

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1
Plant Species Observed

Attachment 1

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS			
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)	GRASS FAMILY		
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	red brome	CS, D	I
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS			
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY		
<i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>	white bur-sage, burro-weed	CS, D	N
<i>Ambrosia [=Hymenoclea] salsola</i>	burrobrush	CS	N
<i>Ericameria paniculata</i>	black-banded rabbitbush	CS	N
<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	broom snakeweed, matchweed	CS, D	N
BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)	MUSTARD FAMILY		
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	tansy-mustard	CS, D	N
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY		
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>basilaris</i>	beavertail cactus	CS	N
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY		
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	saltlover	CS, D	N
CUCURBITACEAE	GOURD FAMILY		
<i>Cucurbita palmate</i>	coyote melon	CS	N
FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)	LEGUME FAMILY		
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i>	freckled milkvetch	CS	N
<i>Astragalus sabulonum</i>	gravel milkvetch	CS	N
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	mesquite	CS	N
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	redstem filaree	CS, D	I
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY		
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	desert globemallow	CS	N
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY		
<i>Lycium andersonii</i>	waterjacket	CS	N
TAMARICACEAE	TAMARISK FAMILY		
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	CS, D	I
VISCAACEAE	MISTLETOE FAMILY		
<i>Phoradendron californicum</i>	mistletoe	CS	N

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Plant Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Origin
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE			
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	CALTROP FAMILY creosote bush	CS, D	N

Notes: Scientific and common names were primarily derived from the Jepson Online Interchange (Jepson Flora Project 2020). In instances where common names were not provided in this resource, common names were obtained from Rebman and Simpson (2014). Additional common names were obtained from the USDA maintained database (USDA 2013).

HABITATS

- CS = Creosote bush scrub
- D = Disturbed open places, waste places, roadsides, burns, etc.

ORIGIN

- N = Native to locality
- I = Introduced species from outside locality

ATTACHMENT 2
Wildlife Species Observed

**Attachment 2
Wildlife Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occupied Habitat	On-Site Abundance/ Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
INVERTEBRATES (Nomenclature for spiders and insects from Evans 2008; for butterflies from San Diego Natural History Museum 2002)				
APIDAE	HONEY BEES, BUMBLE BEES, AND ALLIES			
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	honey bee (I)	O		O
FORMICIDAE	ANTS			
Genus unknown	harvester ant	O		O
NYPHALIDAE	BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES			
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	painter lady	O		O
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother 2008)				
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	SPINY LIZARDS			
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	common side-blotched lizard	O		O
TEIIDAE	WHIPTAIL LIZARDS			
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris tigris</i>	Great Basin whiptail	O		O
BIRDS (Nomenclature from Chesser et al. 2020 and Unitt 2004)				
CATHARTIDAE	NEW WORLD VULTURES			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	F	U / M, S	O
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES			
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	F	U / Y	O
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES			
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared-dove (I)	O	U / Y	O
<i>Zenaidura macroura marginella</i>	mourning dove	O	C / Y	O
CORVIDAE	CROWS, JAYS, & MAGPIES			
<i>Corvus corax clarionensis</i>	common raven	F	F / Y	O
REMIZIDAE	VERDIN			
<i>Auriparus flaviceps acaciarius</i>	verdin	O	F / Y	O

**Attachment 2
Wildlife Species Observed**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Occupied Habitat	On-Site Abundance/ Seasonality (Birds Only)	Evidence of Occurrence
PASERELLIDAE	NEW WORLD PASSERINES			
<i>Amphispiza bilineata deserticola</i>	black-throated sparrow	O	C / Y	O
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	O	F / W	O
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS & NEW WORLD ORIOLES			
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	great-tailed grackle	O	F / Y	O
MAMMALS (Nomenclature from Baker et al. 2003)				
LEPORIDAE	RABBITS & HARES			
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail	O		O
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS & CHIPMUNKS			
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	white-tailed antelope squirrel	O		O
EQUIDAE	HORSES & ASSES			
<i>Equus asinus</i>	feral ass (I)	O		S, T
(I) = Introduced species				
HABITATS				
Ag	= Agriculture			
B	= Bays			
C	= Coastal waters			
CD	= Coastal strand, coastal dunes			
CF	= Coniferous forest			
CMC	= Coastal mixed, mixed, or chamise chaparral			
CSS	= Coastal sage scrub, inland sage scrub			
F	= Flying overhead			
O	= Open places, waste places, roadsides, burns, etc.			
EVIDENCE OF OCCURRENCE				
O	= Observed			
S	= Scat			
T	= Track			

