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Mojave Tarplant (<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>)	-/E/1B.3	Previously believed to be extinct in California, this annual herb was rediscovered in 1994 and is now known from fewer than ten occurrences in Riverside and San Diego counties. It blooms from July to October in Riparian Scrub (incl. Oak Woodland) and mesic Chaparral typically from about 2,785 to 5,250 ft. Microclimate includes sandy washes, seeps, and grassy swales in eroded granitic landscapes.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Paniculate Tarplant (<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>)	--.4,2	This is a species adapted to vernal mesic conditions within Coastal Sage Scrub, Valley and Foothill Grasslands, and Vernal Pools. Occurs at elevations from 82 to 3084 ft. Blooming period is from April to November.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Slender-horned Spineflower (<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>)	E/E/1B.1	This annual herb is found on flood deposited fine sand terraces and washes in Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub from 656 to 2,493 ft. Also associated with Cismontane Woodland and Chaparral having suitable hydrology and fine sands, as well as areas of high disturbance. The blooming period is April to June.	HPB	Suitable Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub habitat and elevation requirements are present within the 200-ft buffer. This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area and the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Bernardino Mountains Dudleya (<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>affinis</i>)	-/-1B.2	This perennial herb is found in Lodgepole Forest, Red Fir Forest, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitats between 5,905 and 8,530 ft. The blooming period is April to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Santa Ana River Woollystar (<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>)	E/E/1B.1	A perennial herb known from a single extended but heavily fragmented population in Riverside and San Bernardino counties; it formerly extended into Orange County. An inhabitant of alluvial fan sage scrub in sandy to gravelly soils that typically blooms during the period of May to September. Can be found at the elevation from 450 to 2,000 ft.	P	Suitable Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub habitat and elevation requirements are present within the 200-ft buffer. This species has high potential to occur within the 200-ft buffer and a low potential to occur within the project area. The species was detected within the 200-ft buffer; however, was not observed within the project site. Implementation of avoidance and minimization Measures BIO-2 though BIO-10 would ensure that adverse impacts to Special Status plant species would not occur.

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Vanishing Wild Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum evanidum</i>)	-/-1B.1	An annual herb found in sandy substrate within in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitat from 3,609 to 7,300 ft. The blooming period is July to October.	HA	This species is known to occur within sandy substrate; however, the project area falls outside of the appropriate elevation range and no suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern Alpine Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i>)	-/-1B.3	This perennial herb can be found in Subalpine Coniferous Forest and Alpine Fell-Fields in gravely, granitic substrate from 7,800 to 10,500 ft. The blooming period is from July to September.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern Sierra Woolly Sunflower (<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i>)	-/-4.3	Occurs within Upper and Lower Montane Coniferous Forests within sandy loam soils. The blooming period is from June to July. Found from 3,654 to 8,202 ft.	HA	No suitable habitat is present, and the project site occurs well outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Hot Springs Fimbristylis (<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial rhizomatous herb occurs in Freshwater Wetlands, Springs, and Meadows from 330 to 4,020 ft. The blooming period is from July to September.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Pine Green-gentian (<i>Frasera neglecta</i>)	-/-4.3	Found within Upper/Lower Montane Coniferous Forests and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Elevation ranges from 4,593 to 8,202 ft. The blooming period is from May to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present, and the project site occurs well outside species geographical and elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Alvin Meadow Bedstraw (<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>)	-/-1B.2	This perennial herb can be found in Chaparral and Yellow Pine Forest habitats in sandy substrate from 4,429 to 5,577 ft. The blooming period is May to June.	HA	This species is known to occur within sandy substrate; however, the project area falls outside of the appropriate elevation range, and no suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Johnston's Bedstraw (<i>Galium johnstonii</i>)	-/-4.3	A perennial herb found in Chaparral, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forests, and Riparian Woodland habitats. Species occurs from 4,002 to 7,546 ft and blooms in June and July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the 200-ft buffer, and the project site occurs outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Fremont's Gentian (<i>Gentiana fremontii</i>)	-/-2.3	This annual herb occurs in Red Fir Forest, Lodgepole Forest, and Wetland-Riparian habitats from 7,200 to 8,100 ft. The blooming period is June to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Los Angeles sunflower (<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-1A	This perennial rhizomatous herb is thought to be extinct in California; the last sighting was in 1937 and is thought to have been extirpated due to urbanization. It was known to occur in Coastal Salt Marsh, Wetland-Riparian, and Freshwater Marsh habitats from 30 to 5,025 ft. The blooming period was August to October.	HA	There is no suitable marsh or riparian habitat present. In addition, this species is presumed extinct in California. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Urn-flowered Alumroot (<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>)	-/-4.3	This species occurs primarily in montane habitats, primarily Cismontane Woodland, Lower and Upper Montane Coniferous forest, and Riparian Forest at elevations from 3,789 to 8,694 ft. Species blooms from May to August.	HA	Project site occurs well outside of species elevation range, and no suitable habitat is present. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Parish's Alumroot (<i>Heuchera parishii</i>)	-/-1B.3	Species can be found within rocky areas within Lower Montane Coniferous Forests, Subalpine Coniferous Forests, Upper Montane Coniferous Forests, and Alpine Boulder and Rock Fields from 4,921 to 12,467 ft in elevation. The blooming period occurs from June to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area, and the site occurs well outside of species known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Mesa Horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>)	-/-1B.1	This perennial herb blooms from February until September. It grows in sandy and gravelly soils in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, or Coastal Scrub at elevations from 230 to 2,657 ft.	HPB	Coastal Sage Scrub habitat and elevation range are present within the 200-ft buffer. This species has low potential to occur within the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Parry's Sunflower (<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>parryi</i>)	-/-/4.3	Found in granitic or carbonate, rocky, openings in Upper and Lower Montane Coniferous Forest and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. Occurs from 4,495 to 9,948 ft and blooms from April to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area, and the site occurs well outside of species known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
