

Barton Road Bridge and Road Construction Project
Natural Environment Study (Minimal Impacts)

Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County

District 8—San Bernardino County

Federal AID Project No. BRLS-5065(024)

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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Summary

The City of Colton, in cooperation with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8, proposes to replace the existing two-lane bridge (Bridge No. 54C0379) on Barton Road over an abandoned Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) single-track railway in the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace with a two-lane at-grade asphalt roadway. In addition, roadway improvements will be made to accommodate a sidewalk on the north and south side of Barton Road, a Class II bicycle lane on each side of the roadway, and 14-foot wide travel lanes. Lane configurations will transition to join existing improvements west of Grand Terrace Avenue.

The Biological Study Area (BSA) is primarily urbanized/developed and the project will result in “No Effect” to any federally listed species or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)-designated critical habitat. Additionally, the project will result in “No Take” to any State-listed species. One special-status bat species as well as other bat species have the potential to occur within the BSA. Project impacts to bats will be avoided and/or minimized. The BSA provides habitat for nesting migratory birds. Project impacts to nesting migratory birds will be avoided. No drainage features, ponded areas, or riparian habitat potentially subject to jurisdiction by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) were found within the BSA. Therefore, there will be no impacts to potentially jurisdictional drainage features and no permits will be required from the CDFW under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code or the RWQCB under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) or the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. The proposed project is anticipated to be a Categorical Exclusion (CE) without technical studies under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

1. Introduction

This Natural Environment Study Minimal Impacts (NESMI) report documents the results of a biological resources assessment of the proposed Barton Road Removal and Road Construction Project. The improvements to Barton Road are proposed between the east side of the Terrace Avenue intersection in the City of Colton and extend to approximately 100 feet west of the intersection of Grand Terrace Avenue in the City of Grand Terrace, in San Bernardino County as shown in Figure 1. (All figures are included in Appendix A.)

1.1 Project History

1.1.1 Project Purpose and Need

Purpose. The purpose of the proposed project is to:

- Provide safe connectivity between La Cadena and the Barton Road/I-215 interchange.

- Facilitate efficient access between the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace.

Need. Barton Road Bridge was originally built in 1936 as a two-lane bridge over the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) railroad tracks (one lane in each direction). The bridge is structurally unsound and the 25-foot wide bridge deck does not provide adequate pedestrian or bicycle access. The sidewalk that exists on the bridge has been shut down for safety reasons. A review of the existing bridge's As-Built plans shows the design philosophy of the bridge does not account for seismic loading, which is critical for public safety in California. The Bridge Inspection Report shows a low sufficiency rating of 58.8 due to low load rating and a roadway geometry that does not meet current AASHTO standards. The railroad tracks below the bridge have been abandoned and removed. There is no longer the need to span the railroad tracks with a bridge. The City of Colton, in cooperation with California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), propose to remove the bridge (State Bridge No 54C0379), fill the area over the railroad track, and replace the bridge with a two-lane at grade asphalt roadway to connect to the existing roadway to the east and west of the bridge. There is also the need to provide continuous pedestrian and bicycle access along this stretch of Barton Road through sidewalks and Class II bicycle lanes to meet the requirements of both the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace.

1.2 Project Description

The Barton Road Bridge Removal and Road Construction Project (project) is located in the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. The Biological Study Area (BSA) includes the project location and construction staging area (as shown in Figures 1 and 2), and consists of approximately 2.6 acres of urbanized/developed land. Specifically, the western portion of the BSA is located the Jurupa (Stearns) Land Grant, while the eastern portion of the BSA is located in Township 2 South, Section 5, Range 4 West and Township 1 South, Section 32, Range 4 West as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

The proposed project is to replace the existing two-lane bridge (approximately 175 feet long by 25 feet wide) on Barton Road over an abandoned Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) single-track railway in the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace with a two-lane at-grade asphalt roadway. Improvements to Barton Road will begin at the east side of the Terrace Avenue intersection in the City of Colton and extend to approximately 100 feet west of the intersection of Grand Terrace Avenue in the City of Grand Terrace. The curb-to-curb roadway width of 44 feet widens to approximately 70 feet west of Grand Terrace Avenue to tie into the improvements being made to the Barton Road/I-215 interchange. The total length of the roadway improvements is approximately 1,100 feet. The roadway will accommodate a 6-foot wide sidewalk on the north and south sides of Barton Road, an 8-foot wide striped Class II bicycle lane on each side of the roadway, and 14-foot wide travel lanes. Lane configurations transition to join existing improvements west of Grand Terrace Avenue (see Figure 2).

Improvements include the following:

- Demolition and removal of the existing bridge, abutments, and retaining walls on Barton Road;
- Removal and reconstruction of the drainage outlet west of Grand Terrace Avenue;
- Construction of a drainage culvert across Barton Road in the vicinity of the abandoned tracks;
- Relocation of the Riverside Highland Water Company line, City Waterline, Fiber Optic Cables, and gas line in the existing bridge and roadway;
- Relocation of overhead telephone lines spanning along the north side of Barton Road;
- Cut of approximately 5,800 cubic yards and fill of approximately 4,300 cubic yards to bring the bridge area to grade;
- Construction of asphalt roadway, removal of the vertical crest curve to improve stopping sight distance consistent with the Cities' standards for Barton Road's roadway classification;
- Construction of curb ramps at the intersection of Barton Road and Terrace Avenue to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards;
- Construction of 6-foot wide sidewalk and 8-foot wide Class II bike lane on north and south sides of Barton Road within the project limits;
- Construction of driveway approaches joining existing driveways to City of Grand Terrace and City of Colton standards;
- Removal of a retaining wall along the north side of the Barton Road right-of-way in front of Lineage Logistics;
- Identification and provision of a construction staging area in the vicinity of the improvements; and
- Closure of Barton Road between Terrace Avenue and Grand Terrace Avenue during construction and provision of a detour for traffic.

The project will require approximately 0.60 acre of temporary construction easements and slope easements. The majority of improvements, with the exception of grading of driveways to match the lowered street elevation, will be contained to the Cities' existing rights-of-way. Approximately 4,500 square feet will be acquired to increase the right-of-way at the location of the existing bridge to 50 feet in each direction plus approximately 700 square feet of permanent right-of-way acquisition will be needed in front of APN 027522316.

2. Study Methods

2.1 Regulatory Requirements

2.1.1 Federal Laws and Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act. Under provisions of Section 7(a)(2) of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), a federal agency that permits, licenses, funds, or otherwise authorizes a project activity must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) if the activity may affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its designated critical habitat. The purpose of this consultation is to ensure that its actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

Under the provisions of the *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the California Department of Transportation Concerning the State of California's Participation in the Surface Transportation Project Delivery Pilot Program*, which became effective on July 1, 2007, Caltrans serves as the NEPA Lead Agency for compliance with Section 7(a)(2) of FESA. Because this project is covered by the Pilot Program MOU, the FHWA has assigned, and Caltrans has assumed, FHWA responsibility for environmental review, consultation, and coordination on this project.

Clean Water Act. The CWA provides guidance for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The guidelines allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system only if there is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

Section 404: The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The USACE regulatory jurisdiction, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or it may be indirect (through a nexus identified in the USACE regulations). In order to be considered a jurisdictional wetland under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Each characteristic must meet a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria.

The discharge of dredged or fill material (temporarily or permanently) into waters of the U.S. (including wetlands) requires authorization from the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA.

Section 401: This section of the CWA requires that an applicant for a federal license or permit that allows activities resulting in a discharge to waters of the U.S. must obtain a

state certification that the discharge complies with other provisions of CWA. The RWQCBs administer the certification program in California.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Executive Order 13186. Native bird species and their nests are protected under the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC] 703 712). The MBTA states that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected. The MBTA prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, sale, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase, or barter, of any migratory bird or its eggs, parts, or nests, except as authorized under a valid permit.

Executive Order (EO) 13186 (Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds) directs federal agencies “taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative impact on migratory bird populations to develop and implement an MOU with the USFWS that promotes the conservation of migratory bird populations.”

Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands. EO 11990 established a national policy to avoid adverse impacts on wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) promulgated DOT Order 5660.1A in 1978 to comply with this direction. On federally funded projects, impacts on wetlands must be identified. Alternatives that avoid wetlands must be considered. If wetland impacts cannot be avoided, then all practicable measures to minimize harm must be included.

