

**HABITAT ASSESSMENT
327 EAST BASELINE ROAD, CITY OF SAN DIMAS,
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

±1.54 Acre Property, ±1.54 Acres Surveyed

AINs 8661-017-010 and 8661-017-011, City of San Dimas, Section 35, Township 1 North,
Range 9 West and Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 9 West
USGS San Dimas 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

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Report Summary:

The site is entirely developed/disturbed. Vegetation is ornamental or ruderal (weedy) and there is no native habitat. An occupied residence and other structures are located on the site. No federal or state-listed or special status plant or wildlife species were observed. There are no drainages on the site. Habitat for nesting birds is present on and adjacent to the site. A nesting bird clearance survey is recommended within three (3) days prior to the start of site disturbance during the nesting season (January 1 through September 15). Potentially suitable habitat for special status bat species is present and a bat survey is recommended prior to demolition or tree removal. Avoidance measures are recommended for any active bird nests or bat roosts present on the site.

Survey Conducted By: Guy Bruyey

Survey Conducted: February 2023

Report Date: March 2023

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

L&L Environmental, Inc. conducted a habitat assessment on ±1.54 acres of land in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of this study was to examine the subject property for the presence/absence of sensitive biological resources.

The site is located northwest corner of East Baseline Road and Cherokee Court. The area immediately surrounding the site consists of residential and commercial developments. The site is disturbed/developed with mainly ornamental and ruderal vegetation. There is no native habitat onsite.

No listed or special status plant species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance and lack of native vegetation communities, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status plant species on the site and none are expected to occur.

There are oaks and other ornamental trees on the site. The Project would remove 11 mature significant trees (as defined by the City of San Dimas), including five (5) oaks. A permit is required for tree removal and the City may require mitigation.

No listed or special status wildlife species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance, lack of native vegetation, and urban setting, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status wildlife species on the site, with the exception of nesting birds and special status bats.

Habitat for nesting birds is present on and adjacent to the site. Project activities, including initial vegetation trimming/clearing, tree trimming/removal, ground disturbance, and demolition should be avoided during the nesting season (January 1 to September 15). If the nesting season cannot be avoided, a nesting bird clearance survey is recommended within three (3) days prior to the start of Project activities during the nesting season.

If active nests are present, avoidance of nest sites is required and a buffer of 300 to 500 feet (or as determined by a biologist) is recommended until a biologist has verified that juvenile birds are no longer dependent on the nest or the nest has otherwise become inactive.

There is potentially suitable roosting habitat for special status bats in the trees and structures on the site. To the extent feasible, demolition or disturbance to suitable bat roosting habitat should be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season. If trees must be removed during the maternity season (March 1 to September 30), or structures

must be removed at any time of the year, a pre-construction survey by a qualified bat specialist is recommended within seven (7) days prior to disturbance.

Bats shall be allowed to escape prior to demolition of structures. This may be accomplished by placing one-way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a structure that allow bats to exit but not re-enter. Maternity season lasts from March 1 to September 30 and trees or structures determined to be maternity roosts should be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Hibernating colonies should be left in place until a qualified biologist determines that the bats are no longer hibernating.

1.0) INTRODUCTION

The following report was prepared by L&L Environmental, Inc. (L&L) for Development 1 Group, Inc. It describes the results of a habitat assessment on two parcels located at 327 East Baseline Road in the City of San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. The Project site consists of Assessor's Identification Numbers (AINs) 8661-017-010 and 8661-017-011 with a total area of ± 1.54 acres. No offsite areas are included.

The assessment consisted of (1) a records search and literature review, conducted to determine the sensitive biological resources documented in the area, and (2) field reconnaissance, intended to identify plants and animals on the property.

1.1) Location and Project Description

The site is located on the northwest corner of East Baseline Road and Cherokee Court in the City of San Dimas in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The site is located in Section 35, Township 1 North, Range 9 West and Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 9 West on the USGS San Dimas topographic quadrangle (Figure 2).

The Project site is bounded to the north by commercial development and Foothill Boulevard, with Horsethief Canyon Park beyond; to the east by Cherokee Court and residential and commercial development, with North San Dimas Canyon Road beyond; to the south by East Baseline Road and residential development, with the 210 freeway beyond; and to the west by residential and commercial development, with North San Dimas Avenue beyond (Figure 3).

The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures and subdivide the property into seven (7) lots for single-family residences. A development plan is provided in Appendix E.

1.2) Vegetation and Setting

An occupied residence with detached garage and storage shed is present in the southern portion of the site. Another storage shed is present on the west-central portion of the site. The southern portion of the site and the eastern fenceline include landscaping consisting of non-native shrubs and trees. The northern portion of the site consists of a former plant nursery with ruderal and ornamental vegetation. The remnants of an internal gravel road are visible on aerial images. There is no native habitat. The site is regularly mowed for weed abatement and the entire site perimeter is fenced.

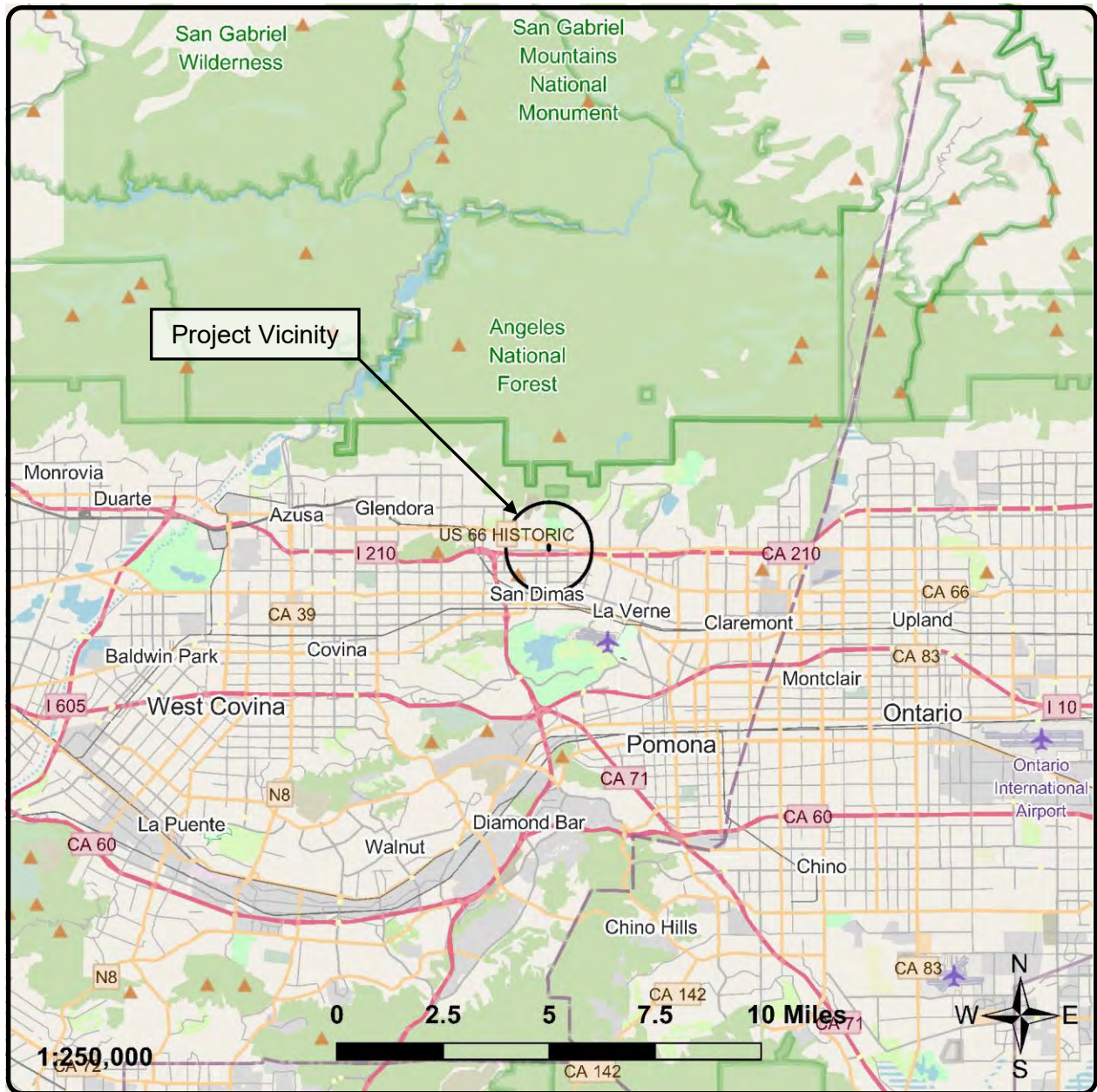
There are several trees on and adjacent to the site, including six (6) native coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) along the eastern fence line. Although these oaks are a native species, they are small- or moderate-sized and appear to have been planted on the site. There is no native oak woodland habitat.