California satintail (<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>)	-/-/2.1	This perennial herb occurs in Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, Creosote Bush Scrub, Mojavean Desert Scrub, and Riparian habitats between 0 and 1,640 ft. Typically associated with mesic sites or alkali seeps. The blooming period is September to May.	HP/HPB	Suitable habitat occurs within Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage and Coastal Sage Scrub in the study area. This species has moderate potential to occur within the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Silver-haired Ivesia (<i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i> var. <i>argyrocoma</i>)	-/-/1B.2	This perennial herb occurs in Upper Montane Coniferous Forest, Pebble Pavement/Plain, and Meadow habitats from 4,800 to 9,711 ft. The blooming period is June to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern California Black Walnut (<i>Juglans californica</i>)	-/-/4.2	Tree is found in Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Cismontane Woodland at elevations from 164 to 2,953 ft. The blooming period is from March to August.	HP	There is a low potential for this species to occur in the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Duran's Rush (<i>Juncus duranii</i>)	-/-/4.3	Found within Upper and Lower Montane Coniferous Forests, and Meadows and Seeps. Occurs at elevations ranging from 5,800 to 9,199 ft with a blooming period from July to August.	HA	There is no suitable habitat within the study area, and the project site does not occur within the species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Robinson's Pepper-grass (<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>)	-/-1B.2	This annual herb occurs in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub habitats from 0 to 2,655 ft. The blooming period is January to July.	HP	Suitable habitat occurs within Coastal Sage Scrub in the project footprint. This species has moderate potential to occur within the study area. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Short-sepaled Lewisia (<i>Lewisia brachycalyx</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial herb occurs in Yellow Pine Forest and Meadows and Seeps from 4,110 to 6,900 ft. The blooming period is February to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Ocellated Humboldt Lily (<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>)	-/-4.2	Found within openings of Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Scrub, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Riparian Woodland. Species blooms from March to August and at elevations from 98 to 5,905 ft.	HP	Low quality suitable habitat is present within Riversidean Coastal Sage Scrub. There is a low potential for this species to occur based on habitat quality. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Lemon Lily (<i>Lilium parryi</i>)	-/-1B.2	This perennial bulbiferous herb occurs in Upper and Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Riparian Forest, and Meadows and Seeps from 3,660 to 8,235 ft. The blooming period is July to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Parish's Desert-thorn (<i>Lycium parishii</i>)	-/-2.3	In bloom from June to October, this perennial shrub occurs in Chenopod Scrub and Sonoran Desert Scrub, from 1,000 to 3,280 ft in elevation. It was presumed extinct until recent rediscovery in San Jacinto Valley.	HA	This species is known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site; however, no suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Parish's Bush-mallow (<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>)	-/-1A	This perennial deciduous shrub is considered to be extinct in the state of California due to urbanization. It was known to occur in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub habitats from 1,000 to 1,492 ft and the blooming period was from June to July.	N/A	This species was known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site and suitable Coastal Sage Scrub habitat is present in the study area; however, this species is presumed extinct in California. This species is not expected to occur within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Johnston's Monkeyflower (<i>Mimulus johnstonii</i>)	-/-4.3	Occurs within Lower Montane Coniferous Forests from 3,199 to 9,580 ft. The blooming period is from May to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present, and the project occurs outside of the species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Hall's Monardella (<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>)	-/-1B.3	This perennial herb blooms from June through August and is found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Conifer Forest, Broadleaved Upland Forest, and Valley/Foothill Grassland, from 2,394 to 7,200 ft.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Pringle's Monardella (<i>Monardella pringlei</i>)	-/-1A	This species has been found within sandy soils (Delhi sands) in the Jurupa Hills and has been associated with Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. The blooming period is between May and June at elevations from 984 to 1,312 ft. This species has not been observed since 1941 in the Colton area (CNPS 2008) and is believed to be extinct.	HA	This species was known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site and suitable habitat occurs within Coastal Sage Scrub. There are no Delhi sands within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Rock Monardella (<i>Monardella saxicola</i>)	-/-4.2	Found from 1,640 to 5,906 ft within Closed-Cone Coniferous Forests, Chaparral, and Lower Montane Coniferous Forests. Blooming period is from June to September.	HA	Project site occurs outside species elevation range, and no suitable habitat is present. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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California muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>)	-/-/4.3	Occurs within mesic or streambank areas within Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Lower Montane Coniferous Forests, and Meadows and Seeps. The blooming period is from June to September. Occurs from 328 to 6,652 ft. Threatened by recreational activities and water diversion.	HA	Coastal Sage Scrub habitat within the project footprint would not support this species as soil moisture is not appropriate for species to persist. In addition, the sage scrub is low quality due to revegetation in the area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Gambel's Water Cress (<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>)	E/T/1B.1	This perennial herb is found in Marsh and Swamp habitat from 0 to 1,000 ft. The blooming period is April to October.	HA	There is no suitable habitat present within the project area. In addition, this species' last known local occurrence was from 1935. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Short-joint Beavertail (<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>)	-/-/1B.2	This stem succulent shrub can be found in Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, Joshua Tree Woodland, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitats from 1,275 to 5,400 ft. The blooming period is April to June.	HA	This species is known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site; however, no suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Beaver Dam Beadroot (<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i>)	-/-/1B.2	Found within desert washes and sandy soils in Joshua Tree Woodland and Mojavean Desert Scrub habitats. Occurs from 2,001 to 5,003 ft and blooms in April and May.	HA	Project area occurs outside of species known range within high desert area north of the San Bernardino Mountains, and no suitable habitat is present. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Parish's Yampah (<i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-/2.2	This perennial herb occurs in Lodgepole Forest, Red Fir Forest, Yellow Pine Forest, and Wetland-Riparian habitats from 4,395 to 9,000 ft. The blooming period is June to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Mojave Phacelia (<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>)	-/-4.3	This annual herb occurs in sandy or gravelly soils in Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forests, Meadows and Seeps, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. The blooming period occurs from April to August. The species occurs at high elevations from 4,593 to 8,202 ft.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area and the project occurs outside of the species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Woolly Chaparral-pea (<i>Pickeringia montana</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>)	-/-4.3	An evergreen shrub found within gabbroic, granitic, or clay soils in Chaparral from sea level to 5,577 ft. The blooming period is from May to August.	HA	No Chaparral or suitable soils occur in the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Narrow-petaled Rein Orchid (<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>)	-/-4.3	Occurs within Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Upper Montane Coniferous Forest from 1,247 to 7,300 ft. This perennial herb blooms from May to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Parish's Gooseberry (<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	-/-1A	This perennial deciduous shrub is considered to be extinct in the State of California due to a combination of dry years, altered stream flows, urbanization, and invasive species. It occurred in Riparian Woodland habitats from 213 to 984 ft. The blooming period was February to April.	HA	This species was known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site; however, no suitable habitat is present. This species is presumed extinct in California. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Black Bog-Rush (<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial herb occurs in alkaline Marshes and Swamps from 492 to 6,562 ft. The blooming period is August to September.	HA	There is no suitable habitat present within the 200-ft buffer for this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern Skullcap (<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>)	-/-1B.2	This perennial rhizomatous herb is found in mesic conditions within Cismontane Woodland, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Chaparral habitats from 1,394 to 6,562 ft. The blooming period is June to August. Species is believed to be extirpated from San Bernardino County.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Rayless Ragwort (<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>)	-/-2.2	This annual herb is found in Chaparral, Cismontane Woodland, and Coastal Scrub (sometimes alkaline) habitats from 49 to 2,625 ft in elevation. Also associated with alkaline soils. The blooming period is January to April.	HA	This species is known to occur within the elevation range found at the project site; however, no suitable habitat is present to support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Gabriel Ragwort (<i>Senecio astephanus</i>)	-/-4.3	Found within rocky slopes in Coastal Bluff Scrub and Chaparral from 1,312 to 4,921 ft. This perennial herb blooms from May to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present on the project site. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Bear Valley Checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> ssp. <i>dolosa</i>)	-/-1B.2	Occurs within Meadows and Seeps in Upper and Lower Montane Coniferous Forest and Riparian Woodlands. The blooming period for this perennial herb occurs from May to August. Can be found from 4,905 to 8,809 ft.	HA	Species is only known to occur within San Bernardino Mountains. There is no suitable habitat, and the project occurs outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Salt Spring Checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial herb is found in Creosote Bush Scrub, Chaparral, Yellow Pine Forest, Coastal Sage Scrub, Alkali Playa, Mojavean Desert Scrub, and Marshes and Swamps from 49 to 5,018 ft. The blooming period is March to June.	HP/HPB	Suitable Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub habitat and elevation requirements are present within the 200-ft buffer. This species has moderate potential to occur within the project area and the 200-ft buffer. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Chickweed Oxytheca (<i>Sidotheca caryophylloides</i>)	-/-4.3	Found in Lower Montane Coniferous Forests within sandy areas. This annual herb blooms from July to September and occurs from 3,655 to 8,530 ft.	HA	No suitable habitat is present, and the project occurs outside of the species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Prairie Wedge Grass (<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial herb is found in Foothill Woodland and Meadows and Seeps from 1,181 to 7,628 ft. The blooming period is April to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the project area or 200-ft buffer. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Laguna Mountains Jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>)	-/-/4.3	This perennial herb occurs in Chaparral and Lower Montane Coniferous Forest from 2,098 to 8,202 ft. Soils consist of clay or decomposed granite. The blooming period is May to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern Jewel-flower (<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>)	-/-/1B.3	This perennial herb is found in Chaparral, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitats from 2,953 to 7,546 ft. The blooming period is April to July.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Bernardino Aster (<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>)	-/-/1B.2	This perennial rhizomatous herb is found in Cismontane Woodland, Coastal Sage Scrub, Lower Montane Coniferous Forest, Meadow and Seep, Marsh and Swamp, and Valley and Foothill Grassland habitats from 6 to 6,692 ft. Also near ditches and stream springs. High tolerance to disturbed areas. The blooming period is July to November.	HP	There is suitable Coastal Sage Scrub within the project footprint. This species has moderate potential to occur based on its tolerance to disturbances in the soil. This species was not observed within the BSA during 2012 focused rare plant survey efforts; thus, no further action is necessary.