- This must be documented in a specific Wetlands Only Practicable Alternative Finding.
- Additional requirement is to provide early public involvement in projects affecting wetlands. The FHWA provides technical assistance (Technical Advisory 6640.8A) and reviews environmental documents for compliance.

2.1.2 State Laws and Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act. Enacted in 1970, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires State and local government agencies to inform decision-makers and the public about the potential environmental impacts of proposed projects, and to reduce those environmental impacts to the extent feasible. CEQA requires the disclosure of potential environmental impacts and the identification of enforceable measures to avoid or reduce environmental damage through feasible mitigation or project alternatives. A key feature of the CEQA process is the opportunity for the public to review and provide input throughout the environmental process. The CEQA process allows a robust public disclosure of a project’s potential environmental impact and provides for informed governmental decisions.

CEQA requirements apply to public agency projects including activities directly undertaken by a governmental agency, activities financed in whole or in part by a governmental agency, and private activities that require discretionary approval from a governmental agency; as well as private projects that involve governmental participation, financing, or approval.

California Endangered Species Act. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) is administered by the CDFW and prohibits the “take” of plant and animal species identified as either threatened or endangered in the State of California by the Fish and Game Commission (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 to 2097). “Take” is defined to mean hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill or to attempt those activities. Sections 2080.1 and 2081 of CESA allow the CDFW to authorize exceptions to the “take” prohibition for State-listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species for purposes such as public and private development, provided the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and the take is minimized and fully mitigated.

Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. The State of California Code of Regulations empowers the CDFW to issue Agreements for any alteration of a river, stream, or lake where fish or wildlife resources may be substantially adversely affected. These regulations do not apply to Tribal Lands. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an ephemeral flow of water. The CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream, or lake as defined by the CDFW.

The CDFW has not defined wetlands for jurisdictional purposes. The CDFW generally includes within the jurisdictional limits of streams and lakes any riparian habitat present. Riparian habitat includes willows, alders, and other vegetation typically associated with stream banks or lake shorelines. In most situations, wetlands associated with a stream or lake would fall within the limits of riparian habitat. Thus, defining the limits of CDFW jurisdiction based on riparian habitat will automatically include any wetland areas. Wetlands not associated with a lake, stream, or other regulated areas generally are not subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

2.2 Studies Required

2.2.1 Literature Search

A literature review and records search were conducted to identify the existence or potential occurrence of sensitive or special-interest biological resources (e.g., plant and animal species) in or within the vicinity of the BSA. Federal and State lists of sensitive species were examined. Current and historical aerial photographs were also reviewed in Google Earth. Current database records and literature reviewed included the following:

- National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), California Species List Tool. 2020. Website http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/california_species_list_tools.html (accessed July 6, 2020) (Appendix B).
- USFWS, Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC). Website: <http://www.ecos.fws.gov> (accessed July 6, 2020) (Appendix C).
- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB). 2020. CDFW. Rarefind 5. Accessed June 29, 2020. Two-mile buffer search of the BSA included 7.5-minute

USGS *San Bernardino South, California* and *Riverside East, California* quadrangles (Appendix D)

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPSEI online edition, v8-03 0.39. Website: <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>. Accessed July 6, 2020. Two-mile buffer search of the BSA included 7.5-minute USGS *San Bernardino South, California* and *Riverside East, California* quadrangles (Appendix E).

2.2.2 Field Reviews

Based on the results of the literature review, it was determined that a general biological assessment on-site field investigation was sufficient to evaluate biological resources.

2.2.3 Survey Methods

An on-site field investigation was conducted to identify vegetation communities, habitats for special-status species, potential jurisdictional waters, and other potential biological resource issues. The entire BSA was surveyed on foot.

2.3 Personal Survey Dates

The biological field investigation was conducted by LSA Senior Biologist Denise Woodard on June 12, 2020. Ms. Woodard has been working as a consulting biologist in southern California for 24 years.

All plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during the survey were noted (Appendix F).

2.4 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

No agency coordination or professional contacts occurred prior to the preparation of this study.

2.5 Limitations That May Influence Results

No limitations were encountered that would influence the results of this NESMI.

3. Results: Environmental Setting

3.1 Description of the Existing Biological and Physical Conditions

3.1.1 Study Area

The BSA was created to encompass the proposed project footprint and typical habitats in the immediate project vicinity that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project. The BSA includes the Barton Road right-of-way between the east side of the S. Terrace Avenue intersection in the City of Colton and extends to

approximately 75 feet west of the intersection of Grand Terrace Avenue in the City of Grand Terrace.

The BSA is primarily developed by roadway infrastructure and commercial development. Details of the physical and biological conditions within the BSA are discussed below.

3.1.2 Physical Conditions

The topography of the BSA is relatively flat at an elevation range of 954 to 971 feet above mean sea level. The soils (Figure 3) within the BSA, as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov and SSURGO/Soil Data Mart 2003) as Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (GtC).

3.1.3 Biological Conditions in the Study Area

The BSA is developed by the existing paved Barton Road infrastructure and adjacent commercial development. As a result, vegetative communities within the BSA consist of nonnative grasslands and ornamental trees and shrubs. No natural communities are present. The following discusses vegetation and land use within the BSA.

Developed. This cover type lacks native vegetation and is dominated by urban development and associated hardscapes. Developed areas within the BSA include the paved Barton Road and Terrace Avenue, as well as concrete walkways and driveways.

Nonnative grasslands/Ornamental. Nonnative grasslands/ornamental landscapes occur in areas along Barton Road and Terrace Avenue, and within commercial developments. Dominant nonnative grasslands identified include ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and wild oat (*Avena* sp.). Dominant ornamental trees identified include Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*).

Wildlife. Wildlife observed within the BSA is consistent with that found in urban areas and the seasonal timing of the field survey. Animal species identified include northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).

Vegetation is shown in Figure 4 and site photographs are provided as Figure 5. A list of plant and animal species observed during the general biological field survey is attached as Appendix F.

3.1.4 Habitat Connectivity

The BSA provides for local wildlife movement, but does not provide for regional wildlife movement as a result of surrounding development and roadway infrastructure. The proposed project will not affect regional habitat connectivity.

3.2 Regional Species and Habitats and Natural Communities of Concern

For the purposes of this study, special-status species are considered those listed under FESA and/or CESA, animal species considered of special concern by the CDFW, and plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1A, 2A, 1B, or 2B. The presence or absence of special-status species depends on many factors, including habitat conditions, behavior, seasonal activity, and seasonal occurrence. It is often difficult to ascertain the presence or absence of a species at any particular moment in time. Thus, the presence, or the likelihood of the presence, of special-status species is based on the following criteria (in descending order, from species determined to be present to those considered potentially present): (1) direct observation of the species or its sign in the BSA or the immediate vicinity during surveys conducted for this study or reported in previous biological studies; (2) sighting by other qualified observers; (3) record reported by the CNDDDB published by the CDFW; (4) presence or location of specific species on lists provided by private groups (e.g., CNPS); and/or (5) the BSA lies within the known distribution of a given species and contains appropriate habitat.

Table 1 lists special-status species evaluated for the BSA.