1.3) Soils and Topography

Topography, the site is flat and elevation ranges from about 1,025 to 1,030 feet (312 to 314 meters). No drainages are present on the site.

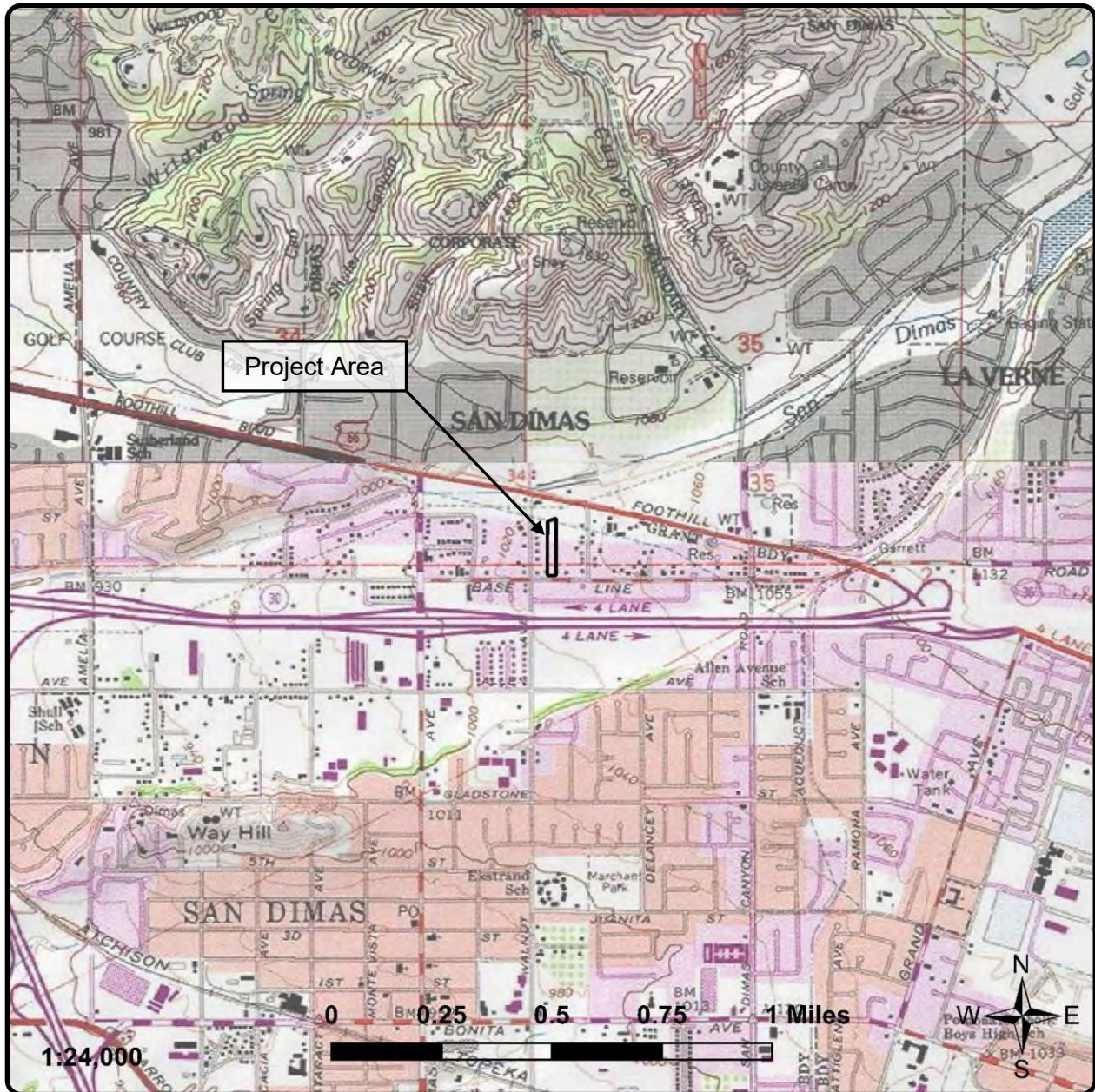
Soils on the site are mapped entirely as Urban land – Palmview-Tujunga, gravelly complex, (2 to 9 percent slopes) (NRCS 2023).

There are no drainages on the site.



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Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map
327 East Baseline Road, San Dimas
Los Angeles County, California



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Figure 2
Project Location Map
(USGS San Dimas, CA quadrangle)

327 East Baseline Road, San Dimas
Los Angeles County, California



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Figure 3

Aerial Image

(Aerial obtained from Google Earth, April 2021)

*327 East Baseline Road, San Dimas
Los Angeles County, California*

2.0) REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The following summary of the regulatory environment is provided for information purposes and is not intended for review or comment by the lead or wildlife agencies.

2.1) Federal Endangered Species Act

Section 9 of the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), 1973 (as amended) prohibits “take” of federally listed threatened and endangered species. Candidate species receive no protection under FESA, but the USFWS encourages conservation of these species. “Take” is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. “Harm” is further defined to include habitat modification or degradation when it actually kills or injures wildlife by impairing essential behavioral patterns including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Incidental take is take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Incidental take of federally listed species may be authorized under Section 7 of FESA for federal properties or where federal actions (i.e., federal permitting or federal funding) are involved or under Section 10 of FESA for non-federal actions.

Section 7 requires all Federal agencies, in "consultation" with the USFWS, to ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The Section 7 process requires preparation of a federal Biological Assessment to determine whether a proposed major construction activity under the authority of a Federal action agency is likely to adversely affect listed species, proposed species, or designated critical habitat. After formal consultation, the USFWS will issue a Biological Opinion stating whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat.

