October 1, 2026

BORSTEIN ENTERPRISES
Attention: *Erik Pfahler*
11766 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 820
Los Angeles, CA 90025

SUBJECT: Biological Due Diligence Investigation for the Proposed Project Located on the Southeast Corner of Phillips Boulevard and Pipeline Avenue in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California

Introduction

This report contains the findings of ELMT Consulting's (ELMT) Biological Due Diligence Investigation for the proposed project located on the southeast corner of Phillips Boulevard and Pipeline Avenue the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The biological due diligence investigation was conducted by ELMT biologist, Andrew N. Mestas. The initial field investigation was conducted on August 4, 2025, and a second field investigation was conducted on March 13, 2026 to document baseline conditions and to determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on the project site and offsite areas that could pose a constraint to implementation of the proposed project.

Project Location

The project site is generally located south of Interstate 10, west of State Route 83, north of State Route 60, and east of State Route 71 in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. The site is depicted on the Ontario quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute map series within an unsectioned area of Township 1 South, Range 8 West. Specifically, the project site is bound to the west by Pipeline Avenue, to the north by Phillips Boulevard, lies north of Maple Street, and lies west of Norton Avenue within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 1013-111-02, 1013-161-01, and 1013-111-01. Additionally, the project includes a proposed sewer line that begins at the intersection of Phillips Boulevard and Pipeline Avenue, extends south along Pipeline Avenue, then east along Maple Street, and finally south along Norton Avenue where it reaches its end at the intersection of Lexington Avenue. Refer to Exhibits 1-3 in Attachment A.

Project Description

The project proposes the development of an approximately 24-acre residential housing tract and sewer line. Refer to Attachment B, *Site Plan*.

The project site is not currently served by sanitary sewer infrastructure. The Project Applicant proposes to obtain sewer service through a service agreement with the City of Chino. To facilitate service, the Project would install new on-site 8-inch sewer lines and an off-site public sewer extension connecting to the City of Chino's existing sewer system. The preferred off-site improvement would consist of construction of an approximately 2,820-foot-long, 8-inch-diameter off-site public sewer line extension. The proposed off-site sewer extension would connect to an existing sewer main located within Norton Avenue, approximately

0.5 miles south of the Project site. From that connection point, the alignment would extend north within Norton Avenue to Maple Street, continue west along Maple Street to Pipeline Avenue, and then extend north along Pipeline Avenue to the Project site. An alternative alignment extending along the full Project frontage on Pipeline Avenue to Phillips Boulevard would increase the total length to approximately 3,970 feet.

Methodology

Prior to conducting the habitat assessment/field investigation, a literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) QuickView Tool in the Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS), California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Rarefind 5, and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. The desktop review also included the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) hydrologic mapping/data for the project site and surrounding area to identify mapped aquatic or drainage features that could warrant further field evaluation.

Following the literature review, biologist Andrew N. Mestas inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project site on August 4, 2025 and March 13, 2026, to document baseline conditions and to determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on the project site that could pose a constraint to implementation of the proposed project.

Topography and Soils

Elevation on the project site ranges from approximately 815 to 846 feet above mean sea level, is generally flat with no areas of significant topographic relief, and slopes gently from north to south. Based on the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, the project site is underlain by Tujunga loamy sand (0 to 5 percent slopes). Soils on-site have been mechanically disturbed and heavily compacted from disturbances and development from historic and existing agricultural land uses.

Existing Site Conditions

Due to existing land uses, no native plant communities or natural communities of special concern were observed on-site or within the proposed sewer line alignment. The site supports three (3) land-cover types that would be classified as agricultural, disturbed, and developed. The majority of the site supports disturbed land associated with retired agricultural use, with scattered strips of active agricultural rows and developed areas with structures. The retired agricultural/disturbed portions of the site, which comprise the majority of the project site, are routinely disked; the remaining areas are either actively used for agricultural/nursery operations or are developed. Refer to Attachment C, Site Photographs, for representative photographs of the project site. No native plant communities will be impacted from implementation of the proposed project.

Disturbed areas on-site occur in association with graded, unpaved, primarily barren ground. These areas contain primary successional, weedy, and/or invasive species such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), cheeseweed (*Malva sp.*), spiny milk thistle (*Sonchus asper*), and red brome (*Bromus madritensis*) alongside ornamental species such as citrus trees (*Citrus sp.*), climbing fig (*Ficus pumila*), and bottlebrush

(*Callistemon sp.*).