Lemmon's Syntrichopappus (<i>Syntrichopappus lemonii</i>)	-/-/4.3	Occurs within sandy or gravelly soils in Chaparral, Joshua Tree Woodland, and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland communities. Occurs from 1,640 to 6,004 ft and the blooming period is from April to June.	HA	Although sandy soils are present, there is no suitable vegetation community present on the project site. In addition, the project occurs outside of the species' known geographic range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
California Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum californicum</i>)	E/-/1B.1	This perennial herb occurs in Meadows and Seeps within the San Bernardino Mountains from 5,315 to 9,186 ft. The blooming period is May to August.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements and geographic range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Sonoran Maiden Fern (<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>)	-/-2.2	This rhizomatous fern occurs in Meadows and Seeps along streams from 164 to 2,001 ft. The blooming period is January to September.	HA	There is no suitable habitat within the study area for this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Golden Violet (<i>Viola purpurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i>)	-/-2.2	This perennial herb occurs in Great Basin Scrub and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland habitat from 3,280 to 6,693 ft. The blooming period is April to June.	HA	No suitable habitat is present to support this species, and the project area is outside of its elevation requirements and known geographic range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
WILDLIFE				
Invertebrates				
Busck's gallmoth (<i>Carolella busckana</i>)	-/-	Habitat requirements are unknown. CNDDDB records for this species in California are from the early half of the 20 th century.	N/A	This species is expected to be extirpated from the region. It has not been documented since 1939 (CNDDDB, 2012) and little is known regarding habitat requirements. This species has a very low potential to occur based on the time since the species has been recorded; thus, no further action is necessary..
Greenest Tiger Beetle (<i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i>)	-/-	Found within Riparian Woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River Basin in Riverside County. Found within open sandy areas between trees.	HA	No riparian habitat is present within the BSA. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Andrew's Marble Butterfly (<i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>)	-/-	Endemic to the Baldwin Lake area in the San Bernardino Mountains. Occurs within Yellow Pine Forest. Associated with host plants Laguna Mountain jewelflower (<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>), Holboell's rock cress (<i>Arabis holboellii</i>), and slender petaled thelypodium (<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i>). Larval stage requires foodplant, mountain tansy mustard (<i>Descurainia incana</i>).	HA	No suitable habitat is present. The study area also occurs outside this species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Westfork Shoulderband (<i>Helminthoglypta taylori</i>)	-/-	A terrestrial snail that occurs in San Bernardino County. Localities include along the banks of the Mojave River, Cedar Springs, and Summit Valley Highway.	HA	The BSA occurs outside of the species' known range, and no suitable habitat is present. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly (<i>Raphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>)	E/-	Found within southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties, primarily at 12 disjunct locations within the Cities of Colton, Rialto, and Fontana. Found only in areas of Delhi sands soils within the area formerly known as the Colton Dunes. Plant associations with DSFLF habitat include California Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>), Telegraph Plant (<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>), and California Croton (<i>Croton californicus</i>).	HA	Delhi sands soils are not present within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Fish				
Santa Ana Sucker (<i>Catostoma santaanae</i>)	T/CSC	Native populations are found only in the Los Angeles (extirpated?), San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river systems of southern California; most streams in which Santa Ana Suckers live are fairly small and shallow, with currents ranging from swift to sluggish. Occurs in waters that are subject to periodic severe flooding; most abundant where the water is cool and unpolluted, though they can survive in fairly turbid water; boulders, rubble, and sand are the main bottom materials with which they are associated, together with growths of filamentous algae and Chara.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not sustain this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Arroyo Chub (<i>Gila orcuttii</i>)	-/CSC	Native to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita rivers and to Malibu and San Juan creeks. Occurs within warm, fluctuating streams and found within slow moving sections of stream containing sandy or muddy bottoms. In San Bernardino County, occurs within the Santa Ana and Mohave Rivers.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not sustain this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Santa Ana Speckled Dace (<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3)	-/CSC	Limited distribution in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers, although has been introduced into other California riverine systems; requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temperatures of 62.6-71.6°F. Inhabits shallow runs and riffles with gravel and cobble substrate with cover from overhanging riparian plants.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Amphibians				
Arroyo Toad (<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>)	E/CSC	Found in rivers with willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores. This species prefers sandy/gravelly areas in drier parts of its range near washes or intermittent streams with clear standing water that is required for egg deposition.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
California Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>)	T/CSC	This large frog inhabits the quiet pools of streams, marshes, and ponds up to about 4,920 ft elevation. Adults feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects, snails, and a wide variety of other aquatic prey, and will also move up to a mile through riparian communities under wet conditions, such as rainfall. It prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation, and is probably very vulnerable to the introduction of exotic competitors such as Bullfrogs (<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>), crayfishes, and a variety of nonnative fishes.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Sierra Madre Yellow-legged Frog (<i>Rana muscosa</i>)	E/CSC	Disjunct southern California population persists as remnants in small streams in the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains. Species historical elevation range was about 1200 to 7500 ft, with remaining populations only toward the upper end of that range. Inhabits varied lakes and streams, but avoids the smallest streams. Shows a tendency toward open stream and lakeshores that slope gently for the first 2 to 3 inches of depth. Rarely found far from water, though data on movements and ability to recolonize sites are lacking.	HA	Intermittent water flows in Lytle Creek Wash would not support this species. In addition, the study area does not occur within the species known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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San Gabriel Salamander (<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>)	-/-	Only known to occur in the San Gabriel Mountains. Can be found hiding in moist places under rocks, wood, fern fronds, and soils at the base of talus slopes.	HA	Suitable habitat is not present, and the study area does not occur within the species known elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Reptiles				
Western Pond Turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	-/CSC	Found in association with permanent or nearly permanent water in a fairly wide variety of habitat types. It is omnivorous, taking a wide variety of plant and animal food. The pond turtle requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks.	HA	There are no permanent or semi-permanent waters in the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Silvery California Legless Lizard (<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>)	-/CSC	Habitat consists primarily of areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under the sparse vegetation of beaches, Chaparral, or Pine-Oak Woodland, and open, well-shaded terraces in mature riparian natural communities. Leaf litter is commonly present. Soil disturbances such as agriculture and mining, as well as requirements for soil moisture and relatively cool microclimates, limit distribution and account in part for local declines and extirpations (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	HP	Low potential for species to occur. Suitable sandy soils are present, and a very small amount of riparian habitat is present within the study area. If this species is present, impacts on the species would not constrain the project. No focused survey is necessary, and no further action is needed.