Section 10 lays out the guidelines under which a permit may be issued to authorize take of endangered or threatened species (in the absence of any federal nexus). Application for an incidental take permit under Section 10 is subject to certain requirements, including preparation by the permit applicant of a conservation plan, generally known as a "Habitat Conservation Plan" or "HCP." An HCP is a plan that outlines ways of maintaining, enhancing, and protecting a given habitat type needed to protect species. The plan usually includes measures to minimize impacts, such as provisions for permanently protecting land, restoring habitat, and relocating plants or animals to another area.

2.2) Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Three agencies generally regulate activities within streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California: (1) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates activities under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act; (2) the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates activities under Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act and the State Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; and (3) the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates activities under California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1616.

2.3) California Endangered Species Act

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) definitions of endangered and threatened species parallel those defined in the FESA. The CESA defines an endangered species as “. . . a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over exploitation, predation, competition or disease.” Endangered species are in serious danger of becoming extinct and threatened species are likely to become endangered species in the foreseeable future (according to Sections 2062 and 2067, respectively, of the California Fish and Wildlife Code). Candidate species are those under formal review by the CDFW for listing as endangered or threatened (Section 2067). Prior to being considered for protected status, the CDFW designates a species as being of special concern. Species of Special Concern are those for which the CDFW has information indicating population decline.

2.4) California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and CEQA Guidelines (§ 15000 et seq.) require identification of environmental effects from discretionary projects. Significant effects are to be mitigated by avoidance, minimization, rectification, or compensation whenever possible.

Effects to all state and federal listed species are considered significant under CEQA. In addition to formally listed species, CEQA considers effects to species that are demonstrably endangered or rare as important or significant. These definitions can include state designated species of special concern, federal candidate and proposed species, California Natural Diversity Database tracked species, and California Rare Plant Rank 1B and 2 plants.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines specifically addresses biological resources and encompasses a broad range of resources to be considered.

2.5) California Natural Diversity Database

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) is a database that ranks overall condition of listed and special status species and sensitive vegetation communities on global (throughout its range) and state (within California) levels. The CNDDDB includes documented occurrences of listed and special status species that have been reported to CDFW. State ranking is numerical, ranging from one to five (S1 to S5), with one indicating very few remaining individuals or little remaining habitat and five indicating a demonstrably secure to ineradicable population condition.

2.6) California Rare Plant Rank

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Species includes documented occurrences of special status plant species that are available through the Consortium of California Herbaria and other sources. The CNPS, in coordination with CDFW, has cataloged California's rare and endangered plants into lists according to population distributions and viability. These lists are numbered and indicate the following California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR): (1A) presumed extinct in California; (1B) rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range; (2A) presumed extirpated in California, but more common in other states; (2B) threatened or endangered in California, but more common in other states; (3) more information is needed to establish rarity; and (4) plants of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose populations do not appear to be susceptible to threat. A CRPR may also have an extension (e.g., 1B.x) that indicates current level of threat: seriously threatened (x.1), moderately threatened (x.2), or not very threatened (x.3).

2.7) Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711) is an international treaty that made it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR Part 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Executive Order 13186 ensures that environmental analyses of federal actions required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or other established environmental review processes evaluate the effects of actions on migratory birds, with emphasis on species of concern. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (e.g., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) or loss of habitat upon which the birds depend could be considered "take."

2.8) California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503 and 3513

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 prohibits take, possession, or needless destruction of bird nests or eggs except as otherwise provided by the Code; Section 3503.5 prohibits take or possession of birds of prey or their eggs except as otherwise provided by the Code; and Section 3513 provides for the adoption of the provisions of the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, described above.

2.9) San Dimas Tree Ordinance

In 1990, the San Dimas City Council adopted Ordinance No. 913 (Chapter 18.162 of the Municipal Code), which serves to preserve and protect any mature significant trees growing in the City. Any tree defined as a mature significant tree requires a permit before any major topping, cutting, or removal. A tree may only be removed or relocated due to disease, development on the subject property, or health and safety concerns affecting the general public. The owner of a property must first obtain a tree removal permit, application form, from the Development Services Department before removing or relocating any significant trees(s) from their property.

A mature significant tree is defined as any oak tree measuring 8 inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any other species of tree that measures 10 inches or more in diameter, and any multi-trunk tree having a total circumference of 38 inches or more, with at least one trunk having a minimum diameter of 4 inches. The trunk diameter must be measured at a point 36 inches above the ground at the base of the tree.

Under the Ordinance, removal includes any act which will cause a mature significant tree to die, including but not limited to acts which inflict damage upon the root system or other parts of the tree by fire, cutting, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery, or by changing the natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk.

An application to remove or relocate a mature significant tree shall include the following, as determined necessary:

- A written statement indicating the reason for removal or relocation of tree(s);
- The location of all trees on the site, including those to be removed, identified on a plan or map indicating species, trunk diameter, height, tree spread, drip line, and health;
- Photographs of the proposed trees to be removed or relocated;

- A written technical report from a certified arborist, when necessary;
- Any other information as deemed necessary;
- Application fee;
- A tree preservation maintenance agreement.

The City ordinance also requires relocation or replacement at a 2:1 ratio for impacted trees and protective measures for retained trees during construction.

3.0) METHODS AND PERSONNEL

3.1) Literature Review

Certain plants and animals have been listed as threatened or endangered under state or federal Endangered Species Acts. Other species have not been formally listed, but declining populations or habitat availability are reasons for concern regarding their long-term viability. These species are included in lists compiled by resource management agencies or private conservation organizations. In this report, the term “listed species” refers to all species that are listed or candidates for listing under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts. “Special status species” refers to all species that are not listed under either state or federal Endangered Species Acts but are included in one or more compendia or formal lists of rare species.

Pertinent literature was reviewed to identify local occurrences and habitat requirements of special status species and communities occurring in the region. Literature reviewed included compendia provided by resource agencies (CDFW 2023a, 2023b) and a search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2023c) for the San Dimas quad and adjacent quads (Azusa, Glendora, Mount Baldy, Baldwin Park, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, and Prado Dam).

Potential for occurrence of plant and wildlife species were evaluated based on the presence and quality of habitat, geographic and elevation range of species, proximity to a known occurrence of a species obtained from CNDDDB or other reliable data, and field observations. Evaluations for individual species may be modified based on biologists’ experience and expert opinion.

Scientific names of plants follow Baldwin et al. (2012) with updates from the online Jepson eFlora (Jepson 2023). Scientific names of animals follow Stebbins (1985), Jameson and Peeters (1988), Cornell (2022), Sibley (2000), and Arnett (2000) with updates from academic sources. Current conservation status of plant and wildlife species determined from CDFW (2023a, 2023b). Vegetation community classifications follow Sawyer et al. (2009) with updates from CDFW (2022). State ranks (S ranks) for native vegetation communities are from CDFW (2022).

3.2) Habitat Assessment

L&L biologist Guy Bruyey visited the property on February 19, 2023 to evaluate the site for the presence/absence of sensitive biological resources. The survey was conducted from

approximately 0930 to 1100. The weather was clear and calm with temperatures from 58 to 61°F.

The majority of the site was visited on foot. The area immediately adjacent to the occupied residence was surveyed from the fenceline with binoculars. The site was surveyed by conducting a series of meandering transects across the subject property where possible, stopping periodically for observations and notations. All field surveys were conducted during daylight hours. Digital photographs were taken to record the condition of the site during the survey.