Developed areas on-site are primarily devoid of vegetation or host active plant nursery potted plants and associated infrastructure. These areas contain buildings, agricultural structures, and paved or impermeable surfaces. The entirety of the proposed sewer line is developed in the form of paved roads.

Agricultural land cover exists scattered throughout the site and supports monocultural rows of commonly cultivated species such as rosemary (*Salvia rosmarinus*), common thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*), spearmint (*Mentha spicata*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*).

Survey Results

The project site and surrounding area have the potential to provide foraging and nesting/cover habitat for local wildlife species that are adapted to a high degree of anthropogenic disturbance. Avian species observed during the field investigation include house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), white crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), red-winged black bird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), and house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*).

Additionally, mammalian species observed during the field investigation include California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). No fish, amphibian, or reptilian species were observed.

Nesting Birds

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field survey. Although the project site has been subjected to routine disturbance, the ornamental trees bordering the project site and proposed sewer line, as well as remnant agricultural vegetation and structures, retain the potential to provide suitable nesting habitat for year-round resident and seasonally migratory avian species, including songbirds adapted to disturbed and urban-influenced environments. Additionally, the disturbed portions of the site have to potential to support ground-nesting birds such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferans*). Gum trees in the northeastern corner of the site and stands of tree of heaven along the western boundary of the site may provide suitable nesting opportunities for raptor species.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

The proposed project will be confined to existing disturbed and developed land, which have removed natural plant communities from the project site. Further, the project site is surrounded by existing developments, which have eliminated connection to nearby wildlife movement corridors. As a result,

implementation of the proposed project will not disrupt or have any adverse effects on any migratory corridors or linkages in the surrounding area.

Jurisdictional Areas

No discernible drainage courses, inundated areas, or wetland features/obligate plant species that would be considered jurisdictional by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or CDFW were observed within the proposed project site. Based on the proposed site plan, project activities will not result in impacts to Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW jurisdictional areas and regulatory approvals will not be required.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDB Rarefind 5 and the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the Ontario USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The literature search identified seventeen (17) special-status plant species, forty-seven (47) special-status wildlife species, and one (1) special-status plant community as having potential to occur within the Ontario USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Special-Status Plants

According to the CNDDB and CNPS, seventeen (17) special-status plant species have been recorded in the Ontario quadrangle (refer to Attachment D). No special-status plant species were observed onsite during the field investigation. The majority of the project site has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances associated with historic agricultural activities, field clearing, and weed abatement activities. These disturbances have diminished the natural plant communities that once occurred which have diminished the ability of the habitat in these areas to provide suitable habitat for special-status plant species known to occur in the general vicinity. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats, it was determined that the project site does not have any potential to support any of the special-status plant species, and are presumed to be absent. No focused surveys are recommended.

Special-Status Wildlife

According to the CNDDB, forty-seven (47) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the Ontario quadrangle (refer to Attachment D). No special-status wildlife species were observed onsite during the habitat assessment. The proposed project site consists of existing development and heavily disturbed areas that have been subject to a high level of anthropogenic disturbance. These disturbances have eliminated the natural plant communities that once occurred on-site, resulting in a majority of the project site consisting of non-native, ruderal/weedy plant species. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of onsite habitats, it was determined that the proposed Project site has a low potential to support Cooper's hawk (*Astur cooperii*), and burrowing owl (*Athene cuincularia*). Furthermore, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for other special-status wildlife species known to occur in the region due to the high level of disturbance resulting from ongoing disturbances.

Based on regional significance, the potential occurrence of burrowing owl within the project site is described in further detail below:

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is currently listed as a California Candidate Endangered Species. It is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, grassland, and agricultural field environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments with well-drained, level to gently-sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug and Didiuk 1993; Dechant et al. 1999). Burrowing owls are dependent upon the presence of burrowing mammals whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting (Haug and Didiuk 1993). The presence or absence of colonial mammal burrows is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owls. Where mammal burrows are scarce, burrowing owls have been found occupying man-made cavities, such as buried and non-functioning drain pipes, stand-pipes, and dry culverts. Burrowing mammals may burrow beneath rocks and debris or large, heavy objects such as abandoned cars, concrete blocks, or concrete pads. They also require open vegetation allowing line-of-sight observation of the surrounding habitat to forage as well as watch for predators.