Orangethroat Whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>)	-/CSC	Most California populations occur on or adjacent to floodplains or the terraces of streams, in or by Open Sage Scrub and Chaparral communities. The presence of perennial shrubs appears to be important, with the most strongly associated species being California buckwheat, chamise (<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>), white sage (<i>Salvia apiana</i>), and black sage (<i>S. mellifera</i>). Termites are reported to constitute 57 - 95% of the diet, and foraging microsites are primarily under shrubs in leaf litter (Brattstrom 2000).	HP	Suitable habitat is present within Lytle Creek Wash and adjacent areas. This species has a potential to occur in the BSA. However, if this species is present, impacts on the species would not constrain the project. No focused survey is necessary, and no further action is needed.
Coastal Whiptail (<i>Aspidocelis tigris stegnegeri</i>)	-/-	Primarily occurs in coastal southern California, in sparsely vegetated arid areas such as Chaparral, Woodland, and Riparian habitats.	HP	Suitable habitat present within study area in sparsely vegetated areas. If present, impacts on this species would not constrain the project. No focused survey is necessary, and no further action is needed.

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Coast Horned Lizard <i>(Phrynosoma blainvillii)</i>	-/CSC	Found in arid and semi-arid climate conditions in Chaparral and Coastal Sage Scrub, primarily at elevations below 2,000 ft. Critical factors are the presence of loose soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects, especially harvester ants (<i>Pogonomyrmex</i> spp.); and the availability of both sunny basking spots and dense cover for refuge.	HP	Sandy loose soils are present through a large majority of study area. This species has a potential to occur. However, if this species is present, impacts on the species would not constrain the project. No focused survey is necessary, and no further action is needed.
Rosy Boa <i>(Charina trivirgata)</i>	-/-	Found within Desert and Chaparral habitats from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation and rocky cover. Can be found within a mix of brushy cover and rocky soil such as in coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes and mountains.	HA	There is no suitable habitat within the BSA. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Southern Rubber Boa <i>(Charina umbratica)</i>	-/T	Limited to San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Occurs in a variety of Montane Forest habitats and Montane Chaparral and Wet Meadow habitat. Typically found near streams or wet meadows. Species requires moist loose soil for burrowing. Has also been known to find cover in rotting logs.	HA	The study area does not occur within suitable montane areas, and soil moisture is not sufficient for the species to occur. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Red-diamond Rattlesnake <i>(Crotalus ruber)</i>	-/CSC	Occurs as far north as Puente Hills in Yorba Linda and as far south as Loreto Baja California, Mexico. Occurs within chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas. Prefers areas with boulders and rock outcrops in areas of heavy brush, such as chamise chaparral.	HA	There is no suitable habitat within the study area for this species. Sagebrush habitat is too sparsely vegetated for species and there are no rock outcrops for shelter. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Bernardino Ringneck snake <i>(Diadophis punctatus modestus)</i>	-/-	Common within open, rocky areas near intermittent streams. Prefers moist habitats, including wet meadows, gardens, grassland, chaparral, woodlands, and mixed coniferous forests.	HA	No suitable habitat is present within the study area, and it is too dry for species to be present. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Two-striped Garter Snake <i>(Thamnophis hammondi)</i>	-/CSC	Often found in water and rarely found far from it, though it is also known to inhabit intermittent streams having rocky beds bordered by willow thickets or other dense vegetation. Species will also inhabit large riverbeds if riparian vegetation is available, and even occur in artificial impoundments if both aquatic vegetation and suitable prey items (small amphibians and fish) are present (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	HA	There are no streams within the study area that would support this species. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Birds				
Cooper's Hawk <i>(Accipiter cooperii)</i>	-/-	Winters widely and fairly commonly in California. Breeds primarily in woodland habitats, especially riparian zones, but also Oak Woodland, Walnut Woodland, gum trees (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.), and occasionally in dense, abandoned or otherwise undisturbed orchards. Forages in a wide variety of open to semi-open vegetation including residential developments.	Breeding: A Foraging: HP	This species has potential to forage within the study area. No suitable nesting habitat is present. A focused survey is not warranted, and no further action is needed.
Northern Harrier <i>(Circus cyaneus)</i>	-/CSC	Breeds within marsh meadows and freshwater marshes dominated by tall grasses and reeds.	Breeding: A Foraging: P	This species was observed flying over the BSA during fieldwork. A focused survey is not warranted, and no further action is needed.