Any plants of uncertain identity were collected and subsequently identified from keys, descriptions, and illustrations in Abrams (1923, 1944, and 1951), Abrams and Ferris (1960), Munz (1974), and Parker (1999).

4.0) RESULTS

4.1) Literature Review Results

Review of historical aerial images shows that the site has been disturbed since at least 1948 and the northern portion of the site was in use as a plant nursery from approximately 1964 to 2009 (Google Earth 2023, NETRonline 2023). The existing residence was constructed in 1946 (L&L 2022). The residence is currently occupied and well maintained.

The results from the CNDDDB, CNPS, and IPaC searches (see Appendix B) were reviewed for potential of plant and wildlife species to occur on the site, described below. Photographs of the site are provided in Appendix C.

4.2) Vegetation Communities

The site is entirely developed/disturbed. Vegetation onsite is primarily ornamental and ruderal and is regularly mowed for weed abatement. There is no native habitat and there are no sensitive vegetation communities present.

4.3) Plant Species

A total of 25 plant species were identified on the site, of these 23 (92 percent) are non-native. These species consist of ruderal plants and ornamental shrubs and trees. Six (6) small- to moderate-sized coast live oaks are present along the eastern fenceline. Coast live oak is a native oak species but the trees appear to have been planted. A list of observed plant species is included in Appendix A.

No listed or special status plant species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance and lack of native vegetation communities, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status plant species on the site and none are expected to occur.

4.3.1) Mature Significant Trees

There are oaks and other ornamental trees on the site. The City of San Dimas requires a permit before any major topping, cutting, or removal of a mature significant tree. Under the City Ordinance, a mature significant tree is defined as any oak tree measuring 8 inches or more in trunk diameter, and/or any other species of tree that measures 10 inches or more in diameter, and any multi-trunk tree having a total circumference of 38 inches or more, with at least one

trunk having a minimum diameter of 4 inches. The diameter must be measured at a point 36 inches above the ground at the base of the tree (see Section 2.9).

Based on the arborist's report (Borer 2022), the Project would remove 11 mature significant trees, including five (5) oaks.

4.4) Wildlife Species

A total of 16 wildlife species (mostly birds) were detected on or adjacent to the site during the survey. All are common species. No federal or state-listed endangered or threatened species or special status species were observed. The site is not within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species. A list of observed wildlife species is included in Appendix A.

No listed or special status wildlife species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance, lack of native vegetation, and urban setting, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status wildlife species on the site, with the exception of nesting birds and special status bats, described below.

4.4.1) Nesting Birds

Habitat for nesting birds is present on and adjacent to the site, including vegetation, open ground, stored vehicles, and structures. A red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) was observed perched on a transmission line tower about 150 feet to the northeast of the site. However, no raptor nests were observed in the tower or anywhere on or adjacent to the site. No active or inactive songbird nests were observed on or adjacent to the site during the survey.

4.4.2) Special Status Bats

The trees and structures on the site provide potentially suitable roosting habitat for special status bats. No evidence of bat roosting was observed during the survey. However, the survey did not include examination of the interior of structures.

5.0) SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to conduct a habitat assessment to identify sensitive biological resources on the Project site. The recommendations are based on the literature review, L&L's knowledge of species and habitats in the region, and the biological field survey.

The site is entirely developed/disturbed with ruderal and ornamental vegetation and there is no native habitat. Oaks and other ornamental trees are present. An arborist's report identified 11 mature significant trees that will be removed by the Project, including five (5) oaks. Removal of mature significant trees is regulated by the City and requires a permit.

No federal or state-listed or special status plant species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance and lack of native vegetation communities, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status plant species on the site.

No federal or state-listed or special status wildlife species were observed during the survey. Due to historic and ongoing disturbance, lack of native vegetation, and urban setting, there is no suitable habitat for listed or special status wildlife species on the site, with the exception of nesting birds and special status bats.

There is suitable habitat for nesting birds on and adjacent to the site. Nesting birds are protected under state and federal laws. Project activities, including initial vegetation trimming/clearing, tree trimming/removal, ground disturbance, and demolition should be avoided during the nesting season (January 1 to September 15). If the nesting season cannot be avoided, a nesting bird clearance survey is recommended within three (3) days prior to the start of Project activities during the nesting season.

If active nests are present, avoidance of nest sites is required and a buffer of 300 to 500 feet (or as determined by a biologist) is recommended until a biologist has verified that juvenile birds are no longer dependent on the nest or the nest has otherwise become inactive. An active nest is defined as a nest with eggs, chicks, or dependent juveniles, or a nest actively being constructed or utilized for reproduction.

There is potentially suitable roosting habitat for special status bats in the trees and structures on the site. To the extent feasible, demolition or disturbance to suitable bat roosting habitat should be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season. If trees must be removed during the maternity season (March 1 to September 30), or structures

must be removed at any time of the year, a pre-construction survey by a qualified bat specialist is recommended within seven (7) days prior to disturbance.

Maternity season lasts from March 1 to September 30 and trees or structures determined to be maternity roosts should be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Hibernating colonies should be left in place until a qualified biologist determines that the bats are no longer hibernating. Bats should be allowed to escape prior to demolition of structures. This may be accomplished by placing one-way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a structure that allow bats to exit but not re-enter.

6.0) REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES

Below is a list of the plant and vertebrate wildlife species identified on the Project site during the survey. One asterisk (*) indicates a non-native species; two asterisks (**) indicates a special status species. This list may not include all the ornamental plant species on the site.

Scientific Name	Common Name
VASCULAR PLANTS	
DICOTYLEDONS	
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC or CASHEW FAMILY
* <i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY
* <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel
* <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> ssp. <i>exauriculata</i>	Golden crownbeard
BIGNONIACEAE	TRUMPET-CREEPER or JACARANDA FAMILY
* <i>Campsis radicans</i>	Red trumpet vine
* <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Blue jacaranda
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY
* <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROP FAMILY
* <i>Crassula species</i>	Unid. crassula
CUCURBITACEAE	GOURD FAMILY, CUCUMBER FAMILY
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	Chilicothe, wild cucumber
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY
* <i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY, PEA FAMILY
* <i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>	Bird-of-paradise
* <i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY
* <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem filaree

Scientific Name	Common Name
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY
* <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Common henbit
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY
* <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY
* <i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Pink jasmine
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY
? <i>Camissonia species</i>	Unid. evening-primrose
OXALIDACEAE	OXALIS FAMILY
* <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
PODOCARPACEAE	YELLOWWOOD FAMILY
* <i>Podocarpus henkelii</i>	Long-leafed yellowwood
RUTACEAE	RUE FAMILY, CITRUS FAMILY
* <i>Citrus species</i>	Unid. citrus
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY
* <i>Urtica urens</i>	Dwarf nettle
MONOCOTYLEDONS	
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY
* <i>Bromus diandrus (B. rigidus)</i>	Ripgut brome
* <i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Goldentop grass
* <i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Mediterranean grass

Scientific Name

Common Name

VERTEBRATES

Reptiles

Phrynosomatidae
Uta stansburiana

Spiny Lizards
Side-blotched lizard

Birds

Accipitridae
Buteo jamaicensis

Hawks, Eagles, and Harriers
Red-tailed hawk (offsite)

Aegithalidae
Psaltriparus minimus

Long-tailed Tits
Bushtit

Charadriidae
Charadrius vociferus

Plovers
Killdeer (offsite)