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
PLANTS					
Chaparral sand-verbena	<i>Abronia villosa</i> <i>var. aurita</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy areas (generally flats and benches along washes) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, and improbably in desert dunes or other sandy areas, below 1,600 meters (5,300 feet) elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California). Plants reported from desert communities are likely misidentified.	A	No sandy areas within chaparral or coastal sage scrub present within the BSA.
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	US: FE CA: 1B	Occurs in open, seasonally wet, generally low areas in floodplains or at edges of vernal pools or playas, usually in sandy loam or on clay (including upland clay slopes), at 20 to 487 meters (70 to 1,600 feet) elevation. Known from western Riverside and western San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	A	No open, seasonally wet, floodplains or edges of vernal pools/ playas area present within the BSA.
Marsh sandwort	<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps below 170 meters (560 feet) elevation. Known to presently occur only in San Luis Obispo County (at Oso Flaco Lake and Morro Bay). Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa	A	No boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			Cruz, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and from the State of Washington. The last known record of this species in Riverside, San Bernardino, or Los Angeles Counties is from 1900.		are present within the BSA.
Horn's milk-veitch	<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Alkaline playas and lake margins from 60 to 850 meters (200 to 2,800 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Inyo and Kern Counties. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino County. Also occurs in Nevada.	A	No alkaline playas and lake margins are present within the BSA.
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	US: FE CA: SE	Gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub or coarse soils and rocky slopes in chaparral at 70 to 825 meters (220 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known occurrences at higher elevations are planted (not natural). Known only from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, California.	A	No gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub or coarse soils/rocky slopes in chaparral are present within the BSA.
Bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	US: – CA: 2B	Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps, and lake margins below 425 meters (1,400 feet). Known from Lake, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Shasta, San Joaquin, and Sonoma Counties; and Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino County (last known occurrence was in 1882).	A	No boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps are present within the BSA.
Smooth tarplant	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Generally alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland below 480 meters (1,600 feet) elevation. Known from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, extirpated from San Diego County.	A	No alkaline areas or other suitable habitat present within the BSA.
Salt marsh bird's beak	<i>Chloropyron (Cordylanthus) maritimus</i> spp. <i>maritimus</i>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Coastal dunes and salt marshes below 30 meters (100 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley are intermediate to <i>C. maritimus</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	A	No dunes or marshes are present within the BSA.
Parry's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	US: –	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, or woodlands at 40 to 1,705 meters	A	No sandy or rocky

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
		CA: 1B	(100 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.		soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, or woodlands are present within the BSA.
Peruvian dodder	<i>Cuscuta obtusifolia</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	US: – CA: 2B	May be extirpated in California. Formerly found sporadically in freshwater marsh on herbs including Alternanthera, Dalea, Lythrum, Polygonum, and Xanthium below about 500 meters (1,600 feet). Believed extirpated from California. Reported historically from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Sutter, Butte, Sacramento, and Merced Counties. Also known from eastern and southern US, West Indies, and Mexico.	A	No marshes are present within the BSA.
Snake cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Chaparral and coastal scrub at 30 to 150 meters (100 to 500 feet) elevation. In California, known only from San Diego County. Also occurs in Mexico.	A	No chaparral or coastal scrub present within the BSA.
Slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	In the Vail Lake area, occurs in gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral. In other areas, occurs in sandy cobbly riverbed alluvium in alluvial fan sage scrub (usually late seral stage), on floodplain terraces and benches that receive infrequent overbank deposits from generally large washes or rivers, where it is most often found in shallow silty depressions dominated by leather spineflower (<i>Lastarriaea coriacea</i>) and other native annual species, and is often associated with cryptogamic soil crusts composed of bryophytes, algae and/or lichens. Occurs at 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	A	No gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral or other habitats present within the BSA.
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.	A	No Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub or other habitats present within the BSA.

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
Alvin meadow bedstraw	<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Granitic soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest; 1,350 to 1,700 meters (4,400 to 5,600 feet). Known from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	A	No chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest present within the BSA.
Los Angeles sunflower	<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	US: – CA: 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater) at 10 to 500 meters (30 to 1,600 feet) elevation. This species is historically known from Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino Counties, California. Last seen in 1937. Presumed extinct. Plants found in 2002 at Castaic Spring along the Santa Clara River in Los Angeles County were initially reported as possibly this taxon, but instead appear to be hybrids or evolutionary intermediates between <i>H. nuttallii</i> and <i>H. californicus</i> , based on chromosome counts and pollen morphology (A Quantitative Analysis of Pollen Variation in Two Southern California Perennial Helianthus (Heliantheae: Asteraceae), J.M. Porter and N. Fraga, 2004).	A	No freshwater or saltwater marshes and swamps are present within the BSA.
Mesa horkelia	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub at 70 to 825 meters (200 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known only from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties, California. Believed extirpated from Riverside and San Diego Counties.		No sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, woodland or coastal sage scrub habitat present within the BSA.
Pringle's monardella	<i>Monardella pringlei</i>	US: – CA: 1A	Sandy hills in coastal sage scrub at 300 to 400 meters (980 to 1,300 feet) elevation. Known only from two occurrences west of Colton. Last seen in 1941. Habitat lost to urbanization. Presumed extinct.	A	No sandy hills in coastal sage scrub are present within the BSA.
Parish's gooseberry	<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	US: – CA: 1A	Deciduous shrub of willow swales in riparian habitats at 60 to 300 meters (200 to 1,000 feet) elevation. Believed to be extinct. Historical collections from Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties.	A	No riparian habitat is present within the BSA
Gambel's watercress	<i>Nasturtium (Rorippa) gambelii</i>	US: FE CA: ST/1B	Marshes from 5 to 330 meters (20 to 1,100 feet) elevation. Currently believed to occur in California only in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.	A	No marshes or swamps are present

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			There are historical records from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. A historical report from San Diego County likely constitutes a misidentification. Also occurs in Baja California.		within the BSA.
Chaparral ragwort	<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	US: – CA: 2B	Openings (especially alkaline flats) in cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral at 15 to 800 meters (50 to 2,600 feet) elevation. Known in California from Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Ventura Counties. Also occurs in Baja California.	A	No alkaline flats present within the BSA.
Salt spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	US: – CA: 2B	Alkaline springs and brackish marshes below 1,530 meters (5,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles County. Also known from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico.	A	No alkaline springs or brackish marshes are present within the BSA.
Prairie wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	US: – CA: 2B	Wet meadows, stream banks, and ponds at 300 to 2,000 meters (1,000 to 6,600 feet) elevation. Widely distributed. In Southern California, known only from San Bernardino, Riverside (Santa Ana River), and perhaps San Diego Counties.	A	No wet meadows, streams or ponds are present within the BSA.
San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	US: – CA: 1B	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	A	No vernal wet sites present within the BSA.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	<i>Populus fremontii</i> - <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> - <i>Salix gooddingii</i> Forest & Woodland Alliance (Manual of California,	US: – CA: S3	“Fremont cottonwood forest and woodland” Natural Community: <i>Populus fremontii</i> is dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with <i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>Baccharis sergiioides</i> , <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> , <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> , <i>Juglans hindsii</i> , <i>Juglans hindsii</i> × <i>regia</i> , <i>Platanus racemosa</i> , <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> , <i>Salix exigua</i> , <i>Salix gooddingii</i> , <i>Salix laevigata</i> , <i>Salix</i>	A	The required tree species for this Natural Community were not present

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
	Second Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009)		<i>lasiolepis</i> , <i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i> and <i>Salix lutea</i> . On floodplains, along low-gradient rivers, perennial or seasonally intermittent streams, springs, in lower canyons in desert mountains, in alluvial fans, and in valleys with a dependable subsurface water supply that varies considerably during the year. The USFWS Wetland Inventory (1996 national list) recognizes <i>Populus fremontii</i> as a FACW plant.		within the BSA.
INSECTS					
Crotch bumble bee	<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	US: – CA: SCE	Inhabits open scrub and grassland from coastal California to crest of Sierra-Cascade and in desert edge areas, south into Mexico. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens.	A	Appropriate open scrub or grasslands are not present within the BSA.
Desert cuckoo wasp	<i>Ceratochrysis longimale</i>	US: – CA: SA	Not generally known, but assumed to inhabit sandy soils, dry areas of the upper Sonoran zone of Southern California, specifically the Gorman area (Los Angeles County), where it is presumed to persist. Also known from a historical record (1915, old part of Riverside) from Riverside County.	A	No sandy areas are present within the BSA.
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	US: FE CA: –	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral below about 5,000 feet where food plants (<i>Plantago erecta</i> and/or <i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.	A	No meadows or appropriate food plants are present within the BSA.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	US: FE CA: SA	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	A	Suitable habitat (Delhi series soils) are not present within the BSA.
FISH					
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	US: FT CA: –	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in	A	Suitable habitat (shallow, cool, running water) are

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.		not present within the BSA.
Arroyo chub	<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams	A	Suitable habitat (perennial streams or intermittent streams) are not present within the BSA.
AMPHIBIANS					
Western spadefoot	<i>Spea hammondi</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least three weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the non-desert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	A	No grasslands or woodlands with ponded water present within the BSA.
REPTILES					
Southern California legless lizard	<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	A	Suitable habitat (areas with high moisture content under sparse vegetation) is not present within the BSA.
California glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	A	No appropriate open scrub or grassland with loose or sandy soils present within the BSA.
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	US: – CA: SA	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea	A	No washes and other sandy areas with