In accordance with the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012), the habitat suitability assessment consists of identifying suitable habitat and burrows. survey protocol consists of two steps, Step I – Habitat Assessment and Step II – Locating Burrows and Burrowing Owls. The following section describes the methodology followed during the burrowing owl habitat assessment conducted for this project.

Consistent with CDFW's 2012 *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, a habitat suitability assessment was conducted during the field investigation to evaluate the project site and adjacent areas within approximately 150 meters for burrowing owl habitat. The assessment considered vegetation structure, suitable burrows and burrow surrogates, fossorial mammal activity, and evidence of current or recent burrowing owl use.

- Habitat Suitability Assessment: The burrowing owl habitat suitability assessment was conducted on March 13, 2026. Upon arrival at the project site and prior to initiating the pedestrian survey, binoculars were used to scan suitable habitats on and adjacent to the property, including potential perch locations, for evidence of burrowing owl presence.

  The project site was surveyed on foot by walking slowly and methodically through areas that exhibited characteristics potentially suitable for burrowing owl. Habitat characteristics considered included open areas with short or sparse vegetation, grasslands, fallow or agricultural fields, drainage features, earthen berms, and other disturbed or developed areas capable of supporting suitable burrows or burrow surrogates. Burrowing owls typically utilize burrows excavated by fossorial mammals but may also use man-made features such as culverts, pipes, concrete or asphalt debris, rock or wood piles, and openings beneath paved surfaces.

  The biologist surveyed the project site and an approximately 150-meter (500-foot) buffer around the project site boundary, where accessible. Where access to adjacent properties was not available, adjacent habitats were visually assessed using binoculars. Portions of the project site contain open areas and low-growing vegetation that exhibit some characteristics associated with burrowing owl habitat. Accordingly, a focused search for suitable burrows, burrow surrogates, burrowing owl, and

burrowing owl sign was conducted concurrently with the habitat assessment. CDFW recommends evaluating the project area and adjacent areas within approximately 150 meters and documenting suitable burrows or burrow surrogates even where owl sign is absent.

- Locating Burrows and Burrowing Owls: Concurrent with the initial habitat assessment, a detailed focused burrow survey was also conducted and included documentation of appropriately sized natural burrows or suitable man-made structures that may be utilized by burrowing owl which is described below.

    - Focused Burrow Survey: A systematic survey for burrows, including burrowing owl sign, was conducted concurrently during the March 13, 2026, habitat assessment by walking across all suitable habitats within the project site. Pedestrian survey transects were spaced to allow 100% visual coverage of the ground surface. The distances between transect centerlines were no more than 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) apart. Transect routes were also adjusted to account for topography and in general ground surface visibility. Areas providing potential habitat for burrowing owls were surveyed for suitable burrows, consisting of natural and non-natural substrates in areas with low, open vegetation. All burrows encountered were examined for shape, scat, pellets, white-wash, feathers, tracks, and prey remains. Suitable burrows/sites, including rock piles and non-natural substrates, were thoroughly examined for signs of presence.

      A systematic survey for potentially suitable burrows and burrowing owl sign was conducted concurrently with the March 13, 2026 habitat suitability assessment. All areas exhibiting potential habitat were surveyed on foot, with pedestrian transects spaced to provide complete visual coverage of the ground surface. Transects were generally spaced no more than 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) apart and were adjusted as necessary based on topography and ground visibility.

      Areas with low, open vegetation were evaluated for suitable natural burrows and man-made burrow surrogates. All potential burrows encountered were examined for evidence of burrowing owl use, including pellets, feathers, castings, whitewash, tracks, prey remains, and other sign. Potential burrow surrogates, including rock piles and other non-natural substrates, were also examined.

      No burrowing owls or evidence of burrowing owl use (i.e., pellets, feathers, castings, or whitewash) were observed during the survey. Although portions of the project site contain low-growing vegetation and open areas that provide some habitat characteristics associated with burrowing owl, only a limited number of burrows or burrow surrogates greater than approximately 4 inches in diameter and potentially capable of providing roosting or nesting opportunities were identified. These burrows were actively occupied by California ground squirrels, and none exhibited evidence of burrowing owl use. Burrows less than 4 inches in diameter were not individually mapped; however, all observed burrows and potential burrow surrogates, including those associated with non-natural substrates, were examined for evidence of burrowing owl use. Most of the potentially suitable burrows observed during the assessment were concentrated along the fringes or perimeter of the project site

rather than distributed throughout the routinely disked interior, further limiting the amount of suitable habitat available across the site.