Columbidae
Zenaida macroura

Pigeons and Doves
Mourning dove

Corvidae
Aphelocoma californica

Crows and Jays
California scrub jay (offsite)

Fringillidae
Haemorhous (Carpodacus) mexicanus

Finches
House finch

Mimidae
Mimus polyglottos polyglottos

Mockingbirds
Northern mockingbird

Parulidae
Setophaga coronata

Wood Warblers
Yellow-rumped warbler

Passerellidae
Melospiza crissalis
Zonotrichia leucophrys

New World Sparrows
California towhee
White-crowned sparrow

Picidae
Melanerpes formicivorus

Woodpeckers
Acorn woodpecker (offsite)

Trochilidae
Calypte anna

Hummingbirds
Anna's hummingbird

Turdidae
Turdus migratorius

Thrushes
American robin (offsite)

Tyrannidae
Sayornis nigricans

Tyrant Flycatchers
Black phoebe

Scientific Name

Common Name

Mammals

Geomyidae
Thomomys bottae

Pocket Gophers
Botta's pocket gopher (sign)

APPENDIX B: CNDDDB, CNPS, AND IPAC SEARCH RESULTS



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS OR Glendora (3411727) OR Mt. Baldy (3411726) OR Baldwin Park (3411718) OR San Dimas (3411717) OR Ontario (3411716) OR La Habra (3311788) OR Yorba Linda (3311787) OR Prado Dam (3311786) AND Taxonomic Group IS (Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle-scale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLILO0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	PMLILO0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLILO0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLILO0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Calystegia felix</i> lucky morning-glory	PDCON040P0	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<i>Castilleja gleasoni</i> Mt. Gleason paintbrush	PDSCR0D140	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	PMCYP04010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i> San Gabriel River dudleya	PDCRA040A8	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i> San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	PDCRA040B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> hot springs fimbristylis	PMCYP0B0N0	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
<i>Galium grande</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	PDRUB0N0V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Monardella australis ssp. jokerstii</i> Jokerst's monardella	PDLAM18112	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
<i>Monardella breweri ssp. glandulifera</i> Brown's Flat monardella	PDLAM180B1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i> Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	PMPOA480A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.3
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparejo grass	PMPOA481X0	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	PDAP11G030	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Orobanche valida ssp. valida</i> Rock Creek broomrape	PDORO040G2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	PDHYD0C510	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i> rigid fringedpod	PDBRA2Q070	None	None	G1G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 46



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Azusa (3411726) OR Glendora (3411727) OR Mt. Baldy (3411726) OR Baldwin Park (3411718) OR San Dimas (3411717) OR Ontario (3411716) OR La Habra (3311788) OR Yorba Linda (3311787) OR Prado Dam (3311786))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	ARACCO1060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i> Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i> San Gabriel slender salamander	AAAAD02110	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Callophrys mossii hidakupa</i> San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	IILEPE2206	None	None	G4T1T2	S1S2	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Diplectrona californica</i> California diplectronan caddisfly	IITRI23010	None	None	G1G2	S1	
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi</i> large-blotched salamander	AAAAD04013	None	None	G5T2?	S3	WL
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<i>Glyptostoma gabriellense</i> San Gabriel chestnut	IMGASB1010	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lasius cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Neolarra alba</i> white cuckoo bee	IHYM81010	None	None	GH	SH	
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	G4T4	S3	FP
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S4	SSC
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Rana boylei pop. 6</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	AAABH01056	Proposed Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S1	
<i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	WL
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 62

CNPS Search Results

ScientificName	CommonName	CRPR	SRank	CESA	FESA
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's oxytheca	4.2	S3S4	None	None
<i>Amaranthus watsonii</i>	Watson's amaranth	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	4.2	S3S4	None	None
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	San Gabriel manzanita	1B.2	S3	None	None
<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Astragalus bicristatus</i>	crested milk-vetch	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	1B.1	S2	None	FE
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	1B.2	S1S2	None	None
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle-scale	1B.1	S1	None	None
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	1B.1	S1	CE	FE
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	1B.1	S2	CE	FT
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	4.2	S3S4	None	None
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i>	club-haired mariposa lily	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa-lily	1B.2	S2S3	None	None
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	1B.2	S3	None	None
<i>Calystegia felix</i>	lucky morning-glory	1B.1	S1	None	None
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>binghamiae</i>	Santa Barbara morning-glory	1A	SX	None	None
<i>Camissoniopsis lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening-primrose	3	S4	None	None
<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	1B.2	S2	CR	None
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	4.2	S3	None	None
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California saw-grass	2B.2	S2	None	None
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	1B.1	S1	CE	FE
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	San Gabriel River dudleya	1B.2	S2	None	None
<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2	S2	None	None
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	1B.1	S1	CE	FE
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	hot springs fimbri-stylis	2B.2	S1S2	None	None
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>gabrielense</i>	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Galium grande</i>	San Gabriel bedstraw	1B.2	S1	None	None
<i>Galium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's bedstraw	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	urn-flowered alumroot	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	1B.1	S1	None	None
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	2B.1	S3	None	None
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i>	southwestern spiny rush	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	1B.1	S2	None	None
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	pride-of-California	4.3	S4	None	None
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	4.2	S3	None	None
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	4.3	S3	None	None
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated Humboldt lily	4.2	S4?	None	None
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	1B.2	S3	None	None
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	1B.2	S2	None	None
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>platycarpha</i>	small-flowered microseris	4.2	S4	None	None
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>	Jokerst's monardella	1B.1	S1?	None	None
<i>Monardella breweri</i> ssp. <i>glandulifera</i>	Brown's Flat monardella	1B.2	S1	None	None
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	1B.3	S3	None	None

Monardella saxicola	rock monardella	4.2	S3	None	None
Monardella viridis	green monardella	4.3	S3	None	None
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	4.3	S4	None	None
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	2B.2	S2S3	None	None
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	1B.2	S2	None	None
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	1B.3	S3	None	None
Orobancha valida ssp. valida	Rock Creek broomrape	1B.2	S2	None	None
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	2B.2	S2	None	None
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	4.2	S4	None	None
Phacelia ramosissima var. australitoralis	south coast branching phacelia	3.2	S3	None	None
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	1B.1	S1	None	None
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2	S2	None	None
Quercus durata var. gabrielensis	San Gabriel oak	4.2	S3	None	None
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	4.2	S3	None	None
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	4.2	S4	None	None
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	1B.2	S3	None	None
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	2B.2	S2	None	None
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	4.3	S3	None	None
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	2B.2	S2	None	None
Sidothea caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	4.3	S4	None	None
Symphotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	1B.2	S2	None	None
Symphotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	1B.3	S2	None	None
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringe-pod	1B.2	S2	None	None

IPaC

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Los Angeles County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📅 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093	Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

<p>Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</p>	<p>Breeds May 20 to Jul 31</p>
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	<p>Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31</p>
<p>Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</p>	<p>Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20</p>
<p>Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631</p>	<p>Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15</p>
<p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</p>	<p>Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20</p>
<p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</p>	<p>Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15</p>
<p>Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</p>	<p>Breeds May 20 to Aug 31</p>
<p>Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480</p>	<p>Breeds elsewhere</p>

Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe <i>aechmophorus occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence ()

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of

presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (☀)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