ABUNDANCE (birds only; based on Garrett and Dunn 1981)

- C = Common to abundant; almost always encountered in proper habitat, usually in moderate to large numbers
 F = Fairly common; usually encountered in proper habitat, generally not in large numbers
 U = Uncommon; occurs in small numbers or only locally

SEASONALITY (birds only)

- A = Accidental; species not known to occur under normal conditions; may be an off-course migrant
 M = Migrant; uses site for brief periods of time, primarily during spring and fall months
 S = Spring/summer resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity
 W = Winter visitor; does not breed locally
 Y = Year-round resident; probable breeder on-site or in vicinity

ATTACHMENT 3

Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur

Attachment 3

Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
GYMNOSPERMS					
EPHEDRA FAMILY					
EPHEDRACEAE <i>Ephedra torreyana</i> Torrey's Mormon-tea	2B.1	Perennial, evergreen shrub; Great Basin scrub, silty valley bottoms. Known in California only from Pahrump Valley.	No	Not expected to occur	The project site and surrounding areas have suitable silty areas to support this species. However, this species would have been apparent if present.
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS					
APIACEAE					
CARROT FAMILY					
<i>Cymopterus multinervatus</i> Purple-nerve cymopterus	2B.2	Perennial herb; blooms Mar- Apr; Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, sandy/gravelly	No	Low potential to occur	The project site and surrounding areas have suitable sandy areas to support this species. However, this species would have been apparent if present based on the survey timing.
ASTERACEAE					
SUNFLOWER FAMILY					
<i>Chaetadelpa wheeleri</i> Wheeler's dune-broom	2B.2	Rhizomatous herb; blooms Apr- Sep; Desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, sandy areas.	No	Not expected to occur	The project site and adjacent areas lack suitable sandy areas or dunes to support this species. In addition, surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this species if present.
BORAGINACEAE					
BORAGE FAMILY					
<i>Phacelia pulchella</i> var. <i>gooddingii</i> Goodding's phacelia	2B.2	Annual herb; blooms Feb-May; Mojavean scrub, alkaline, clay soil;	No	High potential to occur	The nearest record of this species is in an adjacent parcel, about 100 feet to the east of the site (CDFW 2020). This species does occur in creosote bush scrub with fine textured soils. If present, it was likely not detected due to lack of rainfall in the months preceding the survey.

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Sensitive Plant Species Observed or with the Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
FABACEAE					
LEGUME FAMILY					
<i>Astragalus nyensis</i> Nye milk-vetch	1B.1	Annual herb; blooms Apr-May; Mojavean desert scrub; sandy, gravelly, slightly alkaline soils. Known in California only from Pahrump Valley.	No	Moderate potential to occur	The nearest record of this species is approximately one mile to the north of the project site, in a flatter more alkaline environment. This species does occur in creosote bush scrub with sandy or gravelly soils. If present, this species should have been detected since other annual <i>Astragalus</i> sp. were observed.
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>preussii</i> Preuss' milk-vetch	2B.1	Perennial herb; blooms Apr-Jun; chenopod scrub, clay.	No	Low potential to occur	The lower clay soils in the project site may provide suitable habitat. However, surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this species if present.
<i>Astragalus sabulonum</i> Gravel milk-vetch	2B.2	Annual; sandy or gravelly soils in Mojave and Sonoran deserts; blooms November-April; elevation 160-3,000 feet.	Yes	Present	A few individuals were observed along the Old Spanish Trail in the northwestern part of the project site. Several known occurrences are located within one mile (CDFW 2020).
<i>Astragalus tidestromii</i> Tidestrom's milk-vetch	2B.2	Perennial herb; blooms May-Jun; Mojavean desert scrub; carbonate, sandy, gravelly soils.	No	Low potential to occur	The project site may provide sandy and gravelly habitat. However, the project site lacks exposed carbonate areas, and surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this species if present.
<i>Peteria thompsoniae</i> Spine-noded milk-vetch	2B.2	Perennial herb; blooms May-Jun; Mojavean desert scrub; sandy, alluvial fans.	No	Not expected to occur	The project site and adjacent areas lack suitable washes to support this species. In addition, as this is a perennial shrub species and surveys were conducted during the typical growing period, it likely would have been detected if present.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
LOASACEAE					
LOASA FAMILY					
<i>Mentzelia pterosperma</i> wing-seed blazing star	2B.2	Annual/perennial herb; blooms Apr-Jun; Mojavean desert scrub; clay, or gypsum soils.	No	Not expected to occur	The project site may provide some clay habitat. However, the project site lacks exposed gypsum soils, and surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this species if present.
NYCTAGINACEAE					
FOUR O'CLOCK FAMILY					
<i>Acleisanthes nevadensis</i> desert wing-fruit	2B.1	Perennial herb; blooms Apr-Sep; Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree woodlands; rocky, gravelly.	No	Low potential to occur	The project site and adjacent areas have suitable rocky and gravelly habitat to support this species. However, surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this species if present.
POLYGONACEAE					
BUCKWHEAT FAMILY					
<i>Eriogonum bifurcatum</i> forked buckwheat	1B.2	Annual herb; blooms Apr-Jun; chenopod scrub; sandy areas.	No	Low potential to occur	The project site and adjacent areas have suitable sandy habitat to support this species. A known occurrence is located approximately one mile north of the project site. If present, vegetative individuals would have been observed. No annual <i>Eriogonum</i> spp. were observed during the survey.
<i>Eriogonum contiguum</i> Reveal's buckwheat	2B.3	Annual herb; blooms Mar-Jun; Mojavean desert scrub; sandy areas.	No	Low potential to occur	The project site and adjacent areas have suitable sandy habitat to support this species. Several known occurrences are located within ten miles of the project site. No annual <i>Eriogonum</i> spp. were observed during the survey.

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Scientific Name Common Name	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS					
ALLIACEAE ONION FAMILY					
<i>Allium nevadense</i> Nevada onion	2B.3	Perennial bulb, blooms Apr-Jun; pinyon-juniper woodlands; sandy, gravelly areas.	No	Not expected to occur	This species has been reported within three miles of the project site (CDFW 2020). The project site lacks sufficiently gravelly and rocky conditions for this species. The known locations nearby are higher on the alluvial fan in cobbly conditions. Surveys were conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect this perennial species. No bulbs were detected. Therefore, this species likely would have been detected if present.
THEMIDACEAE BRODIAEA FAMILY					
<i>Androstephium breviflorum</i> Small-flowered androstephium	2B.2	Perennial bulb; blooms Mar-Apr; Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub (bajadas), sandy areas.	No	Not expected to occur	This species has been reported within two miles of the project site (CDFW 2020). The project site lacks sufficiently sandy conditions for this species. The known locations nearby are located in a wash system. Surveys were conducted during its typical blooming period and no bulbs were detected. Therefore, this species likely would have been detected if present.
CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY (CNPS): CALIFORNIA RARE PLANT RANKS (CRPR)					
1B =		Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.			
2B =		Species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. These species are eligible for state listing.			
3 =		Species for which more information is needed. Distribution, endangerment, and/or taxonomic information is needed.			
4 =		A watch list of species of limited distribution. These species need to be monitored for changes in the status of their populations.			
.1 =		Species seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat).			
.2 =		Species fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat).			
.3 =		Species not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).			

ATTACHMENT 4

Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Attachment 4

Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
REPTILES (Nomenclature from Crother et al. 2017)					
TESTUDINIDAE GOPHER TORTOISES					
Desert tortoise <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	FT, CT	Mohave and Sonoran desert areas, especially areas of creosote bush scrub.	No	Low potential to forage, burrow, or breed	No desert tortoise burrows or other sign was observed. This species has been reported within 12 miles of the project site from a 1986 observation which reported an area with 20–50 tortoises per square mile (CDFW 2020).
BIRDS (Nomenclature from Chesser et al. 2020)					
CATHARTIDAE NEW WORLD VULTURES					
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE, CE	Require vast foraging areas in grassland, broken chaparral, or sage scrub. Nest in cliffs and caves. Rare resident.	No	Low potential to forage; not expected to nest	The project site and surrounding areas provide suitable, open foraging habitat; however, the nearest suitable cliffs are located approximately nine miles to the west. No suitable habitat for nesting is present. The nearest known nesting areas are in the Tehachapi Mountains and the Grand Canyon area both over 100 miles away. However, as this species recovers, nesting is expected outside of these areas especially given its ability to forage up to 150 miles per day (USFWS 2020).

Attachment 4

Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
ACCIPTRIDAE HAWKS, KITES, & EAGLES					
Golden eagle (nesting and wintering) <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	WL, CFP, BLM	Require vast foraging areas in grassland, broken chaparral, or sage scrub. Nest in cliffs and boulders. Uncommon resident.	No	Low potential to forage; not expected to nest	The project site and surrounding areas provide suitable, open foraging habitat; however, the nearest suitable cliffs are located approximately nine miles to the west. No suitable habitat for nesting is present.
FALCONIDAE FALCONS & CARACARAS					
Prairie falcon (nesting) <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	WL	Grassland, agricultural fields, desert scrub. Rare breeding resident.	No	Moderate potential to forage; low potential to nest	The project site and surrounding areas provide suitable open desert habitat for foraging. The project site and surrounding areas lack suitable cliff faces or bluffs preferred for nesting; there are wooden utility poles that are marginally suitable for nesting. This species has been reported within ten miles of the project site (CDFW 2020).

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Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
STRIGIDAE TYPICAL OWLS					
Burrowing owl (burrow sites and some wintering sites) <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC	Grassland, agricultural land, coastal dunes. Require rodent burrows. Declining resident.	No	Low potential non-breeding visitor; low potential to occur/nest during breeding season	The project site and surrounding areas provide marginally suitable open desert habitat for foraging but lack more suitable grasslands. The project site and surrounding areas have some mammal burrows but most burrows have small openings. This species has been reported within ten miles of the project site (CDFW 2020).
MIMIDAE MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS					
LeConte's thrasher <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	SSC	Desert washes, creosote bush scrub. Uncommon resident.	No	Moderate potential to forage on site; low potential to nest within project site	Although this species is likely a resident in the native desert scrub communities within and adjacent to the project site, it is unlikely to nest on the project site due to the lack of cactus and low number of thorny shrubs.

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
MAMMALS (Nomenclature from Baker et al. 2003)					
PHYLLOSTOMIDAE NEW WORLD LEAF-NOSED BATS					
California leaf-nosed bat <i>Macrotus californicus</i>	SSC	Occurs in deserts of California, southern Nevada, Arizona and south into Baja California and Sonora, Mexico. Roosts in long caves and mine tunnels that maintain relatively warm temperatures and high humidity throughout the year. Forages by gleaning large arthropods within desert washes up to six miles of roost.	No	Low potential to forage; not expected to roost	The desert scrub provides potentially suitable foraging habitat; however, the project site lacks suitable roost sites, and few roosting opportunities are expected within nine miles.
VESPERTILIONIDAE VESPER BATS					
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	Arid deserts and grasslands below 6,000 feet. Roosts in shallow caves, crevices, rock outcrops, buildings, tree cavities. Especially near water. Colonial. Gleans larger arthropods, occasionally lizards and rodents.	No	Low potential to forage; no potential to roost	The open desert communities within and adjacent to the project site provide suitable foraging habitat. However, the lack of open water lowers the likelihood of this species to forage. The trees within the adjacent residential area may provide suitable roost sites.

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Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC	Caves, mines, buildings. Found in a variety of habitats, arid and mesic. Individual or colonial. Extremely sensitive to disturbance.	No	Low potential to forage; not expected to roost	The shrub-dominated vegetation communities within and adjacent to the project site provide potentially suitable foraging habitat. The project site lacks suitable roost sites.
MOLOSSIDAE FREE-TAILED BATS					
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSC	Desert scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forests, and meadows. Strongly tied to areas with cliffs and other significant rock features for roosting. Forages over a wide variety of habitats up to 15 miles from the roost.	No	Not expected to forage or roost	The project site lacks suitable roost sites. The nearest suitable roosting opportunities are nine miles west of the project site. The project site is likely too far from roosting sites to be suitable for foraging.
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	SSC	Rugged, rocky terrain, in desert scrub, woodland, and evergreen forests. Roosts most common in rock crevices in cliffs, but have also been found in buildings, caves, and tree cavities. Forages almost entirely on large moths.	No	Low potential to forage; not expected to roost	The project site lacks suitable roost sites. The nearest suitable roosting opportunities are nine miles west of the project site. The project site is likely too far from roosting sites to be suitable for foraging.

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Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Sensitivity Status	Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Detected On Site?	Potential to Occur On Site	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
BOVIDAE Desert bighorn sheep (DPS) <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	CATTLE, ANTELOPE, GOATS, & SHEEP FE, CT, CFP	Open, rocky habitat, sparse vegetated desert slopes. Rocky ridges.	No	Not expected to occur	The project site and surrounding areas lack suitable rocky, mountainous terrain. Although this species has been reported within ten miles of the project site (CDFW 2020), it rarely ventures into the open desert away from rocky slopes.
<p>(I) = Introduced species DPS = federal Distinct Population Segment</p> <p>STATUS CODES FE = Listed as endangered by the federal government FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government CE = Listed as endangered by the state of California CT = Listed as threatened by the state of California CFP = California Department of Fish and Wildlife fully protected species SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species BLM = Bureau of Land Management Sensitive species</p>					