There is no single minimum acreage that, by itself, determines whether a site can support burrowing owl; CDFW specifically recognizes that home-range and foraging-area requirements vary by habitat quality and landscape context. However, CDFW's 2012 Staff Report summarizes studies in which adult male burrowing owl home ranges were approximately 280 acres in intensively irrigated agricultural habitat in the Imperial Valley, approximately 450 acres in mixed agricultural lands at Lemoore Naval Air Station, and approximately 600 acres in pasture habitat, with breeding-season foraging concentrated primarily within about 600 meters of the nest (an area of approximately 300 acres). Accordingly, the approximately 24-acre project site is not considered unsuitable solely because of its size; rather, a parcel of this size would generally need to function as part of a larger, connected open-landscape that provides reliable access to sufficient foraging habitat. In this case, surrounding development and the existing road network substantially limit connectivity between the project site and larger areas of contiguous open and occupied habitat. The site is subject to recurring disking activities that reduces the persistence of stable burrow features and consistent habitat conditions, while most of the potentially suitable burrows were observed near the site margins. Together, these conditions reduce the site's value as a functional nesting-and-foraging complex. Buildings, ornamental trees, and utility poles on adjacent properties also provide perching opportunities for larger raptor species, including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), that may prey upon burrowing owls.

Considering the limited and primarily peripheral distribution of potentially suitable burrows, their active occupancy by California ground squirrels, the absence of burrowing owls or any burrowing owl sign, the size of the site relative to the substantially larger foraging areas documented in the literature, recurring disking, the surrounding developed setting, and limited connectivity to larger areas of suitable foraging habitat, the project site was determined to provide only low potential to support burrowing owl. This conclusion does not rely on site acreage or the number of burrows alone; it is based on the combined lack of evidence of use and the limited quality, persistence, and landscape connectivity of the available habitat.

Out of abundance of caution, a pre-construction burrowing owl clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with CDFWs 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation to ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site.

Special-Status Plant Communities

The CNDDB lists one (1) special-status habitats as being identified within the Ontario quadrangle: Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub. No CDFW special-status plant communities occur within the boundaries of the project site.

Critical Habitat

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat. The nearest designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 4.6 miles northwest of the project site for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). Therefore, the loss or adverse modification of Critical Habitat from site development will not occur and consultation with the USFWS for impacts to Critical Habitat will not be required for implementation of the proposed project.

It should be noted that the project site is not located within the boundaries of a Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) or Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP).

Conclusion

Based on the proposed project footprint and existing site conditions discussed in this report, no special-status plant or wildlife species were observed during the field investigations. Most special-status species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site or within the proposed sewer line alignment are not expected to be directly or indirectly impacted by implementation of the proposed project because suitable habitat is absent or highly degraded. Additionally, no jurisdictional drainages or features were observed within the project site and regulatory approvals with the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW will not be required.

Therefore, it was determined that implementation of the project will have "no effect" on federally or State listed species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site with implementation of the recommendations provided below. Additionally, the development of the project will not impact designated Critical Habitats, jurisdictional waters, or regional wildlife movement corridors/linkages.

Recommendations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code (Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Clearance Survey)

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, a nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted prior to any vegetation removal activities that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season.

Consistent with these regulations, if construction occurs between January 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a no-disturbance buffer. The size of the no-disturbance buffer will be determined by the wildlife biologist and will depend on the level of noise and/or surrounding anthropogenic disturbances, line of sight between the nest and the construction activity, type and duration of construction activity, ambient noise, species habituation, and topographical barriers. These factors will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis when developing buffer distances. Limits of construction to avoid an active nest will be established in the field with flagging, fencing, or other appropriate barriers; and construction personnel will be instructed on the sensitivity of nest areas. A biological monitor should be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, construction activities within the buffer area can occur.

Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Clearance Survey

To ensure burrowing owl remain absent from the project site, a pre-construction burrowing owl clearance

survey shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW's 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. Two surveys shall be conducted, the first 14-30 days prior to ground disturbing activities and the second within 24 hours immediately before ground disturbing activities. If no burrowing owls are observed onsite, no further review will be required.

Although not anticipated, if burrowing owl are found onsite during the pre-construction clearance surveys, coordination will need to occur with the CDFW to determine if avoidance and minimization measures can be implemented to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to burrowing owl, or if an Incidental Take Permit Under Section 2081 of the CESA will need to be prepared and approved by CDFW.

Please do not hesitate to contact Travis McGill at (909) 816-1646 or travismcgill@elmtconsulting.com should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Travis J. McGill
Director

Andrew Mestas
Associate Biologist

Attachments:

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

Attachment A

Project Exhibits



ELMT CONSULTING

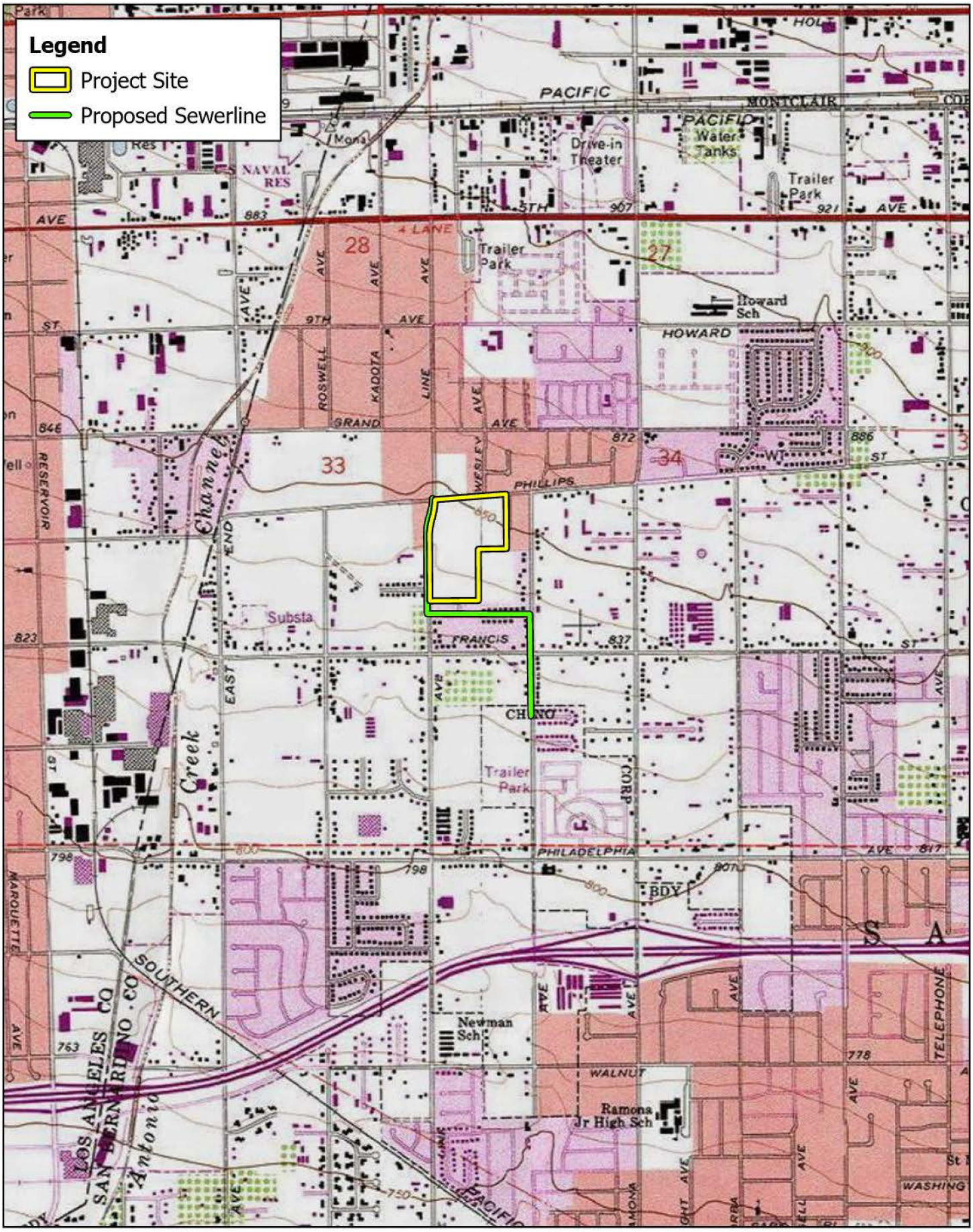
N 0 5 10 20 Miles

Source: World Street Map

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
PHILIPS BOULEVARD AND PIPELINE AVENUE