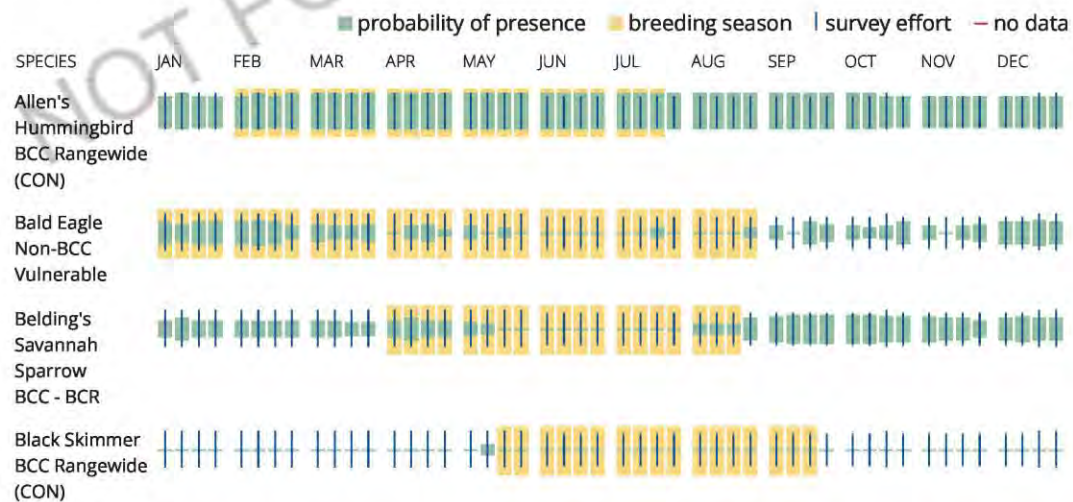
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

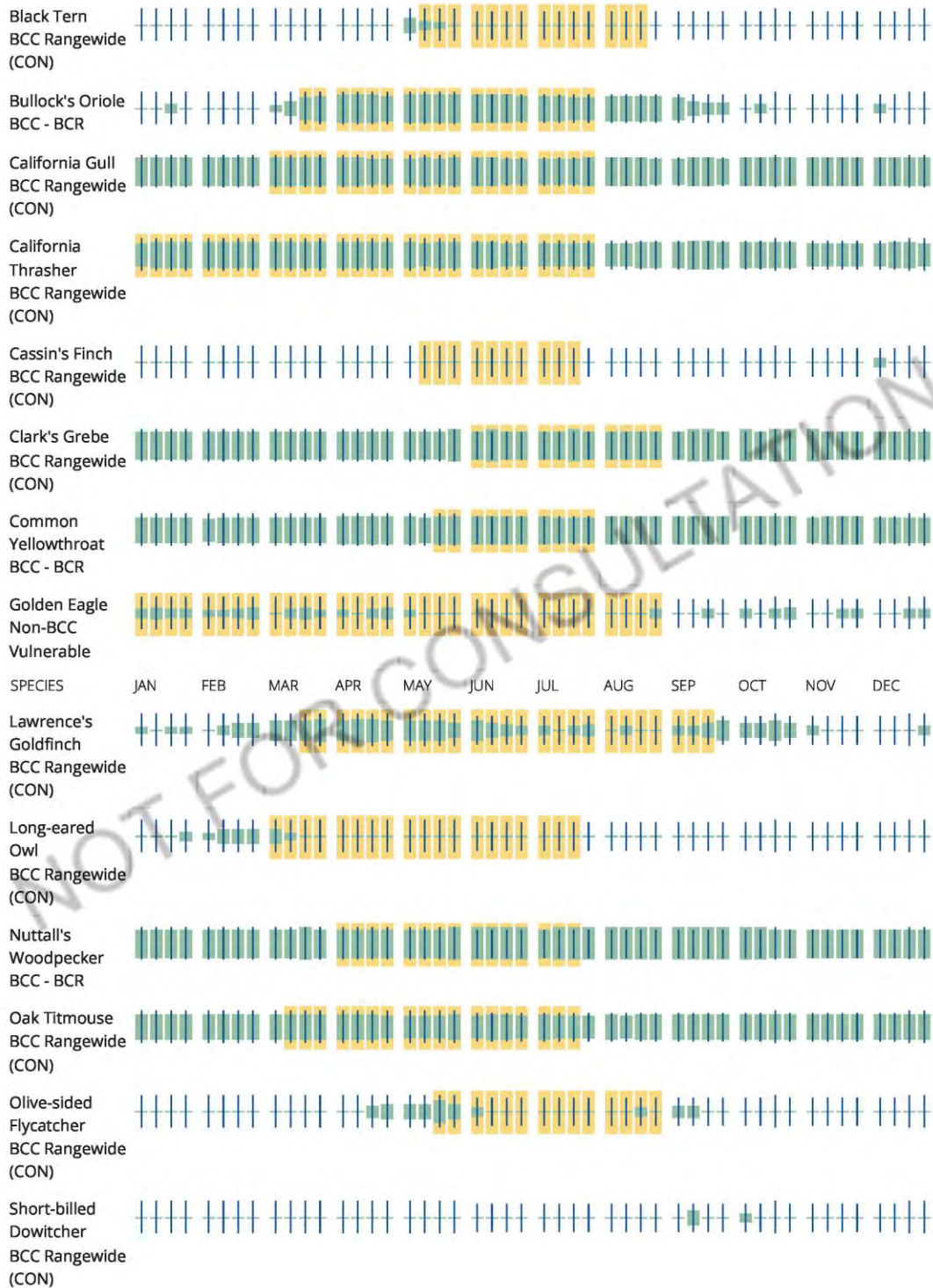
No Data (-)

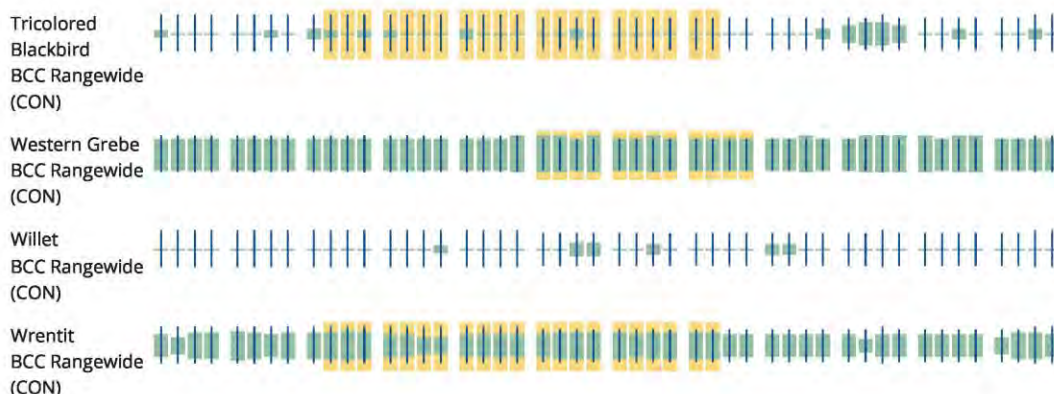
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.







Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

(NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should

seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

APPENDIX C: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

All photos were taken on February 19, 2023.



Residence on southern end of property, from south-central portion of site facing south.



South-central area of site facing north.



South-central area of site facing north.



Central area of site facing north.



Central and northern areas of site, from central area of site facing northwest.



Northern end of site, from northeast corner facing southwest.



Northern end of site, from north-central area of site facing north.