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.		patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland present.
Coastal whiptail	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub and sparse grassland. Occurs in valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California.	A	No woodlands or riparian areas present within the BSA.
San Diego banded gecko	<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Often associated with rocks. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral, most often on granite or rocky outcrops in these habitats. Interior Ventura County south.	A	No coastal sage scrub or chaparral areas present within the BSA.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Desert scrub, thornscrub, open chaparral and woodland; occasional in grassland and cultivated areas. Prefers rocky areas and dense vegetation. Morongo Valley in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties to the west and south into Mexico.	A	No desert scrub, thornscrub, open chaparral and woodland present within the BSA.
Coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum)</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	A	No washes and other sandy areas present within the BSA.
BIRDS					
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	US: – CA: ST	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially	A	No grasslands or croplands with water present

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.		within the BSA.
Bell's sage sparrow	<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	US: – CA: SA	Occupies chaparral and coastal sage scrub from west central California to northwestern Baja California.	A	No chaparral or coastal sage scrub present within the BSA.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	A	No suitable burrows were present within the BSA.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	US: – CA: ST	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with wider breeding range.	A	Suitable habitat is not present within the BSA.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	US: FT CA: SE	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	A	No riparian woodland present within the BSA.
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	US: FE CA: SE	Rare and local breeder in extensive riparian areas of dense willows or (rarely) tamarisk, usually with standing water, in the southwestern U.S. and possibly extreme northwestern Mexico. Winters in	A	No riparian areas are present within the BSA.

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			Central and South America. Below 6,000 feet elevation.		
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i> (wintering)	US: – CA: SA	Open country; breeds in the Holarctic Region and winters south to the tropics. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to southwestern California.	A	No open country present within the BSA.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	US: – CA: ST	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal Southern California.	A	No shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation present within the BSA.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.		No coastal sage scrub present within the BSA.
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	A	No riparian habitat present within the BSA.
MAMMALS					
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	US: FE CA: SCE	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon. In Riverside County, this species occurs along the San Jacinto River east of approximately Sanderson Avenue, and along Bautista Creek. Remnant populations may also occur within Riverside County in Reche Canyon, San Timoteo Canyon, Laborde Canyon, the	A	No gravelly or sandy soils associated with alluvial fans present within the BSA.

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
			Jurupa Mountains, and the Santa Ana River Wash north of State Route 60.		
Stephens' kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	US: FE CA: ST	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Erodium</i> . Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction (neither sandy nor too hard). Not found in soils that are highly rocky or sandy, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeast Riverside, and in the Reche Canyon area of Riverside and extreme southern San Bernardino Counties.	A	Habitat is absent from the BSA.
Western yellow bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwest U.S., but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and nonnative ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases, but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forages over many habitats.	HP	Ornamental palms are present.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges.	A	No desert scrub, open forest, or chaparral habitat present within the BSA.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	A	No sandy soils in coastal sage scrub present within the BSA.
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	US: – CA: SSC	Primary habitat requirements seem to be sufficient food and friable soils in relatively open uncultivated ground in grasslands, woodlands, and desert. Widely distributed in North America.	A	No friable soils in grassland, woodland, or desert

Table 1: Listed and Special-Status Species, Natural Communities, and Critical Habitat Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur in the Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Description	Habitat	Rationale
					habitat present within the BSA.

Source: LSA June 2020

LEGEND

US: Federal Classifications

- No applicable classification
- FE Taxa listed as Endangered.
- FT Taxa listed as Threatened.

CA: State Classifications

- No applicable classification
- SE Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
- ST Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
- SCE Taxa Candidate for State-listing as Endangered.
- SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.
- SSC California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
- 1A California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Presumed extinct in California.
- 1B California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2B California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- S3 Natural Community State Ranks range from 1 (very rare and threatened) to 5 (demonstrably secure). Natural Communities with ranks of S1–S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities to be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA and its equivalents.

Natural Community and California Rare Plant Ranks are assigned by a committee of government agency and nongovernmental botanical experts and are not official State designations of rarity status.

Habitat Presence/Absence Determinations

- A Habitat is absent, or habitat may be present but the species was determined to be absent.
- HP Habitat is or may be present. The species may be present

Table 1 shows 54 special-status species as potentially present within the vicinity of the BSA. Of the 54 special-status plant and animal species potentially present in the BSA, 19 are federally/State listed as threatened or endangered, and one is a candidate for State listed as Endangered. No suitable habitat is present for any of the 19 federally/State listed species or single candidate species due to the disturbed/developed site conditions. In addition, no designated critical habitats occur within the BSA.

Thirty-four of the 54 species listed in Table 1 are non-listed special-status species with potential to occur in the project area. Habitat is present for only one of these species, the western yellow bat.

Habitat is not present for any of the remaining 33 non-listed special status species due to the disturbed/developed conditions within the BSA.

Potential project impacts to western yellow bat are discussed in detail in Section 4 below.

Additionally, migratory birds and raptors protected under the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code may nest in the trees and shrubs within the BSA and are also discussed in Section 4 below. Potential project impacts to other non-listed special-status bat species are discussed in detail in Section 4 below.

4. Results: Biological Resources, Discussion of Impacts & Mitigation

4.1 Habitats and Natural Communities of Special Concern

The BSA is primarily developed and is vegetated by nonnative grasslands and ornamental vegetation. No natural communities of concern occur within the BSA. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impacts to natural communities of concern.

4.2. Special-Status Plant Species

Plants are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the presence of habitat required by the special-status plants occurring within the BSA. As shown in Table 1, no habitat is present within the BSA for special-status plant species. Therefore, the project will have no impacts to special-status plant species. Because there will be no impacts to the special-status plant species listed in the attached USFWS Species List or other sources, no avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

4.3 Special-Status Animal Species

Animals are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the presence of habitat required by the special-status animals occurring within the BSA. As shown in Table 1, no habitat is present within the BSA for special-status animal species except for western yellow bat and other non-listed bat species. With the implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures outlined below for the yellow bat and other bat species, potential impacts to special-status animal species with potential to occur in the BSA can be avoided. Therefore, the project will have no impacts to special-status animal species. Because there will be no impacts to the special-status animal species listed in the attached USFWS Species List or other sources, no other avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are required.

4.3.1 Discussion of Western Yellow Bat and Other Non-listed Bat Species

Survey Results. Animals are considered to be of special concern based on (1) federal, state, or local laws regulating their development; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of special-status animals occurring within the BSA. As shown in

Table 1, the BSA provides habitat for one bat species, western yellow bat, as discussed below. Trees in the BSA may also provide habitat for other non-special-status bat species.

The western yellow bat may utilize the palm trees in the BSA for roosting and may use habitat in the BSA for foraging activities.

Project Impacts. The proposed project may remove ornamental trees, including palm trees, as part of roadway and ramp widening construction. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to affect the yellow bat as well as other non-special-status bat species that may use ornamental vegetation for roosting within the BSA.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. To avoid potential impacts to the yellow bat and other bat species with potential to occur in the BSA, the following avoidance and minimization measures would be implemented if ornamental trees are to be removed during construction:

BIO-1 Prior to construction, an approved bat biologist will conduct a bat assessment survey to determine the presence or absence of bat species that may occur within the project limits. Should the presence of bat species be determined during this assessment, the measures included in BIO-2 shall be implemented to address potential impacts to bats.

BIO-2 Project-related construction activities will occur outside of the bat maternity roosting season (April 1 through August 31), if feasible. Should such activities occur during the maternity roosting season, the following measures shall be implemented to minimize potential impacts to day-roosting bats (including maternity colonies) from project construction.