Bald Eagle <i>(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</i>	D, EPA/E, CFP	Primarily occurs in or near seacoasts, rivers, swamps, and large lakes. Eats mainly fish and carrion, and formerly nested locally along the coast of southern California. This species is a localized winter resident and rare migrant, with only very rare breeding efforts in coastal southern California (e.g., Lake Skinner, Riverside County).	HA	No suitable habitat for breeding or foraging is present in the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Long-eared Owl <i>(Asio otus)</i>	-/CSC	In southern California, species breeds and roosts in riparian and oak forests, and hunts small mammals at night in adjacent open habitats. Known to breed at several dozen locales in San Diego and Orange counties, and probably does so in smaller numbers in other coastal southern California counties as well.	HA	The study area lacks riparian or forest areas that would be suitable for the species to breed. Although lands in the BSA provide the openness needed for foraging, since the BSA does not occur near a riparian or forested area, this species is unlikely to forage within the BSA. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

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Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	-/CSC	Inhabits open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland, prairie, desert floor, and shrubland [if shrub cover is below 30% (CBOC 1993)]. In coastal southern California, a substantial fraction of birds are found in microhabitats highly altered by man, including flood control and irrigation basins, dikes, banks, abandoned fields surrounded by agriculture, and road cuts and margins. There is strong association between Burrowing Owls and burrowing mammals, especially ground squirrels (<i>Spermophilus</i> spp.); however, it will also occupy man-made niches such as banks and ditches, piles of broken concrete, and even abandoned structures (Haug et al. 1993).	HP	Suitable foraging and breeding habitat is present for burrowing owl within a majority of the study area. Focused burrowing owl surveys efforts were conducted during the 2011 breeding season. This species was not observed within the BSA. Additionally, measures ANI-1 through ANI-3 would ensure no direct mortality of Burrowing Owl would occur if the species occupies the BSA prior to construction activities.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	T/CSC	Year-round resident of sage scrub habitats in coastal southern California.	HA	There is disturbed RSS present within the study area. This habitat is sparsely vegetated with sage scrub species and would not be suitable. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	-/CSC	Found as a common resident and winter visitor throughout California in lowland and foothill habitats. It frequents open areas with sparse shrubs and trees.	HP	Suitable habitat is present throughout the study area. This species was observed foraging in the BSA during biological studies. Potential project impacts would be temporary and would be greatly minimized and/or avoided with the implementation of Measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 .
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FC/E	Only a handful of small populations remaining in all of California today. Losses are tied to obvious loss of nearly all suitable habitat, but other factors may also be involved. Relatively broad, well-shaded riparian forests are utilized, although it tolerates some disturbance. A specialist to some degree on tent caterpillars.	HA	No extensive riparian habitat is present within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.

COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ^a FED/STATE / CNPS	SPECIES REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC HABITAT ^b PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	E/E	Highly restricted distribution in southern California as a breeder. It occupies extensive riparian forests, wet meadows, and lower mountain riparian habitats primarily below 4,000 ft. Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where dense growths of willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.), <i>Baccharis</i> spp., Arrowweed (<i>Pluchea</i> spp.), buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus</i> spp.), tamarisk (<i>Tamarix</i> spp.) Russian olive (<i>Elaeagnus</i> spp.) or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.).	HA	No extensive riparian habitat is present within the study area. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	E/E	Occurs as a summer resident in southern California where it inhabits low riparian growth in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 ft. Species selects dense vegetation low in riparian zones for nesting, most frequently within riparian stands between 5 and 10 years old. When a mature riparian woodland is selected, the species nests in areas with a substantial robust understory of willows as well as other plant species (Goldwasser 1981).	HA	There is a small patch of Mulefat Scrub present within the study area. This small patch would not support the species as a forager or breeder because it is far from any other riparian area that could support the species and it is sparsely vegetated. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Bell's Sage Sparrow (<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>)	-/-	Uncommon resident of Chaparral and Sage Scrub from northern California south into Baja California. Typical habitat includes shaded, sandy to gravelly soils at the bases of shrubs with sage scrub.	HP	Suitable habitat is present within sage scrub. This species used to be a state species of special concern but that status has been removed by CDFG; thus, it no longer has special status. Any potential impacts on this species would not constrain the project. No focused survey is warranted, and no further action is needed.
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechi brewesteri</i>)	-/CSC	Nests in the upper story of riparian habitats in southern California, especially Alder Woodland and Forest. It is also a common, widespread migrant in spring and fall, occupying a wide variety of habitats at that time.	Breeder: HA Migrant: HP	No suitable breeding habitat is present within the study area. There is a potential for the species to traverse the BSA as a migrant only. This species was detected just south of the BSA in Lytle Creek Wash. This species would not constrain the project, and a focused survey is not necessary. No further action is needed.

COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ^a FED/STATE / CNPS	SPECIES REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC HABITAT ^b PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Yellow-breasted Chat (<i>Icteria virens</i>)	-/CSC	Nests in low thickets in riparian habitats. It eats a variety of insects. It is a local and uncommon breeder and rare migrant across southern California. Known elevation range extends from 180 ft below sea level to at least 4,700 ft.	HA	No suitable riparian habitat present for this species. It is not expected to occur in the study area.
California Horned Lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>)	-/-	Occurs within grasslands, fallow fields, open coastal plains, and alkali flats.	HP	Suitable habitat is present within fallow agricultural fields. This species has a moderate potential to occur within the BSA. If this species is present, it would not constrain the project given its status. No focused survey is needed, and no further action is needed.
Mammals				
Pallid Bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	-/CSC	Throughout southern California from coast to Mixed Conifer Forest; grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest. Most common in open, dry habitats w/ rocky areas for roosting; yearlong resident in most of range. Roosts in caves, crevices, mines, hollow trees, and buildings.	HP	Low potential for roosting in buildings and tree hollows within the study area. Low potential to forage in BSA. Potential temporary indirect effects to special-status bats would be avoided through the implementation of Measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 . Additionally, Measure ANI-4 would ensure that no direct take to special-status bat species would occur.

COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ^a FED/STATE / CNPS	SPECIES REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC HABITAT ^b PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Western Mastiff Bat (<i>Eumops perotis</i>)	-/CSC	Found throughout the coastal lowlands up to drier mid-elevation mountains, but avoids the Mohave and Colorado deserts. Habitats include dry woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, and occasionally even developed areas. This big bat forages in flight, primarily taking insects in the order Hymenoptera (bees, wasps, and ants). Most prey species are relatively small, low to the ground, and weak-flying. For roosting, appears to favor rocky, rugged areas in lowlands where abundant suitable crevices are available for day roosts. There appears to be little use of night roosts. Roost sites may be in natural rock or in tall buildings, large trees, or elsewhere, but must be at least 2 inches wide and 12 inches deep, and narrow to at most 1 inch at the upper end. Nursery roosts must be deeper yet. All roosts open well up on a cliff or other steep face, at least 6.5 ft vertically above the substrate, to allow flight from the roost. Roosts may be communal (up to 100 individuals) or solitary, and commonly include other species of bats.	HP	Suitable habitat occurs under bridges and on buildings within the study area. This species has potential to forage and roost in mature trees within the BSA. Potential temporary indirect effects to special-status bats would be avoided through the implementation of Measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 . Additionally, Measure ANI-4 would ensure that no direct take to special-status bat species would occur.
Western Yellow Bat (<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>)	-/CSC	Found within Valley Foothill Riparian, Desert Riparian, Desert Washes, and Palm Oases habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	HP	Very limited foraging opportunities in the BSA. Ornamental mature trees and fan palms could provide a potential roost site. Potential temporary indirect effects to special-status bats would be avoided through the implementation of Measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 . Additionally, Measure ANI-4 would ensure that no direct take to special-status bat species would occur.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat (<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>)	-/CSC	Rare and limited to southern California. Occurs mostly in arid southeastern deserts with portions of western Riverside County apparently on the periphery of their range. Found in Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, Desert Scrubs, Desert Succulent Scrub, Desert Riparian, Desert Wash, Alkali Desert Scrub, Joshua Tree, and Palm Oases. Prefers to roost in high rock crevices in cliffs; must drop from roost to gain flight speed. Forages primarily on moths, especially over water.	HP	Very limited foraging opportunities in the BSA. Fan palms could provide a potential roost site for a few individuals. Potential temporary indirect effects to special-status bats would be avoided through the implementation of Measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 . Additionally, Measure ANI-4 would ensure that no direct take to special-status bat species would occur.

COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME	Status ^a FED/STATE / CNPS	SPECIES REQUIREMENTS	SPECIFIC HABITAT ^b PRESENT/ ABSENT	RATIONALE
Northwestern San Diego Pocket Mouse <i>(Chaetodipus fallax fallax)</i>	-/CSC	Inhabits sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks and coarse gravel. Occurs at elevation ranges from sea level to 6,000 ft. Vegetation community preferences include Sage Scrub, Chamise-Redshank Chaparral, Mixed Chaparral, Sage Brush, Desert Wash, Desert Scrub, Desert Succulent Scrub, Pinyon-Juniper, and Annual Grassland.	P	Suitable habitat is present within revegetated RSS. This species was observed within the project site during focused survey for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. Implementation of Measures BIO-1 through BIO-10 would reduce potential indirect effects.
Pallid San Diego Pocket Mouse <i>(Chaetodipus fallax pallidus)</i>	-/CSC	Found on the margins of the Mojave Desert and on the slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains and the edge of the Colorado Desert, ranging south to the Mexican boundary. Species prefers Chaparral but will occur in open sandy areas.	HA	Although some suitable habitat is present (e.g. sandy areas), regionally, this species has only been documented in the high desert areas east and north of the San Bernardino Mountains. Therefore, the project occurs outside of the species known geographic range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
White-eared Pocket Mouse <i>(Perognathus alticolus alticolus)</i>	-/CSC	Known only to occur in the western portion of the San Bernardino Mountains, at high altitudes from approximately 3,400 to 6,000 ft. It is found in sage brush and other shrubs in open Yellow-Pine Forest where bracken fern grows and Pinyon-Juniper Woodland Habitat; also Chaparral and Sage Scrub areas. Most common on northern slopes of San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains. Habitat consists of north-facing slopes within chaparral and sage scrub.	HA	No suitable habitat for species is present and the project site occurs well outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
Los Angeles Pocket Mouse <i>(Perognathus longimembris brevinasus)</i>	-/CSC	Little is known of the habitat requirements for this subspecies, an early reference indicates it inhabits areas of open ground, prefers fine sandy soils (for burrowing) but is also found commonly on gravel washes and on stony soils, within brush and woodland habitats. It is rarely found on sites with a high cover of rocks.	P	Known to occur in RAFSS within a tributary to Lytle Creek in BSA. This species was observed within the project site during focused survey for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. Implementation of Measures BIO-1 through BIO-10 would reduce potential indirect effects.

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Southern Grasshopper Mouse (<i>Oncychomys torridus ramona</i>)	-/CSC	Wide variety of dry to moderately dry scrub, grassland, and woodland habitats across southern California, exclusive of the more mesic coastal areas from Ventura County north.	HP	Suitable habitat is present within non-native grassland and disturbed RSS. There is a low potential for this species to occur based on site suitability. This species was not observed during focused surveys for San Bernardino kangaroo rat; thus, no further action is necessary..