Coast live oak tree along eastern fence line in central portion of site, facing southeast.

APPENDIX D: CERTIFICATION

Certification: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DATE: March 2, 2023 SIGNED: _____
Leslie Irish, Principal, L&L Environmental, Inc.
909-335-9897

APPENDIX E: DEVELOPMENT PLANS

TENTATIVE VESTING TRACT NO. 83304

IN THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

BEING A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 35, TOWNSHIP 1 NORTH, RANGE 9 WEST OF THE RANCHO SAN JOSE AND RANCHO ADDITION TO SAN JOSE, IN THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 22 PAGE 21 ET SEQ., OF MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, RECORDS OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

NOTES

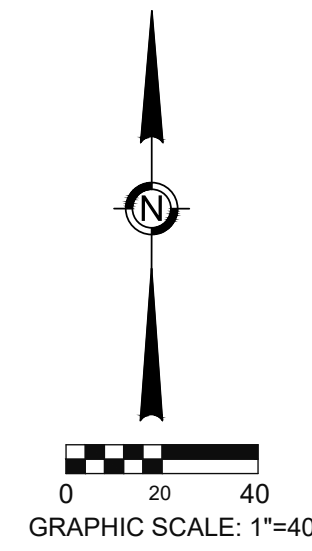
ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS 8661-017-010 AND 8661-017-011
 NET ACREAGE 61,014 S.F. OR 1.40 ACRES
 EXISTING LAND USE/ZONING SF-A 16,000
 PROPOSED LAND USE/ZONING S.F. - 7,500

PRESENT USE OF THE PROPERTY IS ONE SINGLE FAMILY HOME AND VACANT LAND
 TOPOGRAPHY IS FROM A FIELD SURVEY AND AERIAL MAPPING PERFORMED JULY 22, 2020
 THE EXISTING HOME AND STRUCTURES ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED/REMOVED
 THE 7 PROPOSED LOTS ARE FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES
 SEWAGE DISPOSAL IS WITH THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SANITATION DISTRICT
 FEMA FLOOD MAP NO. 06037C1725 EFFECTIVE DATE 9-26-08. ZONE "D" AREAS IN WHICH FLOOD HAZARDS ARE UNDETERMINED, BUT POSSIBLE
 STORM WATER TO BE REDIRECTED INTO THE PUBLIC STREETS AND THE INCREMENTAL INCREASE OF RUNOFF TO INFILTRATE IN THE FRONT YARDS OF EACH LOT