Regional Vicinity

Exhibit 1



ELMT CONSULTING

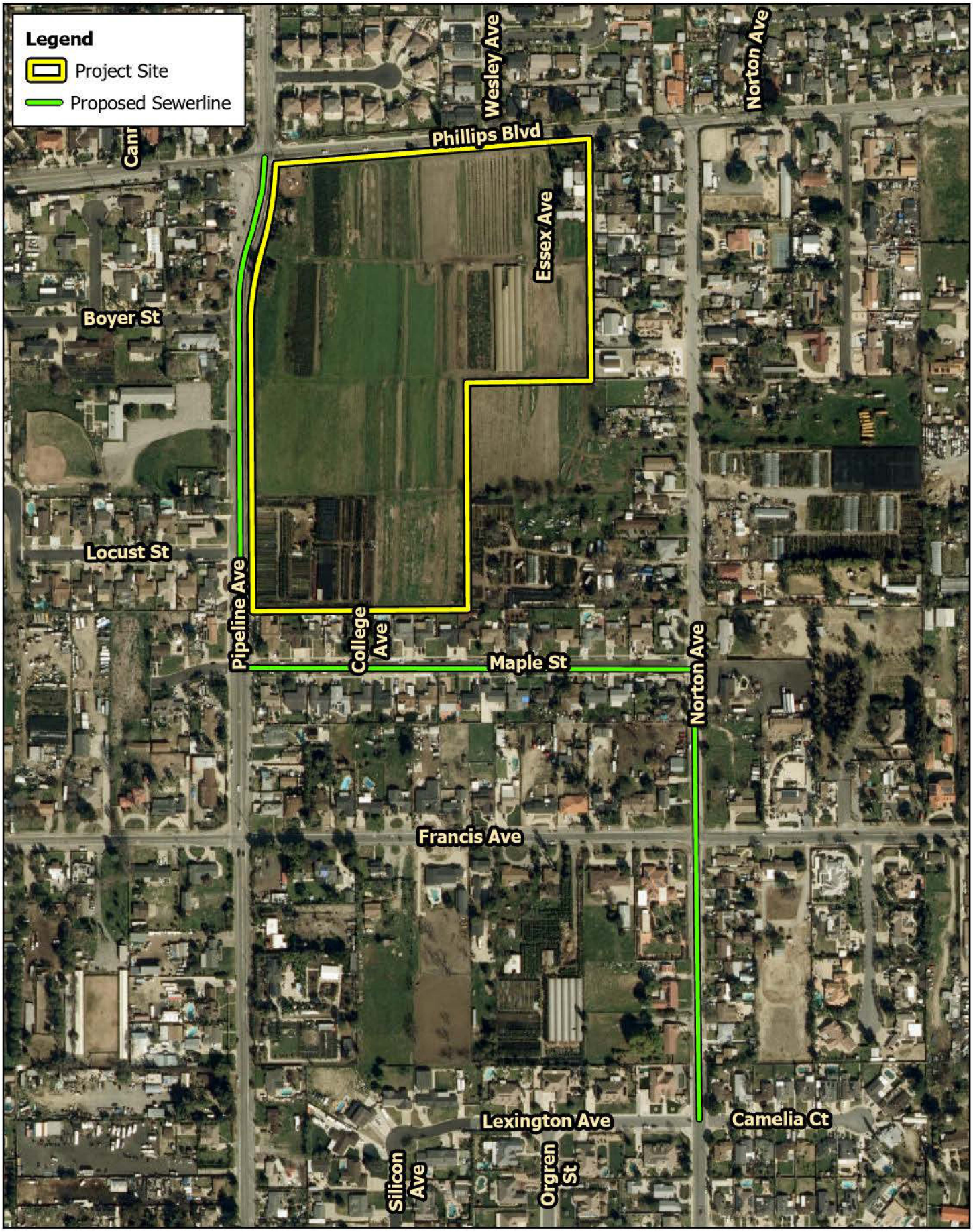
N 0 1,000 2,000 4,000 US Feet

Source: USA Topographic Map, San Bernardino County

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
PHILIPS BOULEVARD AND PIPELINE AVENUE