- Nighttime exit counts and acoustic surveys shall be performed by a qualified bat biologist at all structures and palm trees that may be subject to project-related impacts. These surveys shall be performed during the recognized bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31, but preferably in June or July) and as far in advance of construction as possible in order to provide adequate time for mitigation planning.
- Construction activities at structures housing maternity colonies shall be coordinated with an approved bat biologist and the CDFW.
- If direct impacts to bat-roosting habitat are anticipated, humane evictions and exclusions of roosting bats should be performed under the supervision of an approved bat biologist after August 31 in the fall (September or October) prior to any work activities that would result in direct impacts or direct mortality to roosting bats. This action will be performed in coordination with the CDFW. To avoid potential mortality of flightless juvenile bats, evictions and exclusions of bats cannot be performed during the maternity season (April 1 through August 31). Winter months are also inappropriate for bat eviction because not

all individuals in a roost will emerge on any given night. In addition, long-distance movements to other roost sites are more difficult during the winter when prey availability is scarce, resulting in high mortality rates of evicted bats.

- Alternative bat-roosting habitat structures should be installed on the structure prior to the eviction/exclusion of bats from that structure. The design, numbers, and locations of these roost structures should be determined in consultation with an approved bat biologist.
- If permanent, direct impacts to bat-roosting habitat are anticipated and a humane eviction/exclusion is performed, alternative permanent roosting habitat shall be provided to ensure no net loss of bat-roosting habitat. This action shall be coordinated with the CDFW, and locations of these roost structures should be determined in consultation with an approved bat biologist to ensure that the installed habitat will provide adequate mitigation for impacts.
- The loss of a night roost can negatively affect the use of a foraging area, and consequently may result in reduced fecundity in species that are already slow to reproduce. If night roosting is confirmed at any of the structures within the proposed project area, the following measure to minimize potential impacts to night-roosting and foraging bats shall be implemented:
 - At structures where night roosting is suspected or confirmed, work shall be limited to the daylight hours to the greatest extent feasible to avoid potential disruption of foraging. If night work cannot be avoided, night lighting shall be focused only on the area of direct work, airspace access to and from the roost features of the structure shall not be obstructed, and light spillover into the adjacent foraging areas shall be minimized to the greatest extent feasible.

Compensatory Mitigation. With the implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures identified above, no compensatory mitigation would be required.

4.4 Federally/State Listed Special-Status Species and Critical Habitat

No suitable habitat is present for any of the 19 federally/State listed species or the one candidate species with potential to occur in the BSA due to the developed site conditions. In addition, no designated critical habitats occur within the BSA. Therefore, the proposed project will result in no effect to any federally or state-listed species, candidate species, or USFWS-designated critical habitat as detailed below.

4.4.1 Discussion of Mammals

Survey Results. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for the federally/State listed mammal species identified in Table 1.

Project Impacts. The proposed project will have No Effect to federally listed mammals and No Take of any State-listed mammals.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

4.4.2 Discussion of Birds

Survey Results. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for the federally/State listed bird species identified in Table 1.

Project Impacts. The proposed project will have No Effect to federally listed birds and No Take of any State-listed birds.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

4.4.3 Discussion of Fishes

Survey Results. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for the federally/State listed fish species identified in Table 1.

Project Impacts. The proposed project will have No Effect to federally listed fishes and No Take of any State-listed fishes.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

4.4.4 Discussion of Flowering Plants

Survey Results. The BSA does not contain suitable habitat for the federally/State listed flowering plants species identified in Table 1.

Project Impacts. The proposed project will have No Effect to federally listed flowering plants and No Take of any State-listed flowering plants.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. No avoidance or minimization measures are required.

4.4.5 Discussion of Critical Habitat

No federally designated critical habitat is present within the BSA. Therefore, the proposed project will have No Effect to federally designated critical habitat.

4.4.6 Discussion of Nesting Migratory Birds

Survey Results. The nonnative grassland/ornamental vegetation in the BSA provides nesting habitat for migratory birds. Additionally, the transmission towers, electrical

distribution poles, and large trees on or adjacent to the BSA may be used by hawks, ravens, or other large birds for nesting.

Project Impacts. Potential project impacts to nesting raptors, special-status birds, and other migratory bird species may occur during the bird breeding season (typically February 15 through August 31). Project-related impacts to the nesting birds may be direct (e.g., loss of nests, eggs, or young) or indirect (e.g., construction noise).

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. To avoid potential impacts to fully protected raptors, special-status bird species, and other nesting birds protected by the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code, the following measure will be implemented:

BIO-3 If feasible, project construction and any vegetation removal should begin outside of bird breeding season (typically between September 1 and February 14). In the event that project construction cannot be conducted outside the bird breeding season, and vegetation will be removed, focused surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to ground-disturbing activities. Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer will be established by a qualified biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the qualified biologist, and construction or clearing will not be conducted within this zone until the qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active.

Nesting bird habitat within the BSA will be resurveyed during bird breeding season if there is a lapse in construction activities longer than seven days.

Compensatory Mitigation. With the implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures identified above, no compensatory mitigation would be required.

4.4.7 Jurisdictional Waters

Survey Results. No potential jurisdictional features subject to regulation by USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB were found to be present within the BSA.

Project Impacts. The proposed project will have No Effect to potential jurisdictional waters.

Avoidance and Minimization Efforts. No permits from the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB or avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5. Conclusions & Regulatory Determination

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act Consultation Summary

The USFWS authorizes take of listed species and the destruction of critical habitat through Section 7(a)(2) of the FESA (16 USC 1531-1544). An official species list was obtained from USFWS on December 31, 2019 (Appendix C).

A total of 11 federally-listed endangered or threatened species were identified for this project. Caltrans has determined that, in accordance with Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act, the project will result in *No Effect* to the following federally-listed endangered or threatened species:

- Gambel's watercress (*Rorippa gambellii*);
- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*);
- Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*);
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*);
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*);
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*);
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*);
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*);
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*); and
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi* [incl. *D. cascus*]).

Furthermore, no federally-designated critical habitat is identified for this project. Therefore, the project will result in *No Effect* to any federally-designated Critical Habitat.

5.2 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Summary

An official NMFS species list was obtained January 2, 2020 (Appendix B). The proposed project is within an NMFS jurisdictional area; however, no species were identified in the official species list obtained from NMFS. The proposed project will not affect aquatic habitat and will have result in *No Effect* to federally endangered NMFS resources.

5.3 Wetlands and Other Waters Coordination Summary

The USACE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These waters include wetlands and nonwetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The USACE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with

traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in the USACE regulations). In order to be considered a jurisdictional wetland under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Each characteristic has a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria that must be satisfied in order for that particular wetland characteristic to be met.

The BSA is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana River Basin RWQCB, which is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA. Water quality certification under Section 401 is required only as part of an application process for certain federal licenses or permits. The applicable federal permit in this case would be a USACE Section 404 permit. The RWQCB also asserts authority over “waters of the State” under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Waters found to be isolated and not subject to CWA regulation may still be regulated by the RWQCB under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The CDFW, through provisions of the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 1600–1616), is empowered to issue agreements for any alteration of a river, stream, or lake where fish or wildlife resources may be adversely affected. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an ephemeral flow of water. The CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream, or lake as defined by the CDFW.

No potential jurisdictional features subject to regulation by USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB were found to be present within the BSA.

5.4 Invasive Species

In February 1999, Executive Order 13112 was signed, requiring federal agencies to work on preventing and controlling the introduction and spread of invasive species. Highway corridors provide opportunities for the movement of invasive species through the landscape. Invasive species can move on vehicles and in the loads they carry. Invasive plants can be moved from site to site during spraying and mowing operations. Weed seed can be inadvertently introduced into the corridor on equipment during construction and through the use of mulch, imported soil or gravel, and sod. Some invasive plant species might be deliberately planted in erosion control, landscape, or wildflower projects. Highway rights-of-way provide ample opportunity for weeds in adjacent land to spread along corridors that, on a national scale, span millions of miles of highway.

Eight exotic plants on the California Exotic Plant Council’s (Cal-IPC) Invasive Plant Inventory were identified as occurring in the BSA. Each plant in the inventory is given an overall rating of high, moderate, or limited. Plants with a rating of high have severe ecological impacts. Plants with a rating of moderate have a substantial and apparent, but not severe, ecological impact. Plants with a limited rating are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level. Tree-of-heaven, rigput brome,

shortpod mustard, and mouse barley were identified in the BSA as having a moderate rating for ecological impacts.