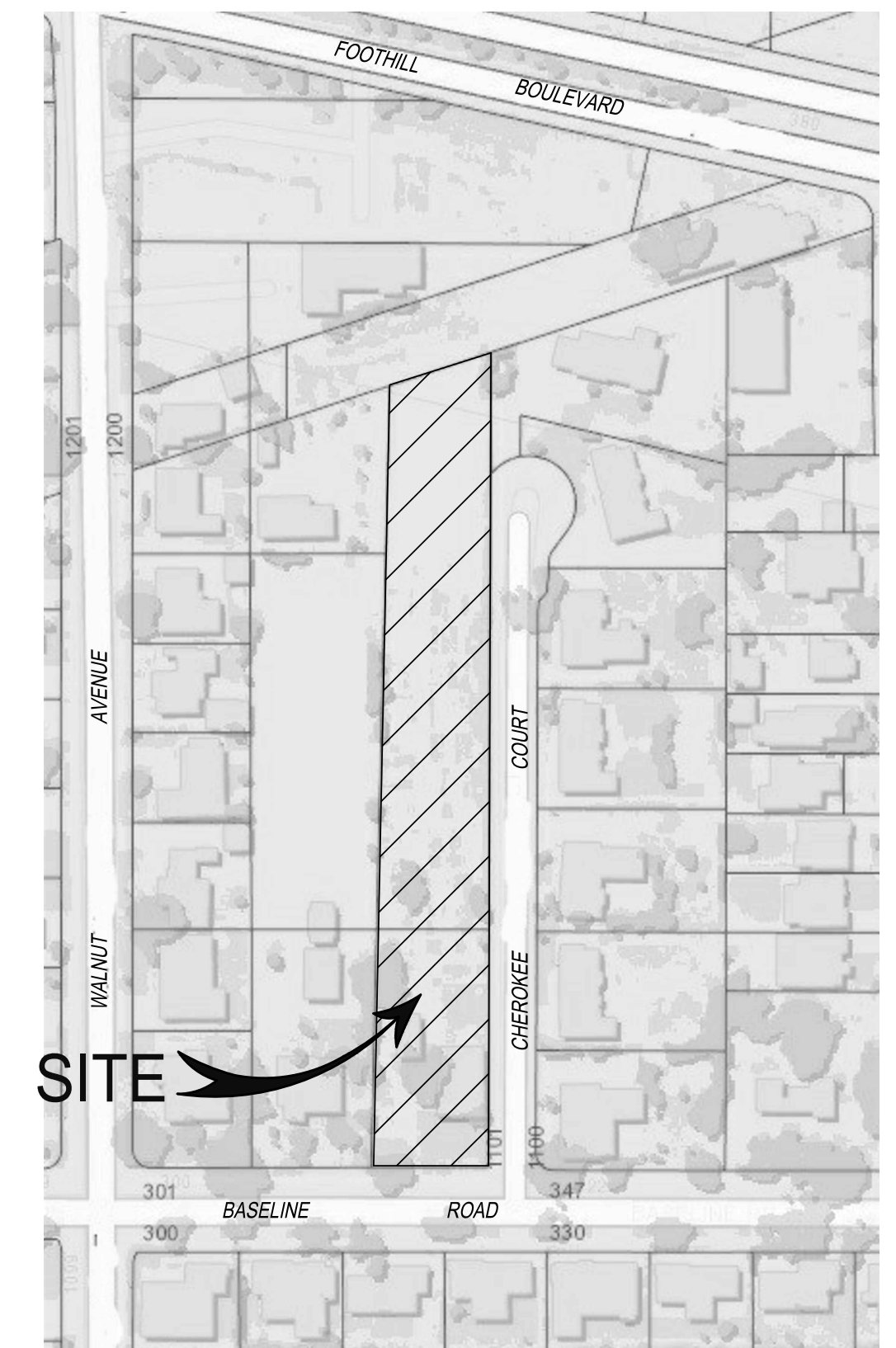
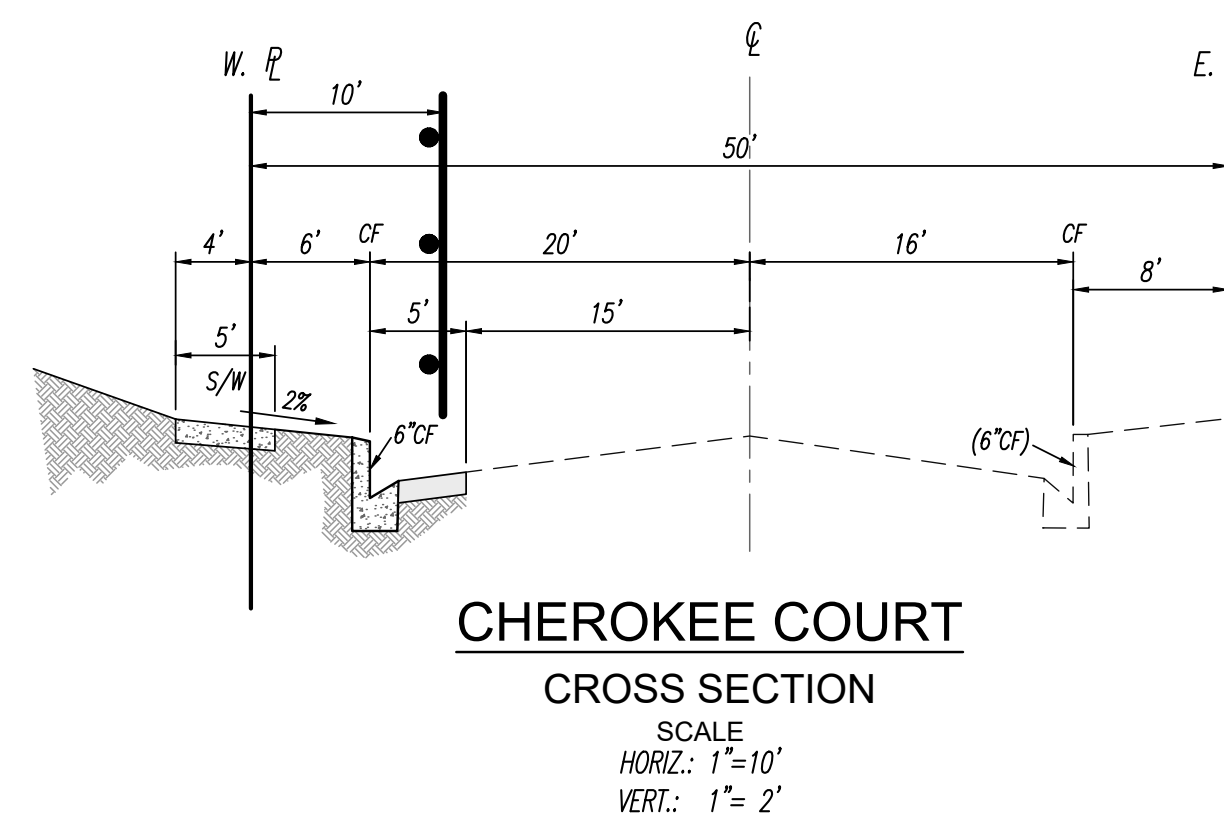
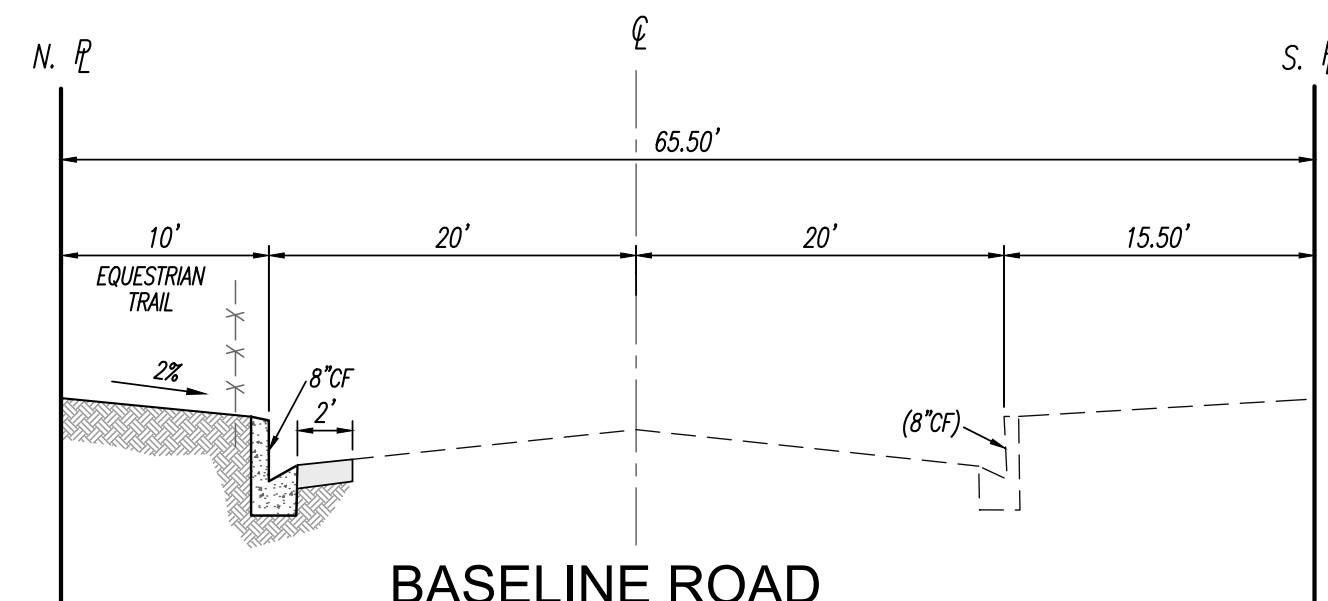
STREET LENGTHS:
 • BASELINE ROAD 100 L.F.
 • CHEROKEE COURT 600 L.F.

PLOTTED EASEMENT

(A) A 40' WIDE EASEMENT TO METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOR WATER TRANSPORTATION AND INCIDENTAL PURPOSES, RECORDED JULY 18, 1935 IN BOOK 13503, PAGE 261 OF DEEDS



LOT #	AREA
1	8,861 NET S.F.
2	7,920 NET S.F.
3	7,920 NET S.F.
4	7,920 NET S.F.
5	7,920 NET S.F.
6	9,180 NET S.F.
7	11,293 NET S.F.
TOTAL	61,014 NET S.F. = 1.4007 NET ACRES



VICINITY MAP
 NOT TO SCALE

UTILITY COMPANIES SERVING SITE

WATER COMPANY GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY 401 S. SAN DIMAS CANYON RD. SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA 91773	TELEPHONE COMPANY VERIZON CALIFORNIA 1400 E. PHILLIPS BOULEVARD POMONA, CALIFORNIA 91766
ELECTRIC COMPANY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Edison COMPANY 800 W. CIENEGA AVENUE SAN DIMAS, CALIFORNIA 91773	CABLE TV ADELPHIA CABLE 4175 E. LA PALMA, SUITE 200 ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92807
GAS COMPANY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY 9400 OAKDALE AVENUE CHATSWORTH, CA 91311	SEWER LOS ANGELES COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT 1955 WORKMAN MILL ROAD WHITTIER, CA 90607

LEGEND

- INDICATES BOUNDARY OF LAND BEING SUBDIVIDED BY THIS MAP
- INDICATES EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR
- INDICATES EXISTING TREE - SEE ARBORIST REPORT FOR TYPE, SIZE AND DEPOSITION
- INDICATES EXISTING CHAIN LINK FENCE
- INDICATES EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- INDICATES PROPOSED CURB, GUTTER AND SIDEWALK

OWNERS OF RECORD

RAMON V. NUÑO,
 TERRY L. AND BONNIE J. CAIRY

ENGINEER

ANDREASEN ENGINEERING INC.
 580 NORTH PARK AVENUE
 POMONA, CA 91768
 OFFICE (909)623-1595

DEVELOPER

DEVELOPMENT 1 GROUP, INC
 2011 FINANCIAL WAY SUITE 203
 GLEN DORA, CA. 91741
 ATTN: STAN SPRINGFELLOW
 OFFICE: 626-945-9138