Site Vicinity

Exhibit 2



ELMT CONSULTING

N 0 250 500 1,000 US Feet

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, San Bernardino County

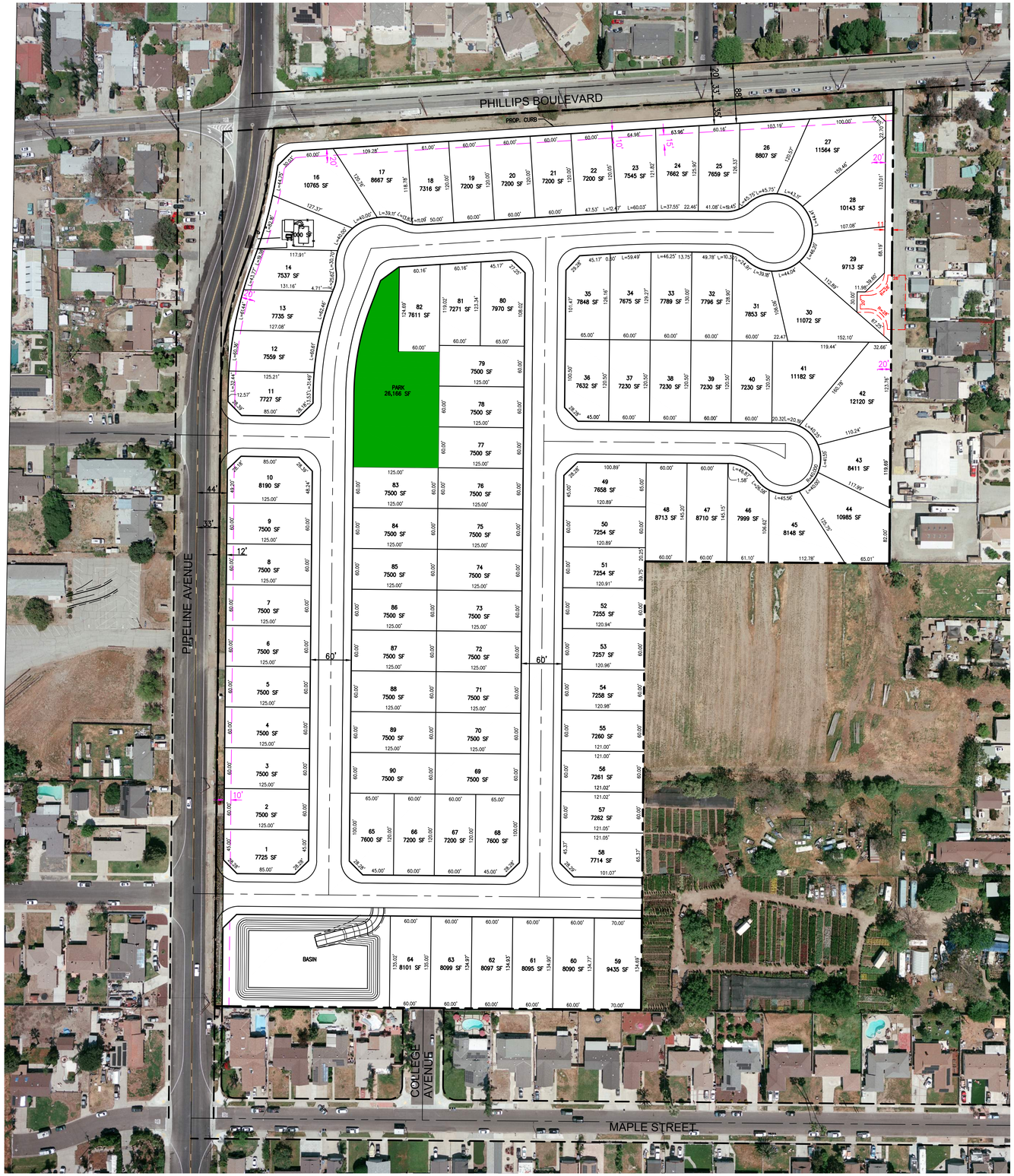
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF
PHILIPS BOULEVARD AND PIPELINE AVENUE