The project has the potential to spread invasive species to adjacent native habitats in the BSA by the entering and exiting of construction equipment contaminated by invasive species, the inclusion of invasive species in seed mixtures and mulch, and by the improper removal and disposal of invasive species so that seed is spread along the highway.

In compliance with EO 13112, a weed abatement program will be developed to minimize the importation of nonnative plant material during and after construction. Eradication strategies would be employed should an invasion occur. At a minimum, this program will include the following measures:

- During construction, the construction contractor shall inspect and clean construction equipment at the beginning of each day and prior to transporting equipment from one project location to another.
- During construction, soil and vegetation disturbance will be minimized to the greatest extent feasible.
- During construction, the construction contractor shall ensure that all active portions of the construction site are watered a minimum of twice daily or more often when needed due to dry or windy conditions to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
- During construction, the construction contractor shall ensure that all material stockpiled is sufficiently watered or covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
- During construction, soil/gravel/rock will be obtained from weed-free sources.
- Only certified weed-free straw, mulch, and/or fiber rolls will be used for erosion control.
- After construction, affected areas adjacent to native vegetation will be revegetated with plant species approved by the District Biologist that are native to the vicinity.
- After construction, all revegetated areas will avoid the use of species listed on Cal-IPC's California Invasive Plant Inventory that have a high or moderate rating.
- Erosion control and revegetation sites will be monitored for 2 to 3 years after construction to detect and control the introduction/invasion of nonnative species.
- Eradication procedures (e.g., spraying and/or hand weeding) will be outlined should an infestation occur; the use of herbicides will be prohibited within and

adjacent to native vegetation, except as specifically authorized and monitored by the District Biologist.

- All woody invasive species (i.e., tamarisk, tree tobacco, etc.) will be removed from within the project limits.

5.5 Other

5.5.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

All native nesting birds are by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703–711). Nesting bird species, with potential to occur are also protected by California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513 and 3800. These laws regulate the take, possession, or destruction of the nest or eggs of any migratory bird or bird of prey. However, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has recently determined that the MBTA should apply only to “...affirmative actions that have as their purpose the taking or killing of migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs” and will not be applied to incidental take of migratory birds pursuant to otherwise lawful activities.

To comply with the MBTA and the Fish and Game Code, vegetation clearing and preliminary ground disturbance should be restricted to outside the active bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If vegetation clearing is scheduled during breeding season, a qualified biologist will be needed to conduct clearance surveys for active bird nesting immediately prior to any clearing of vegetation in order to ascertain definitively whether any raptors or other migratory birds are actively nesting in the BSA. During the clearance surveys, the locations of any active bird nests will be mapped by the biologist, and an appropriate buffer (e.g., 500-foot buffer for raptors) where work will not take place will be established and monitored. The buffer will be delineated by roping or flagging the boundaries and will remain in place until either the nest is abandoned or the young have fledged. The limits of the buffer can be adjusted to a reduced radius if the observations of the project biologist indicate that such an adjustment will not result in an adverse effect on nesting birds.

Suitable habitat for the burrowing owl is not present on the proposed study area at this time; therefore, focused burrowing owl surveys are not required for the proposed project. However, in the event that site conditions change (e.g., with establishment of ground squirrel burrows) and create suitable habitat, a pre-construction survey in compliance with Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, State of California Natural Resource Agency, Department of Fish and Game, May 7, 2012 (CDFW 2012) is recommended to ensure project effects to the burrowing owl are avoided. If burrowing owls are found to be present, project-specific minimization and avoidance measures would be developed and authorized through consultation with the City of Colton, Caltrans, and the CDFW.

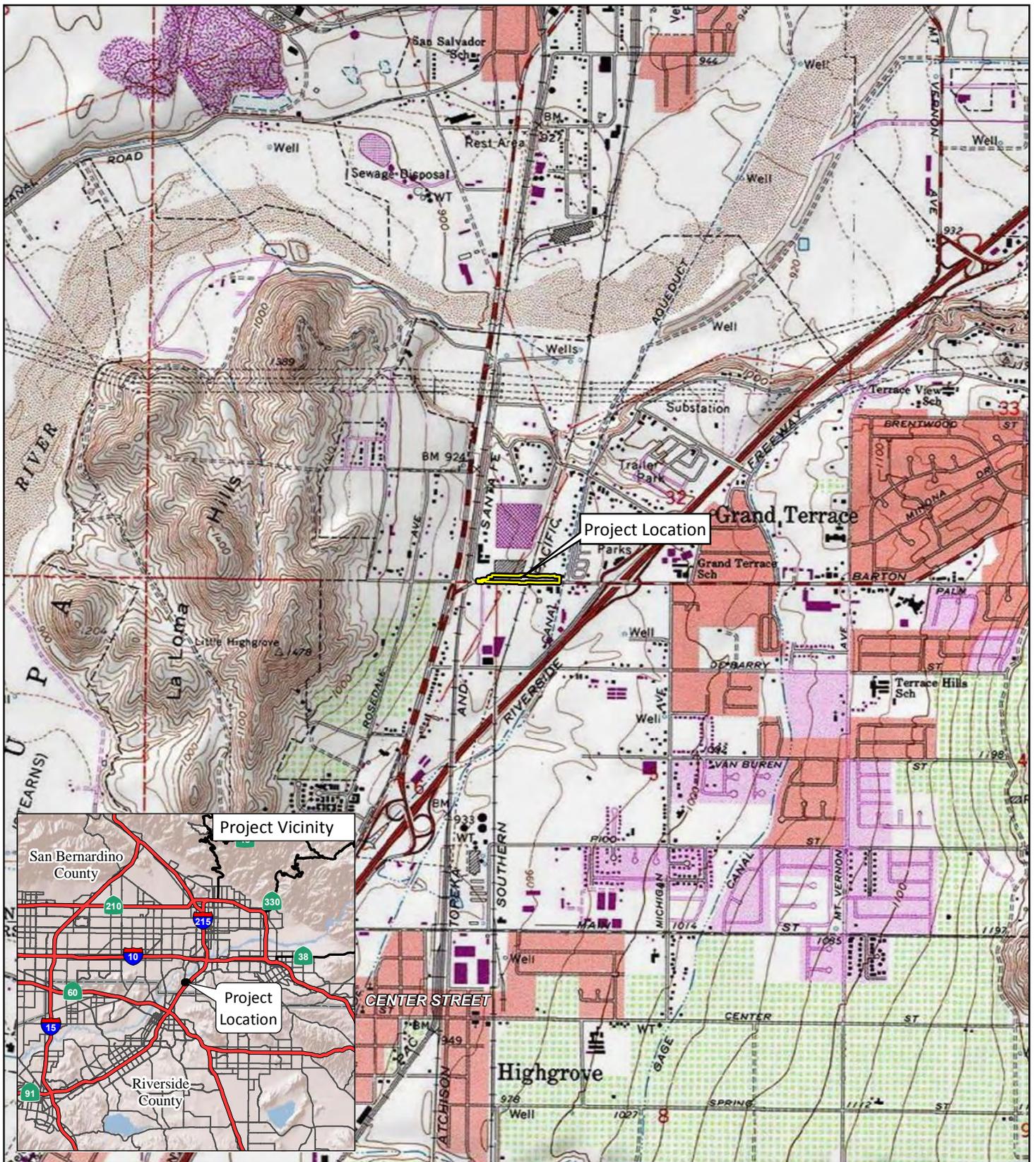
5.5.2 California Endangered Species Act Summary

The CDFW authorizes take of endangered, threatened, or other species of concern through the provisions of Sections 2081 and 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code. As shown in Table 1, habitat is absent from the BSA for State-listed species or candidate species. Therefore, the proposed project will not affect any State-listed species or candidate species.