San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys meriami parvis</i>)	E/CSC	Prefers soils of sandy loam, occasionally to sandy gravel, in open to moderately shrubby habitats, especially intermediate seral stages of alluvial fan sage scrub up to approximately 2,000 ft from active channels.	P	Known to occur in RAFSS in the tributary to Lytle Creek. Focused trapping surveys were conducted for this species in 2012. This species was not observed within the BSA, and no further action is necessary.
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat (<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>)	E/T	Distributed within Riverside and San Diego counties, often found in ecotones, or boundaries between habitat types (especially grasslands and sage scrub). Species prefers areas with <50% perennial cover. Soil requirements include ability to support required vegetation types and densities, and compaction characteristics suitable to burrowing (i.e., stable, but not too difficult to dig).	HA	Suitable habitat is present within the BSA (in non-native grasslands); however, soils in the disturbed RSS are too compact for the species to burrow. In addition, the species has not been documented in San Bernardino County (CNDDDB 2012), thus the project is outside the species geographic range. This species would not occur based on geographic distribution; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Diego Desert Woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>)	-/CSC	Distributed from central California southward well into Baja California, Mexico. Locally common in a variety of sunny shrub habitats, frequently in rocky and/or steep terrain and upper drainages; often builds its dens low in cactus or rock crevices, but will use other sites as needed.	P	Suitable habitat for species is present within RAFSS and disturbed RSS. This species was observed within the project site during focused survey for San Bernardino kangaroo rat. Implementation of Measures BIO-1 through BIO-10 would reduce potential indirect effects.

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Lodgepole Chipmunk (<i>Neotamias speciosus speciosus</i>)	-/-	Found at summits of the Piute, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains. Occurs in lodgepole pine and open-canopy forests.	HA	No suitable habitat for species is present and the project site occurs well outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Bernardino Flying Squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>)	-/CSC	Wide variety of woodland habitats primarily consisting of conifers, Mixed Coniferous-Deciduous Forest and occasionally Broad-Leaf-Deciduous Forest. Primarily inhabits old growth forests, but also found in second growth stands.	HA	No suitable habitat for species is present and the project site occurs well outside of species elevation range. This species does not have the potential to occur; thus, no further action is necessary.
San Diego Black-tailed Jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus bennetii</i>)	-/CSC	Common throughout state except at high elevations in herbaceous and desert shrub areas, Sage Scrub, Grasslands, Open Chaparral, and Woodland/Forest areas. It is relatively disturbance tolerant.	P	Potential habitat occurs throughout the BSA. However, the potential presence of this species does not constrain the project. A focused survey is not necessary, and no further action is needed.
American Badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	-/CSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	HP	No burrows large enough to support this species were found within the study area. This species is not expected to occur within the study area. No focused survey is warranted, and no further action is needed.
NATURAL COMMUNITIES				
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CNDDB	Found from Los Angeles to San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Occurs within washes and on gently sloping alluvial fans. Composed of drought-deciduous shrubs, evergreen shrubs, riparian species, and upland annual plants. Dominated by scalebroom (<i>Lepidium squamatum</i>), California sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>), white sage (<i>Salvia apiana</i>), and California buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculata</i>).	P	A portion of the study area occurs within Lytle Creek Wash which is an alluvial fan wash. In addition, there is a tributary to Lytle Creek Wash with RAFSS in the southwest portion of the BSA. The implementation of measures BIO-2 through BIO-10 would reduce any effects from construction activities on adjacent lands, including RAFSS.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CNDDB	Open to dense evergreen sclerophyllous Riparian Woodland dominated by coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>).	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.

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Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CNDDDB	Tall, open, broadleafed winter-deciduous Riparian Forest dominated by Fremont's cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>), and several willow trees. Understory typically consists of shrubby willows.	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CNDDDB	A Riparian Forest habitat dominated by a mix of riparian associated trees such as willow, cottonwood, elderberry, and sycamore.	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.
Southern Riparian Forest	CNDDDB	Forest community dominated by sycamore, cottonwood, and willows.	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.
Southern Riparian Scrub	CNDDDB	A young secessional stage of southern Riparian Forest. Includes dominant species in southern riparian forest and mule fat (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>).	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CNDDDB	A tall, broadleafed, winter deciduous streamside woodland. It is dominated by western sycamore and alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>).	HA	This community is not present within the study area. No further action is needed.
<p>^a Status Codes</p> <p>Federal E = Federally listed; Endangered PE = Proposed Endangered T = Federally listed; Threatened FC = Federal Candidate for Listing FSC = Federal Species of Concern D = Delisted</p> <p>State E = State listed; Endangered T = State listed; Threatened R = Rare (Native Plant Protection Act) CSC = California Species of Special Concern CFP = California Fully Protected Species</p>		<p>CNPS 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere 3 = Plants about which we need more information 4 = Limited distribution (Watch List) 0.1 = Seriously endangered in California 0.2 = Fairly endangered in California 0.3 = Not very endangered in California</p>	<p>^b Habitat Presence/Absence Codes P= The species is present and was observed during field surveys/studies. HP=Habitat is or may be present within Project footprint. The species may potentially be present. Focused survey may be warranted. HPB=Habitat is or may be present within 200 ft study area (BSA). The species may potentially be present. Focused survey may be warranted. HA= No habitat present and no further work needed.</p> <p>Gray Highlight= No potential to occur in the BSA. Bold= Documented within USGS 7.5-minute San Bernardino North quadrangle</p>	

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