Project Site

Exhibit 3

Attachment B

Site Plan



STUDY 4 - 90 LOTS

SCALE: 1" = 80'

0 80 160 240

PLAN PREPARED BY:

UNITED CIVIL, INC.
30141 AGOURA ROAD, SUITE 215
AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301
PH: (818) 707-8648
FAX: (818) 707-8649

DEVELOPER:
BORSTEIN ENTERPRISES

BORSTEIN ENTERPRISES
11766 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SUITE
~~269~~ ANGELES CA 90025

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

PHILLIPS BLVD AND PIPELINE AVE
NERIO FARMS
CHINO, CA

SHEET 1 OF 1 SHEET

7/8/2025

Attachment C

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: From the northwest corner of the project site looking east along the northern boundary.



Photograph 2: From the northwest corner of the project site looking south along the western boundary.



Photograph 3: From the eastern boundary of the project site looking west.



Photograph 4: From the eastern boundary of the project site looking north.



Photograph 5: From the southwest corner of the project site looking north.



Photograph 6: From the southwest corner of the project site looking northeast.



Photograph 7: Looking at rows of rosemary plants within the project site.



Photograph 8: Looking at a developed portion of the project site containing a utility enclosure.



Photograph 9: Looking at a nursery area within the project site.

Attachment D

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Listing	CNPS Rare Plant Rank	Potential to Occur
Special-Status Wildlife Species						
Accipiter cooperii	Coopers hawk	None	None	WL	-	Low
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	PTHR	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bells sparrow	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	CE	SSC	-	Low
Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	None	None	FP	-	Presumed Absent
Bombus crotchii	Crotchs bumble bee	None	CE	-	-	Presumed Absent
Bombus pensylvanicus	American bumble bee	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Buteo swainsoni	Swainsons hawk	None	THR	-	-	Presumed Absent
Calypte costae	Costas hummingbird	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	PTHR	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	END	END	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	None	END	-	-	Presumed Absent
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Falco columbarius	merlin	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	DL	DL	-	-	Presumed Absent
Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Larus californicus	California gull	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None	THR	FP	-	Presumed Absent
Neolarra alba	white cuckoo bee	None	None	-	-	Presumed Absent
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	None	None	WL	-	Presumed Absent
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None	None	SSC	-	Presumed Absent

Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	None	None	WL	-		Presumed Absent
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	THR	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	PTHR	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrences goldfinch	None	None	-	-		Presumed Absent
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	None	None	SSC	-		Presumed Absent
Special-Status Plant Species							
Berberis nevinii	Nevins barberry	END	END	-	1B.1		Presumed Absent
Calochortus plummerae	Plummers mariposa-lily	None	None	-		4.2	Presumed Absent
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	None	None	-	1B.1		Presumed Absent
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	None	None	-	2B.2		Presumed Absent
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	END	END	-	1B.1		Presumed Absent
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	-	1B.1		Presumed Absent
Juglans californica	southern California black walnut	None	None	-		4.2	Presumed Absent
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	None	None	-		4.2	Presumed Absent
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinsons pepper-grass	None	None	-		4.3	Presumed Absent
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated humboldt lily	None	None	-		4.2	Presumed Absent
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	None	None	-		4.3	Presumed Absent
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	None	None	-	2B.2		Presumed Absent
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None	None	-	1B.2		Presumed Absent
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None	None	-	2B.2		Presumed Absent
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None	None	-	2B.2		Presumed Absent
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None	-	1B.2		Presumed Absent
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	None	None	-	1B.2		Presumed Absent
Special-Status Communities							
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None	None	-	-		Absent

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

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CA) - California

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

CNPS Threat Ranks

END- Federally Endangered
THR- Federally Threatened
DL- Delisted
PTHR- Proposed Threatened

END- California Endangered
THR- California Threatened
CE- Candidate for listing under the California END Species Act
FP- California Fully Protected
SSC- Species of Special Concern
WL- Watch List

1B Plants Rare, THR, or END in California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, THR, or END in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which More Information is Needed – A Review List
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List
CBR- Considered But Rejected

0.1- Seriously THR in California
0.2- Moderately THR in California
0.3- Not very THR in California