6. References

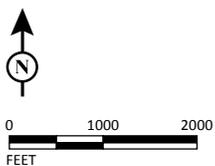
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Appendix A Figures



LEGEND
 Project Location

FIGURE 1



*Barton Road Bridge Removal
 and Road Construction Project*
 Regional and Project Location

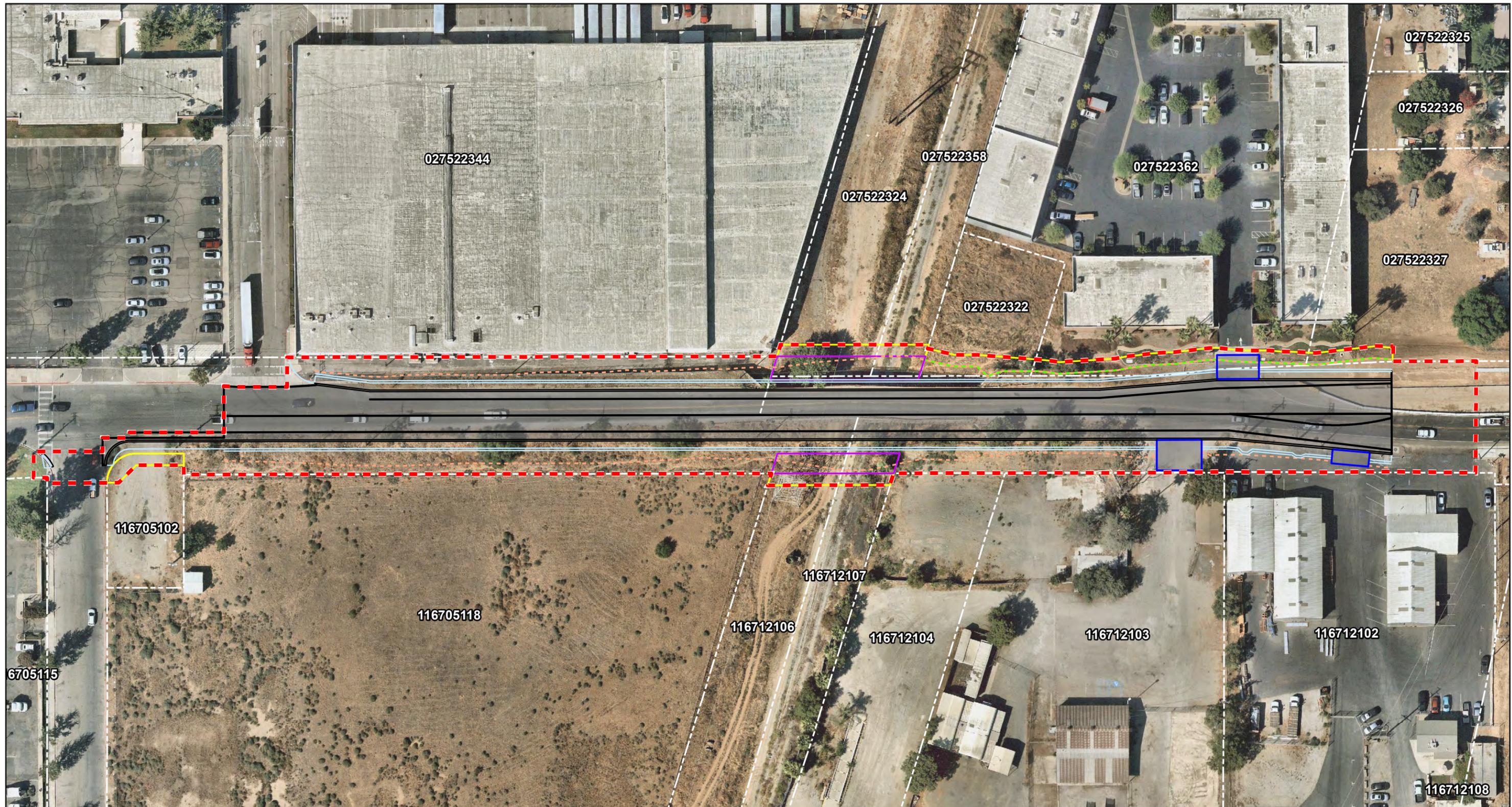
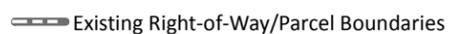


FIGURE 2

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Biological Study Area |  Toe of Slope |  Existing Right-of-Way/Parcel Boundaries |
| Proposed Project Features |  Sidewalk | |
|  New Pavement |  Right-of-Way Acquisition | |
|  Curb/Gutter |  Slope/Drainage Easement | |
|  Driveway |  Temporary Construction Easement | |



0 40 80
FEET

SOURCE: Nearthmap (9/20/2019); CNS Engineering (5/19/2020); County of San Bernardino (4/2019)

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*Barton Road Bridge Removal
and Road Construction Project*

Site Plan

BRLS 5056 (024)

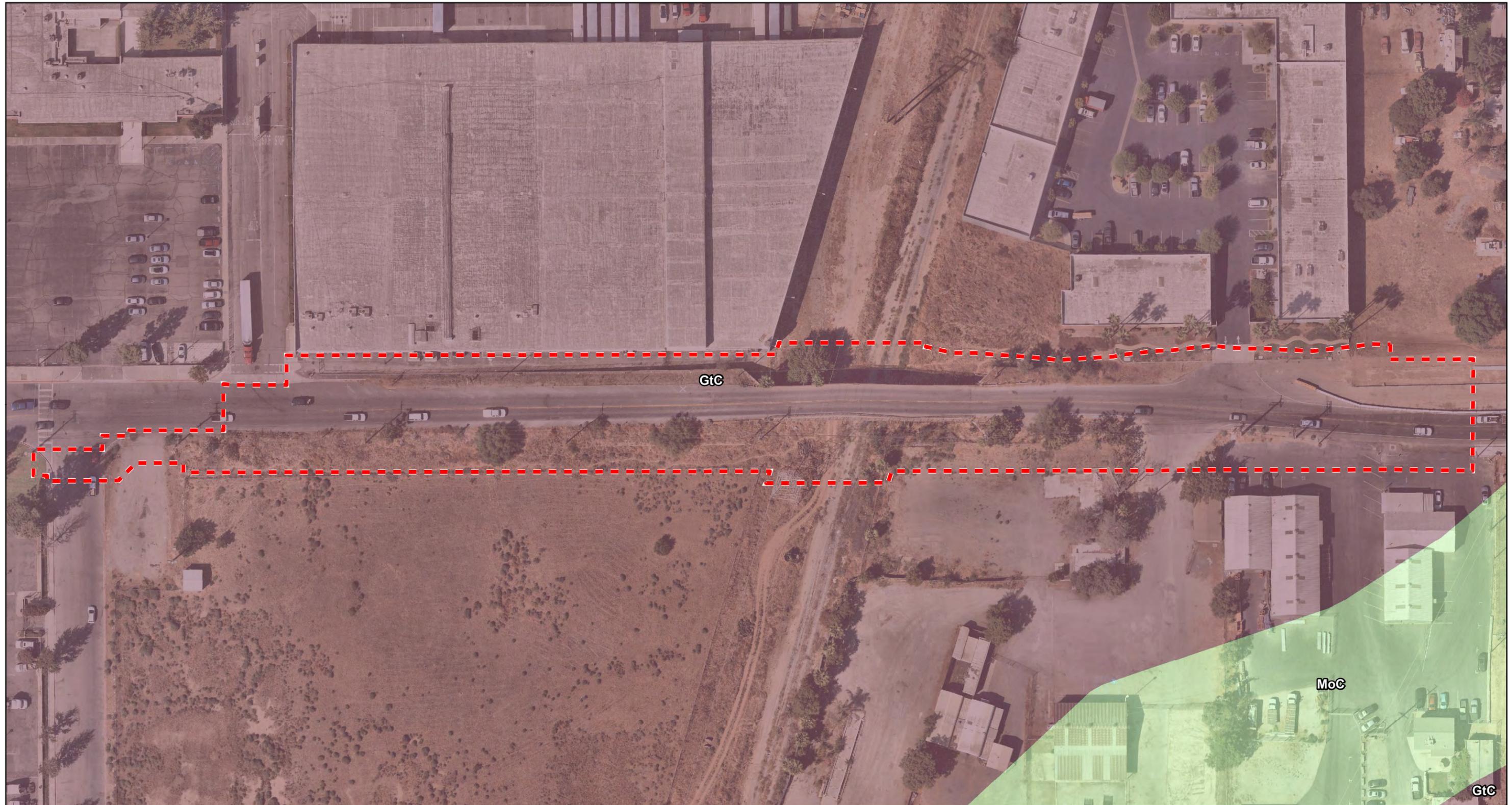


FIGURE 3

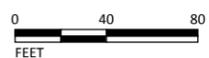
LEGEND

 Biological Study Area

Soils

 (GtC) Greenfield sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes

 (MoC) Monserate sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes



SOURCE: Nearmap (9/20/2019); CNS Engineering (5/19/2020); Esri SSURGO Soils (2020)

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*Barton Road Bridge Removal
and Road Construction Project*

Soils

BRLS 5056 (024)



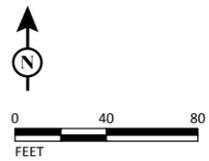
FIGURE 4

LEGEND

Biological Study Area Photo Location and Direction

Vegetation

- Developed/Disturbed
- Nonnative Grassland
- Ornamental



SOURCE: Nearmap (9/20/2019); CNS Engineering (5/19/2020)
 I:\CNS1901\GIS\MXD\Bio\Vegetation_PhotoLocs.mxd (7/1/2020)

*Barton Road Bridge Removal
 and Road Construction Project*
 Vegetation, Land Use, and Photograph Locations
 BRLS 5056 (024)



Photo 1: View facing east from western end of the BSA at the intersection of Barton Road and S. Terrace Avenue.



