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4.2 Biological Resources

4.2.1 Introduction

AltaGas is proposing to develop PRP, which would repower an existing electric generation station (San Gabriel Facility) in the City of Pomona, California. The objectives of this section are to describe the biological resources that occur in the general project area, including threatened and endangered species and their habitats, and to describe the potential impacts that could occur to those species as a result of the proposed project.

4.2.2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards

The following describes the primary LORS associated with potential impacts to biological resources in the project area, and the agencies responsible for enforcing the regulations.

4.2.2.1 Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Section 153 et seq.). Applicants for projects that could result in adverse impacts to federally listed species are required to mitigate potential impacts in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Adverse impacts are defined as "take," which is prohibited except under authorization through a Section 7 or Section 10 consultation and Incidental Take Authorization in compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act. The objective of consultation is to determine whether the proposed project would result in jeopardy to federally protected species, and what mitigation measures would be applied to avoid jeopardy.

In general, mitigation is required for adverse impacts to any listed species or candidate species proposed for listing. Take, under federal definition, is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct," but also includes actions that could result in "significant habitat modification or degradation" (50 C.F.R. Section 17.3). Candidate species do not have the full protection of the Federal Endangered Species Act; however, the USFWS advises project applicants that Candidate species could be elevated to listed status at any time, and should be regarded as species with special consideration.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. Sections 703 to 711). Protects all migratory birds, including nests and eggs.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. Section 668). Specifically protects bald and golden eagles from harm or trade in parts from these species.

4.2.2.2 State

California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq.). Species listed under the California Endangered Species Act cannot be "taken" or harmed, except under specific permit. "Take" means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill or to attempt to do so.

Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515. Protects bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species, which are "fully protected." Fully protected animals may not be harmed, taken, or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Fish and Game Code Section 3503. It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5. Protects all birds-of prey and their eggs and nests.

Fish and Game Code Section 3513. Makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA.

Fish and Game Code Sections 1900 et seq., or Native Plant Protection Act. Lists threatened, endangered, and rare plants listed by the state.

Cal. Code Regs. Title 14 Sections 670.2 and 670.5. Lists animals designated as threatened or endangered in California. California Species of Special Concern (SSC) is a category designated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for species considered to be indicators of regional habitat changes, or candidate species for future state listing. SSC do not have special legal status, but are used by CDFW as a management tool when considering the future use of any land parcel.

California Fish and Game Code (Sections 1601 through 1607). Prohibits alteration of any stream, including intermittent and seasonal channels and many artificial channels, without a permit from CDFW. This applies to any channel modifications that would be required to meet drainage, transportation, or flood control objectives of the project. CDFW requires a lake or streambed alteration (LSA) agreement when it determines that the activity, as described in a complete LSA Notification, may substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources.

CEQA. Requires that a project's effects on environmental resources must be analyzed and assessed using criteria determined by the lead agency. Defines a rare species in a broader sense than the definitions of threatened, endangered, or SSC. Under this definition, CDFW can request additional consideration of species not otherwise protected.

Warren Alquist Act. A CEQA-equivalent process implemented by the CEC. Preparation of this SPPE Application will result in an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared by CEC staff to fulfill CEQA requirements.

4.2.3 Environmental Setting

The PRP site is located on approximately 2 acres in the City of Pomona, near the intersection of Holt Ave. and Dudley St., in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 2-1). The associated underground linear tie-ins are located onsite; with a 0.2 mile section of the 66-kV gen-tie line having to be reconductored. The region's climate is Mediterranean (Cooperation and Hogan, 2013) characterized as a hot, sub-humid region modified by a significant marine influence (U.S. Forest Service, 2011). Mean annual precipitation averages 12 to 20 inches per year, mean annual temperature is approximately 58 to 64°F, and the freeze-free period is approximately 300 to 350 days per year (U.S. Forest Service, 2011).

The following describes the biological conditions in the project area, including vegetation and habitat types, local wildlife species, and special-status species known, or with a potential, to occur in the general vicinity.

4.2.3.1 Methods

The biological setting characterization is based on information gathered during a review of existing references, aerial photographs, and reconnaissance field surveys. Figure 4.2-1 presents the surrounding habitat and land cover on an aerial photograph background.

A list of federal and state special-status plant and wildlife species was developed for the project based on database and literature searches. References searched included the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CDFW, 2015; CNPS, 2015). The CNDDB and CNPS searches were performed on a 10-mile centroid surrounding the PRP site and resulted in a list of special-status plant and wildlife species previously identified and/or potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project. The special-status species list is summarized in Table 4.2-1 (at the end of this section because of its size) and also includes suitable habitat typically

associated with each species; critical seasonal periods associated with the species' natural history; and general comments. A project vicinity map, including CNDDB search results, is presented in Figure 4.2-2.

A biological resources reconnaissance survey was conducted at the project site, and within a radius of 300 feet (where access permitted) by CH2M HILL (CH2M) biologist Melissa Fowler on September 30, 2015. Visible areas where access was not permitted and tall structures were surveyed using binoculars.

4.2.3.2 General Vegetation and Habitat

The PRP site is a paved, developed, industrial facility surrounded by industrial land uses. The site is bordered by a recycling facility to the east, a metal fabrication plant to the north, a furniture plant to the west, and railroad right-of-way to the south.

The project linear features would include the following existing linears: a potable water line, a non-potable water line, a natural gas pipeline, a sanitary sewer line, and a stormwater line. An approximately 0.2-mile length of 66-kV sub-transmission line (gen-tie line) will be reconductored and tied into the Simpson 66-kV line. The project would use recycled water from the City of Pomona's non-potable water system for process water needs and would connect to the existing city non-potable water pipeline at the site. Potable water supply would be through a connection to the potable water service that currently exists onsite. Sanitary sewer and stormwater lines are also onsite. Natural gas will be supplied by an existing pipeline on Mt. Vernon Ave. All pipelines are located onsite in previously disturbed areas that would not require vegetation removal or any other significant disturbance of biological resources.

Wetlands. Wetlands and waters of the United States are defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by the presence of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetland hydrology (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). The project site is not located in an area with any drainages or wetland features. The associated linear tie-ins would be short and localized and would not affect any wetland features.

Special-Status Plant Species. Database searches did not indicate that special-status plant species occur within the proposed project area. The site is a developed industrial facility and does not provide habitat for special-status plant species. Given the site condition, none of the special-status plant species included in Table 4.2-1 would likely be found within the project area.

Wildlife. The PRP site is located in an urban, industrial area that is unlikely to support wildlife species other than urban adapted species such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporous occidentalis)* or common transient bird species such as rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

Special-status Wildlife Species. No federal or state-listed species are known to occur on the site and none were observed during the reconnaissance survey. No suitable habitat exists on the PRP site for special-status species, although bird species, such as mourning dove (*Zanaida macroura*), or house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), which have special-status when nesting under the MBTA, may occur onsite during the nesting bird season; typically February through August.

4.2.4 Impacts

Potential impacts to biological resources are described below.

4.2.4.1 CEQA Environmental Checklist

The checklist in Table 4.2-2 assesses the significance of potential impacts.

4.2.4.2 Discussion of Impacts

The PRP site is characterized as a developed, industrial facility surrounded by urban and industrial land uses. The proposed project would repower the existing cogeneration plant to a peaking plant, which will occur within the current plant property. Given the project location and lack of suitable wildlife habitat, the likelihood of project activity impacting wildlife or special-status species is low.

Table 4.2-2. CEQA Checklist to Assess Potential Impacts
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant	No Impact
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES—Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS?				**X**
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW USFWS?				**X**
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				**X**
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident, or migratory fish, or wildlife species, with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				**X**
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				**X**
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				**X**

The associated gas pipeline, electric gen-tie line, water supply and other pipelines are localized and would be connected to existing lines located in paved areas. They would not require vegetation removal or any other significant disturbance of biological resources. Therefore, no impacts to natural habitats or potential habitat for special-status species would be affected by the project.

The project site does not include any drainage or wetland features, and therefore, would not involve removal, fill, or hydrological interruption of any federally protected wetlands.

Impacts of excessive nitrogen deposition to plant communities include direct toxicity, changes in species composition among native species, and enhancement of non-native invasive species. Invasive non-native vegetation, enhanced by atmospheric nitrogen deposition, affects these species by outcompeting them for space, sunlight, moisture, and nutrients. Based on the nitrogen deposition analysis prepared for the CEC (CEC, 2006), the background nitrogen deposition in the South Coast Air Basin ranges from 1 or 2 kilograms of nitrogen (N) per hectare per year (expressed as: kg-N $ha^{-1}yr^{-1}$) along the coastline to 21 kg-N ha^{-1} yr^{-1} in the Central Los Angeles Basin.

A literature review was conducted to identify critical load rates for the various biological sensitive communities within 6 miles of PRP. The critical load rates presented in Table 4.2-3 were compiled based on information contained in the *Effects of Nitrogen Deposition and Empirical Nitrogen Critical Loads for*

Ecoregions of the United States paper (Pardo et al., 2011), *Regional and global concerns over wetlands and water quality* (Verhoeven et al., 2006), and *Empirical Nitrogen Critical Loads for Natural and Semi-natural Ecosystems: 2002 Update* (Bobbink et al., 2003). The critical load is defined as "the deposition of a pollutant below which no detrimental ecological effect occurs over the long term according to present knowledge" and is reported as a flux with the following units, kg ha^{-1} y^{r-1} (Pardo et. al., 2011).

Table 4.2-3. Critical Loads (CL) of Nitrogen for the California Mediterranean Ecoregions
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Habitat Type[a]	CL for N Deposition (kg-N·ha^{-1} yr^{-1}) [b,c,d]	Protected Areas[e,f,g]
Chaparral	4 to 10[b]	Angeles National Forest, Chino Hills Open Space, Claremont Hills Wilderness Park, South Hills Wilderness Area
Coastal sage scrub	7.8 to 10[b]	Angeles National Forest, Chino Hills Open Space, Claremont Hills Wilderness Park, Diamond Bar City Parkland, Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, Heritage Hills Open Space, Marshall Canyon Conservation Corridor, Marshall Canyon Regional Park, South Hills Wilderness Area, Sycamore Canyon Park, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, Walnut City Open Space Lands, Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space, Walnut Creek Nature Park, Walnut Creek Wilderness Park
Oak woodlands	4 to 10[b]	San Dimas Canyon Community Regional Park
Riparian forest	20 to 155[c]	Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, Golden Hills Wilderness Park, Marshall Canyon Conservation Corridor, Marshall Creek Open Space, San Dimas Wash, Sycamore Canyon Park, Walnut City Open Space Lands, Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space, Walnut Creek Nature Park, Walnut Creek Wilderness Park

Sources:

[a] Habitat types listed in this column were obtained from literature.

[b] Pardo L.H., Fenn, M.E., Goodale, C.L., Geiser, L.H., and C.T. Driscoll. 2011. Effects of nitrogen deposition and empirical nitrogen critical loads for ecoregions of the United States. Ecological Applications 21:3049-3082 and references therein unless noted otherwise.

[c] Verhoeven, J.TA., Arheimer, B., Chengquing, Y., and M.M. Hefting. 2006. Regional and global concerns over wetlands and water quality. TRENDS in Ecology and Evolution 21(2):96-103.

[d] Bobbink, R., Ashmore, M., Braun, S., Flückiger, W., and I.J.J. Van den Wyngaert., 2003. Empirical nitrogen critical loads for natural and semi-natural ecosystems: 2002 update. In: Achermann, B., Bobbink, R. (Eds.), Empirical Critical Loads For Nitrogen - Proceedings SAEFL, Berne, pp. 43-171.

[e] Corresponding significant protected areas and natural communities that were identified within 6 miles of PRP.

[f] Data for the protected areas and natural communities was obtained from California Protected Areas Data Portal, 2016 (http://www.calands.org/).

[g] Although portions of open space were not included within the California Protected Areas Data Portal source, such as Chino Hills, these areas are predominantly vegetated within non-native annual grassland habitat and have already been converted.

Modeled project-related total nitrogen deposition impacts for the proposed project are provided in Table 4.2-4. Nitrogen deposition levels, using the worst modeled scenario, range among 0.0129 to 0.0533 kg-N·ha^{-1}·yr^{-1} for the new gas turbine and 0.00522 to 0.00982 kg-N·ha^{-1}·yr^{-1}, which includes the net impacts for the new gas turbine when the emission reductions from the shutdown of the existing turbine is accounted for. Based on these modeled results, nitrogen deposition is not expected to exceed the critical load within any of the vegetation communities listed in Table 4.2-3. Therefore, habitat conversion and/or impacts on special-status species are not expected. Any nitrogen deposition outside of 6 miles from PRP is expected to be nominal.

Table 4.2-4. Impacts From Nitrogen Deposition of The New Equipment at Ecologically Sensitive Receptor Sites
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

		Modeled Project-Related Total Nitrogen Deposition Using Past Meteorological Conditions (kg-N·ha^{-1}·yr^{-1})*[a]					
ID	**Receptor Name**	**2008 Conditions**	**2009 Conditions**	**2010 Conditions**	**2011 Conditions**	**2012 Conditions**	**2008-2012**
Total Impacts for the new gas turbine							
1	Walnut Creek Wilderness Park	0.01816	0.02018	0.02226	0.02354	0.02037	0.02354
2	South Hills Wilderness Area	0.01093	0.01204	0.0125	0.0135	0.0118	0.0135
3	Marshall Canyon Conservation Corridor	0.01371	0.01431	0.01618	0.01665	0.01446	0.01665
4	San Dimas Canyon Community Regional Park	0.0127	0.01404	0.01486	0.01603	0.01419	0.01603
5	Frank G Bonelli Regional Park	0.02873	0.03164	0.03764	0.03937	0.03341	0.03937
6	Frank G Bonelli Regional Park	0.03723	0.04242	0.0525	0.05333	0.04499	0.05333
7	Marshall Canyon Regional Park	0.01162	0.01207	0.01381	0.01358	0.01176	0.01381
8	Walnut City Open Space Lands	0.02218	0.02275	0.02658	0.02808	0.02265	0.02808
9	Claremont Hills Wilderness Park	0.01616	0.01717	0.01945	0.018	0.01546	0.01945
10	Heritage Hills Open Space	0.01505	0.01524	0.01744	0.01837	0.01469	0.01837
11	Unnamed site - Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	0.01271	0.0134	0.01547	0.01497	0.01295	0.01547
12	Chino Hills Open Space	0.02978	0.03318	0.03584	0.03663	0.03118	0.03663
13	Angeles National Forest	0.01047	0.01149	0.01198	0.01299	0.01155	0.01299
14	Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space	0.01883	0.02066	0.023	0.02443	0.02112	0.02443
15	Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space	0.01775	0.01867	0.02107	0.02286	0.0196	0.02286
16	Diamond Bar City Parkland	0.02681	0.02935	0.03118	0.03324	0.03027	0.03324
17	Marshall Creek Open Space	0.01321	0.01392	0.01533	0.0162	0.01415	0.0162
18	Sycamore Canyon Park	0.01893	0.02021	0.0213	0.02369	0.02141	0.02369
19	Walnut City Open Space Lands	0.01566	0.01708	0.01973	0.01988	0.01622	0.01988
20	San Dimas Wash	0.01274	0.0139	0.01472	0.01601	0.01407	0.01601
21	Golden Hills Wilderness Park	0.01153	0.01187	0.01341	0.01359	0.01186	0.01359
22	Walnut Creek Nature Park	0.01733	0.01881	0.01917	0.02006	0.01731	0.02006
Net Impacts for the new gas turbine – accounts for emissions reductions from shutdown of existing turbine							
1	Walnut Creek Wilderness Park	0.00729	0.00812	0.00901	0.00946	0.00819	0.00946
2	South Hills Wilderness Area	0.00439	0.00484	0.00505	0.00542	0.00474	0.00542
3	Marshall Canyon Conservation Corridor	0.00549	0.00574	0.00653	0.00669	0.00581	0.00669

Table 4.2-4. Impacts From Nitrogen Deposition of The New Equipment at Ecologically Sensitive Receptor Sites
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

		Modeled Project-Related Total Nitrogen Deposition Using Past Meteorological Conditions (kg-N·ha^{-1}·yr^{-1})*[a]					
ID	**Receptor Name**	**2008 Conditions**	**2009 Conditions**	**2010 Conditions**	**2011 Conditions**	**2012 Conditions**	**2008-2012**
4	San Dimas Canyon Community Regional Park	0.00509	0.00563	0.00599	0.00644	0.0057	0.00644
5	Frank G Bonelli Regional Park	0.01157	0.01274	0.01528	0.01586	0.01348	0.01586
6	Frank G Bonelli Regional Park	0.015	0.01711	0.02136	0.02151	0.01818	0.02151
7	Marshall Canyon Regional Park	0.00465	0.00484	0.00557	0.00545	0.00473	0.00557
8	Walnut City Open Space Lands	0.00896	0.00918	0.0108	0.01133	0.00914	0.01133
9	Claremont Hills Wilderness Park	0.00647	0.00688	0.00782	0.00722	0.0062	0.00782
10	Heritage Hills Open Space	0.00608	0.00615	0.00708	0.00741	0.00592	0.00741
11	Unnamed site - Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	0.00509	0.00537	0.00624	0.00601	0.0052	0.00624
12	Chino Hills Open Space	0.01196	0.01334	0.01453	0.01473	0.01255	0.01473
13	Angeles National Forest	0.00419	0.00461	0.00483	0.00522	0.00464	0.00522
14	Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space	0.00757	0.00831	0.00931	0.00982	0.0085	0.00982
15	Walnut Creek Habitat & Open Space	0.00714	0.00751	0.00852	0.00919	0.00789	0.00919
16	Diamond Bar City Parkland	0.01079	0.01182	0.01263	0.01338	0.01222	0.01338
17	Marshall Creek Open Space	0.00529	0.00558	0.00618	0.00651	0.00569	0.00651
18	Sycamore Canyon Park	0.00761	0.00814	0.00862	0.00954	0.00864	0.00954
19	Walnut City Open Space Lands	0.00632	0.0069	0.00802	0.00802	0.00654	0.00802
20	San Dimas Wash	0.0051	0.00557	0.00593	0.00643	0.00565	0.00643
21	Golden Hills Wilderness Park	0.00462	0.00476	0.00541	0.00546	0.00476	0.00546
22	Walnut Creek Nature Park	0.00695	0.00756	0.00775	0.00806	0.00696	0.00806

* Total deposition is the sum of the dry deposition and wet deposition. Precipitation rate value is needed to calculate the wet deposition, while these data are missing in the AERMET data provided by the District. The 2008~2012 concurrent precipitation rate data collected at ONT, about 9.5 miles from the project site , was used to fill in the missing data for wet deposition calculation.

4.2.5 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (Cal. Pub. Res. Code Section 21083; Cal. Code Regs. Title 14 Sections 15064(h), 15065(c), 15130, and 15355).

Extensive urban development has occurred throughout the region and the majority of natural habitats have been developed. PRP will not contribute to any additional habitat loss because construction, operation, and demolition will occur within the existing San Gabriel Facility site and the offsite laydown

areas will be located on asphalted surfaces. In addition, PRP will have a positive effect on the environment because the new facility will eliminate the use of potable water for cooling, as well as produce less emissions. PRP involves the replacement of an existing electrical generating facility with a newer, more efficient combustion turbine.

The demolition of the San Gabriel Facility may result in impacts, such as increased noise and light levels. However, noisy demolition activities will be limited to daytime and these impacts are temporary. PRP construction-related impacts are expected to include increased noise and light levels, but will also be temporary. Once PRP is fully-operational, potable water use will decrease, creating a positive impact with project implementation. San Gabriel Facility's demolition combined with PRP's construction and operation is not expected to cause significant, unmitigated impacts to biological resources. As stated previously, there would be no loss of natural habitat, and no direct or indirect impacts from nitrogen deposition. Any potential impacts to special-status species will be reduced to less than significant levels by implementing appropriate mitigation measures, such as shielding lighting during demolition and construction-related activities. Therefore, PRP is not expected to cause any adverse cumulative impacts to biological resources.

4.2.6 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation and monitoring are implemented when project activities affect natural resources on a project site and the surrounding environment. The location of PRP and associated linear features are characterized as an industrial facility surrounded by urban, industrial land uses, containing no drainage or wetland features, and no suitable habitat for wildlife or special–status plants. In such cases, biological mitigation measures are not necessary, although preconstruction nesting bird surveys are recommended if project-related activities occur during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31).

4.2.6.1 Preconstruction Nesting Surveys

Preconstruction nesting bird surveys are recommended if project-related construction activities occur during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31). Surveys would be conducted by a qualified biologist for the project location within a 100-foot radius surrounding the project site and associated linear features (survey area). Any active MBTA protected nests observed within the survey area would be marked and appropriate buffers implemented, according to standard MBTA avian buffer practices.

4.2.7 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 4.2-5 provides a list of agency contacts for biological resources.

Table 4.2-5. Agency Contacts
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Biological Resource Agency	Region/Office	Issue	Phone
USFWS	Region 8/Carlsbad	Federal threatened or endangered species, MBTA	(760) 431-9440
CDFW	Region 5/San Diego	California threatened or endangered species, nesting birds	(858) 467-4201

4.2.8 Permits and Permit Schedules

No permits are required for biological resources.

4.2.9 References

Bobbink, R., M. Ashmore, S. Braun, W. Flückiger, and I.J.J. Van den Wyngaert. 2003. "Empirical nitrogen critical loads for natural and semi-natural ecosystems: 2002 update." *Empirical Critical Loads For Nitrogen - Proceedings SAEFL.* B. Achermann and R. Bobbink, eds. Berne. Pp. 43-171.

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Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Plants				
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb; blooms May through October. Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Extirpated to Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record for this species (1917) was documented within the general vicinity of Chino Creek, south of Ontario. The occurrence is possibly extirpated because of extensive urban development.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	Shrub; blooms May through June. Occurs in chaparral, foothill woodland, riparian scrub, and coastal sage scrub communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was most recently documented in 1997 in San Antonio Canyon, Claremont.
Brodiaea filifolia	Thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/CNPS 1B.1	Perennial herb (bulb); blooms May through June. Occurs in valley grassland, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, and freshwater wetlands.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was most recently documented in 2013 in the Brodiaea Reserve, Glendora, 6.2 miles from project area.
California macrophylla	Round-leaved filaree	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Annual herb; blooms March through May. Occurs in clay soils in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill woodland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Two historic record for this species (1943 and 1955) were documented in the regional vicinity of the project area, within San Jose Hills and San Dimas Canyon.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	Slender mariposa-lily	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb (bulb); blooms March through June. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was last documented in 2004 within Evey Canyon.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	---/---/CNPS 4.2	Perennial herb (bulb); blooms May through June. Occurs in rocky and sandy substrates within coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands, cismontane woodlands, and lower montane coniferous forest communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented within the regional vicinity. The most recent occurrence record was documented in 2010, in the foothills north of San Dimas.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	Intermediate mariposa-lily	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb (bulb); blooms May through July. Occurs in dry, rocky open slopes and rock outcrops within coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented within the regional vicinity.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area

Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Calystegia felix	Lucky morning-glory	---/---/CNPS 3.1	Annual herb. Occurs in meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented within the regional vicinity.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	Smooth tarplant	---/---/CNPS 1B.1	Annual herb; blooms April through September. Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, and riparian woodland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1903) for this species was documented south of Ontario.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	---/---/CNPS 1B.1	Annual herb; blooms April through June. Occurs in sandy soils in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Two historic occurrence records for this species (1902 and 1936) were documented in the general vicinity of Glendora and Thompson Creek Dam.
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Perennial grass-like herb; blooms June through September. Occurs in meadows, seeps, marshes, and swamps (alkaline or freshwater).	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1918) for this species was documented in Red Hill, east of Upland.
Dodecahema leptoceras	Slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/CNPS 1B.1	Annual herb; blooms April through June. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on flood deposited terraces and washes.	**Extirpated to Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1905) for this species was documented in the vicinity of Upland and is presumed to be extirpated.
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	---/---/CNPS 1B.1	Perennial herb; blooms March through June. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian forest in crevices and on decomposed granite on cliffs and canyon walls.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 1989 in San Gabriel Canyon.
Dudleya multicaulis	Many-stemmed dudleya	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb; blooms April through July. Occurs in clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented in the regional vicinity.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	Mesa horkelia	---/---/CNPS 1B.1	Perennial herb; blooms February through July. Occurs in sandy or gravelly substrates within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub communities.	**Extirpated to Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented within the regional vicinity. Several occurrences have been extirpated.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Perennial grass; blooms May through September. Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1943) for this species has been documented in the west fork of San Dimas Canyon.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	---/---/CNPS 4.3	Annual herb. Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented in the regional vicinity.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	---/---/CNPS 1B.3	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); blooms June through October. Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1924) for this species was documented in San Gabriel Mountains.
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	---/---/CNPS 4.3	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); blooms June through September. Occurs near streams or seeps in coastal scrub, chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forest communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1916) for this species was documented in Red Hill, east of Upland.
Navarretia prostrata	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	---/---/CNPS 1B.1	Annual herb; blooms April through July. Occurs in alkaline soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools, meadows and seeps.	**Extirpated to Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1918) for this species was documented in Red Hill, east of Upland. Presumed to be extirpated by development.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	White rabbit-tobacco	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Perennial herb; blooms August through November. Occurs in sandy and gravelly substrate in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and chaparral communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1931) for this species was documented 2 miles northeast of La Verne.
Senecio aphanactis	Chaparral ragwort	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Annual herb; blooms January through April. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub woodland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1932) for this species was documented in San Jose Hills.
Sidalcea neomexicana	Salt Spring checkerbloom	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Perennial herb; blooms March through June. Occurs in playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1909) for this species was documented in Claremont.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); blooms July through November. Occurs in meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland communities.	**Extirpated to Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1916) for this species was documented in Red Hill, Upland. Occurrence is presumed to be extirpated from development.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	---/---/CNPS 1B.3	Perennial herb (rhizomatous); blooms June through October. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland communities.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was last documented in 1994 in the San Gabriel Mountains.
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis*	Sonoran maiden fern	---/---/CNPS 2B.2	Fern (rhizomatous); blooms January through September. Occurs in meadows and seeps.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was last documented in 1997 in the San Gabriel Mountains.
Thysanocarpus rigidus	Rigid fringepod	---/---/CNPS 1B.2	Annual herb; blooms February through May. Occurs in pinyon and juniper woodland communities.	**Extirpated to Not Expected**. No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1923) for this species was documented 2 miles north of Claremont. Occurrence is presumed to be extirpated from development.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	---/---*/---	Inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Food plants include *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia*, and *Salvia*.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1934) for this species was documented nearby.
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	---/---*/---	Specific habitat requirements for this species are unknown. Caddisfly larvae are aquatic and are found in a wide variety of habitats such as streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, spring seeps, and vernal pools.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record/type locality (1914) for this species was documented in Claremont.
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	FE/---/---	Inhabits only Delhi sand formations within southwestern San Bernardino County and northwestern Riverside County.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Location information for this species has been suppressed.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Fish				
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT/SSC/---	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams; habitat generalists.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within the San Dimas Wash.
Gila orcuttii	Arroyo chub	---/SSC/---	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River Basin; introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave, and San Diego River Basins.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within Walnut Creek and San Gabriel River.
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus	Arroyo toad	FE/SSC/---	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash habitats.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in Cucamonga Creek in 1999.
Ensatina klauberi	Large-blotched salamander	---/SSC/---	Occurs in leaf litter, decaying logs and shrubs in heavily forested conifer and woodland associations.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 1999 within Volfe Canyon.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	---/SSC/---	Inhabits coastal drainages from Mendocino to San Diego counties.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this species have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Rana muscosa	Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE/SE, SSC/---	Highly aquatic species; tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their life cycle.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented within the San Gabriel Mountains.
Reptiles				
Anniella pulchra	Silvery legless lizard	---/SSC/---	Occurs in a variety of habitats within sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within the vicinity of Cucamonga Creek.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	Coastal whiptail	---/---*/---	Occurs in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas, also inhabits woodland and riparian areas.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Crotalus ruber	Red-diamond rattlesnake	---/SSC/---	Occurs in chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert habitats from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented along Carbon Canyon Road, 4 miles northeast of Brea in 1995.
Emys marmorata	Western pond turtle	---/SSC/---	Thoroughly aquatic; inhabits ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	Coast horned lizard	---/SSC/---	Inhabits a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Thamnophis hammondii	Two-striped garter snake	---/SSC/---	Highly aquatic; occurs in or adjacent to permanent freshwater sources; and along streams with rocky substrate and riparian vegetation.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor	Tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC/---	Highly colonial species; requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and a foraging area within insect prey in close proximity of the colony.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in Tonner Canyon within a marsh at Arnold Reservoir in 1995.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	---/WL/---	Inhabits southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in Forest Lawn Memorial Park and Cucamonga Creek.
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle	BCC/FP, WL/---	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert habitats.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented north of Aliso Canyon in 1998.
Asio otus	Long-eared owl	---/SSC/---	Inhabits riparian habitats with willow (*Salix* ssp.) and cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.); and live oak (*Quercus* ssp.) habitats paralleling stream courses.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in Carbon Canyon in 1925.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing owl	BCC/SSC/---	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and shrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the facility or a 300-foot radius of the project site. This was confirmed during biological resources reconnaissance survey. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST/---	Inhabits grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with tree lines.	**Extirpated to Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1920) for this species was documented in the general vicinity of Chino, possibly extirpated.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	Coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC/---	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and requires tall *Opuntia* ssp. for nesting and roosting.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented north of Carbon Canyon Road.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE/---	Inhabits riparian habitats along the lower flood-bottoms of large riverine systems.	**Extirpated to Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. A historic record (1931) for this species was documented within Chino Creek.
Cypseloides niger	Black swift	BCC/SSC/---	Occurs in the coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains. Breeds on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea bluffs.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 1986 at Wolfskill Falls, northeast of San Dimas Reservoir.
Elanus leucurus	White-tailed kite	---/FP/---	Inhabits rolling foothills, valley margins with scattered oaks, and river bottomlands or marshes adjacent to deciduous woodlands.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 2009 in Chino Hills.
Falco columbarius	Merlin	---/WL/---	Inhabits seacoasts, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, and the edges of grasslands and deserts, and farms and ranches.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 1993 at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.
Polioptila californica	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC/---	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in elevation in southern California.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bell's vireo	FE/SE/---	Summer resident in southern California in riparian habitats.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat	---/SSC/WBWG: H	Inhabits deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests; requires rocky areas for roosting.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple historic occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Chaetodipus fallax	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	---/SSC/---	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, grassland, and sagebrush vegetation communities within western San Diego County.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented in Claremont in 1999.
Eumops perotis californicus	Western mastiff bat	---/SSC/WBWG: H	Occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grassland, and chaparral vegetation communities.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple historic occurrence records for this have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Lasiurus cinereus	Hoary bat	---/---/WBWG: M	Occurs in open habitats or habitat mosaics; roosts in dense foliage or medium to large trees; and requires a water source.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Multiple historic occurrence records have been documented within 10 miles of the project area.
Lasiurus xanthinus	Western yellow bat	---/SSC/WBWG: H	Occurs in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees and forages over water.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Two historic occurrence records have been documented within the vicinity of Azusa and Pomona.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	---/---/WBWG: LM	Prefers open forests and woodlands with nearby water sources for foraging; maternity colonies are typically located in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented in the San Dimas Reservoir.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	---/SSC/---	Inhabits coastal scrub within southern California, from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within suitable habitat in Claremont and Upland.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed free-tailed bat	---/SSC/WBWG: M	Inhabits a variety of habitats within southern California, including pine-juniper, woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian with rocky areas and cliffs.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species was documented in 1985 in the vicinity of Covina.

Table 4.2-1. Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in Regional Vicinity of the Pomona Repower SPPE Project Area
Small Power Plant Exemption Application for the Pomona Repower Project

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State/Other	Habitat Requirements	Likelihood for Occurrence in Project Area and Comments
Nyctinomops macrotis	Big free-tailed bat	---/SSC/WBWG: MH	Inhabits low-lying areas within southern California; requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. This species has been documented within suitable habitat in Azusa and Pomona.
Taxidea taxus	America badger	---/SSC/---	Inhabits a variety of habitats, including shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat occurs within the project area. Two occurrence records for this species have been documented in Covina and San Dimas.

Status Designation Key:

Federal:
FE = Federal Endangered
FPE = Federal Proposed Endangered
FT = Federal Threatened
FSC = Federal Species of Concern
FC = Federal Candidate Species
BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern

State:
SE = State Endangered
ST = State Threatened
FP = Fully Protected
WL = Watch List
* = Listed on CDFW Special Animals List but having no designation.

Other:
CNPS Designations:
(1A) Presumed extinct in California; (1B) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; (2) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; (3) More information is needed; (4) Limited distribution; (.1) Seriously endangered in California; (.2) Fairly endangered in California; (.3) Not very endangered in California.

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG): low (L), low-moderate (LM), moderate (M), moderate-high (MH), and high (H) priority.

Sources:
Calflora. 2015. Berkeley, California: The Calflora Database. http://www.calflora.org/.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2015. *California Natural Diversity Database*. Search within 10 miles of the project area. October.
California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2015. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants Of California*. October.

Kellogg Park
Weber Street Park
Orange Grove Ave
Holt Ave
Project Location
Hamilton Ave
Hamilton Park
Hamilton Park
Central Park
Garey Ave
Mission Blvd
Westmont Park
Welch Park
Palm Lake Golf Course
10
10
71
57
71

Legend

- Project Location
- Biological Resources Reconnaissance Field Survey (Where Access Permitted)
- 1 Mile Project Buffer

Habitat/Land Cover

- Developed/Disturbed
- Ruderal

0 0.25 Miles

N

Map Extent

Angeles National Forest
Riverside
Anaheim
Santa Ana

FIGURE 4.2-1
Project Location and Habitat/Land Cover within the Project Area

Pomona Repower Project
Pomona, California

Source: Esri World Imagery (Accessed Dec 2015)

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Legend

- Project Location
- 10-mile Project Buffer

CNDDB Search Results

- American badger
- California Walnut Woodland
- California diplectronan caddisfly
- California muhly
- California satintail
- California saw-grass
- Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest
- Coast Range newt
- Coulter's saltbush
- Crotch bumble bee
- Greata's aster
- Hall's monardella
- Nevin's barberry
- Parry's spineflower
- Plummer's mariposa-lily
- Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
- Robinson's pepper-grass
- Salt Spring checkerbloom
- San Bernardino aster
- San Diego desert woodrat
- San Gabriel Mountains dudleya
- Santa Ana sucker
- Sonoran maiden fern
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
- Swainson's hawk
- Walnut Forest
- Yuma myotis
- arroyo chub
- big free-tailed bat
- black swift
- burrowing owl
- chaparral ragwort
- coast horned lizard
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- coastal whiptail
- golden eagle
- hoary bat
- intermediate mariposa-lily
- large-blotched salamander
- least Bell's vireo
- long-eared owl
- lucky morning-glory
- many-stemmed dudleya
- merlin
- mesa horkelia
- northwestern San Diego pocket mouse
- pallid bat
- pocketed free-tailed bat
- prostrate vernal pool navarretia
- red-diamond rattlesnake
- rigid fringepod
- round-leaved filaree
- silvery legless lizard
- slender mariposa-lily
- slender-horned spineflower
- smooth tarplant
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow
- thread-leaved brodiaea
- tricolored blackbird
- two-striped garter snake
- western mastiff bat
- western pond turtle
- western yellow bat
- western yellow-billed cuckoo
- white rabbit-tobacco
- white-tailed kite

Project Location

INTERNAL DRAFT

0 2.5 Miles

N

Map Extent

Sources: Esri USA Topo Maps (Accessed Dec 2015); California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California Natural Diversity Database (Accessed Dec 2015)

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FIGURE 4.2-2
Special-Status Species within the Regional Vicinity
Pomona Repower Project
Pomona, California

ch2m