Photo 2: View facing west from the eastern end of the BSA.



Photo 3: View facing west along the northern boundary of the BSA just east of the Union Pacific Railroad Route grade separation.



Photo 4: View facing west along the southern boundary of the BSA just east of the Union Pacific Railroad Route grade separation.

FIGURE 5

*Barton Road Bridge Removal
and Road Construction Project*
Site Photographs
BRLS 5056 (024)

Appendix B NMFS Species List

Quad Name **San Bernardino South**

Quad Number **34117-A3**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) -
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -
Eulachon Critical Habitat -
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -
Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -
Fin Whale (E) -
Humpback Whale (E) -
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -
Sei Whale (E) -
Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -
Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -
Chinook Salmon EFH -
Groundfish EFH -
Coastal Pelagics EFH -
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

ESA and MMPA Cetaceans/Pinnipeds

**See list at left and consult the NMFS Long Beach office
562-980-4000**

MMPA Cetaceans -

MMPA Pinnipeds -

Appendix C USFWS IPaC Results



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385
Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901
<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

In Reply Refer To:

July 06, 2020

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-1284

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-02965

Project Name: Barton Road Bridge Removal and Road Construction Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
-

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2020-SLI-1284

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2020-E-02965

Project Name: Barton Road Bridge Removal and Road Construction Project

Project Type: TRANSPORTATION

Project Description: The purpose of the project is to replace the existing two-lane bridge (approximately 175 long by 25 feet wide) on Barton Road over an abandoned Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) single track railway in the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace with a two-lane at grade asphalt roadway. Barton Road is both within the Cities of Colton and Grand Terrace. Improvements to Barton Road will begin at the east side of the Terrace Avenue intersection in the City of Colton and extend to approximately 100 feet west of the intersection of Grand Terrace Avenue in the City of Grand Terrace. The curb to curb roadway width of 44 feet widens to approximately 70 feet west of Grand Terrace Avenue to tie into the improvements being made to the Barton Road/I-215 interchange. The total length of the roadway improvements is approximately 1,100 feet. The roadway will accommodate a 6-foot wide sidewalk on the north and south side of Barton Road, an 8-foot wide striped Class II bicycle lane on each side of the roadway and 14-foot wide travel lanes. Lane configurations transition to join existing improvements west of Grand Terrace Avenue. The project will require approximately 0.60 acre of temporary construction easements and slope easements. The majority of improvements with the exception of grading of driveways to match the lowered street elevation will be contained to the cities' existing right-of-way. Approximately 4,500 square feet will be acquired to increase the right of way at the location of the existing bridge to 50 feet in each direction plus approximately 700 square feet of permanent right of way acquisition will be needed in front of APN 027522316.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/34.033855432974846N117.32974733452076W>



Counties: San Bernardino, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [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.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> (incl. <i>D. cascus</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Population: 3 CA river basins There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1540	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Gambel's Watercress <i>Rorippa gambellii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201	Endangered
San Diego Ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
Santa Ana River Woolly-star <i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Appendix D CNDDDB Summary Table Report



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Bernardino South (3411713) OR Riverside East (3311783))
 AND Elevation IS greater than OR equal to "800"
 AND Elevation IS less than OR equal to "1100"

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	G2G3 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1,020 1,100	955 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	851 1,050	417 S:6	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	3	5	1	0
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	16 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	G5T2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	900 1,093	260 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sage sparrow	G5T2T3 S3	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1,100 1,100	61 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	G5 S2S3	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	900 1,100	369 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	G5T5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,060 1,060	148 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	GUT1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	28 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1,090 1,100	1989 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,020 1,020	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G3G4 S1S2	None Candidate Endangered		900 1,100	276 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1,000 1,000	2518 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	1,000 1,000	29 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	G1 S1	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	838 880	28 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	1,000 1,050	126 S:4	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	3	0	1
<i>Ceratochrysis longimala</i> Desert cuckoo wasp	G1 S1	None None		900 900	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	G4?T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	30 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	150 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	G5T2T3 S1	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	900 1,000	165 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	G5T3T4 S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,075 1,075	8 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	900 1,000	192 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	G5T1 S1	Endangered Candidate Endangered	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,055 1,055	81 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	G4T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	820 1,030	31 S:10	0	1	5	1	0	3	2	8	10	0	0
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly	G5T1T2 S1S2	Endangered None	XERCES_CI-Critically Imperiled	1,050 1,050	127 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	G5 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	964 964	37 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	G2 S2	None None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	838 880	49 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	G5TH SH	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	1,000 1,000	7 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	1,050 1,050	58 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	G3G4T1 S1	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	900 1,070	303 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	G5T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.3	850 850	142 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,060 1,060	103 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	GX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	1,000 1,000	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	G1 S1	Endangered Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	13 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	G5T1T2 S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,000 1,000	70 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,000 1,000	784 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	G4G5T2Q S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	1,100 1,100	846 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	G1T1 S1	Endangered None		925 1,100	36 S:15	0	5	1	2	5	2	4	11	10	1	4
<i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	G5TX SX	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1A	1,080 1,080	5 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	1,050 1,050	30 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	G3 S3.2	None None		860 860	111 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	1,007 1,068	1379 S:2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	800 1,000	19 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,040 1,040	592 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	1,000 1,060	503 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0

Appendix E CNPS Inventory Results

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

19 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1B, 2B] Found in Quads 3411713 and 3311783;

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	1B.1	S2	G5T2?
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	1B.1	S1	G4G5T1T2
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Carex comosa	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	2B.1	S2	G5
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S2	G3G4T2
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.2	S1	G4?T1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	2B.2	SH	G5T4?
Cylindropuntia californica var. californica	snake cholla	Cactaceae	perennial stem succulent	Apr-May	1B.1	S1	G3T2
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1

Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Galium californicum ssp. primum	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4
Sphenopholis obtusata	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	2B.2	S2	G5
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov(Dec)	1B.2	S2	G2

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Questions and Comments

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Appendix F Species Observed

List of Plant and Animal Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: MAGNOLIOPSIDA	DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth family
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> (non-native species)	Pigweed
Anacardiaceae	Sumac family
<i>Schinus molle</i> (non-native species)	Peruvian peppertree
Asteraceae	Sunflower family
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California brittlebush
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canadian horseweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraphweed
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> (non-native species)	Prickly lettuce
Brassicaceae	Mustard family
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> (non-native species)	Shortpod mustard
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> (non-native species)	London rocket
Chenopodiaceae	Saltbush family
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (non-native species)	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge family
<i>Ricinus communis</i> (non-native species)	Castor bean
Fabaceae	Pea family
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (non-native species)	Mexican palo verde
Simaroubaceae	Quassia family
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (non-native species)	Tree-of-Heaven
Solanaceae	Nightshade family
<i>Datura stramonium</i> (non-native species)	Jimsonweed
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: LILIOPSIDA	MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS
Arecaceae	Palm family
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California fan palm
Poaceae	Grass family
<i>Avena</i> sp. (non-native species)	Oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> (non-native species)	Ripgut brome
<i>Digitaria</i> sp. (non-native species)	crabgrass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> (non-native species)	Mouse barley
AVES	BIRDS
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
Sciuridae	Squirrels
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel