



## **Biological Study**

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**10.1 Acres +/- at Northeast Corner of Wible Road and Hosking Road  
Assessor's Parcel #525-110-03, 04, 05, 06, and 15  
Bakersfield, CA  
Portion of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 25, T30S, R27E, M.D.B.&M.**

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**Date:** November 12, 2018

**Prepared for:** Mr. Freddie Porter – Porter and Associates

**Survey Background.** On November 9, 2018, at the request of Mr. Freddie Porter, a Biological Study was conducted on lands within approximately 10.1 acres +/-, located adjacent to a portion of the road limits of the northeast corner of Wible and Hosking Roads in south Bakersfield, CA (Portion of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 25, T30S, R27E, M.D.B.&M.)(Figures 1-4).

While every effort is made to accurately describe and reproduce survey areas in this report (Figure 4), Planning Staff should refer directly to site plans (Figure 4) or other professionally rendered engineering documents for assessing impact acreage. The estimated Biological Clearance Survey area, not including a minimum 50 foot buffer, is approximately 10.1 acres.

**Survey Purpose and Methodology.** In preparation for review for Zone Change and General Plan Amendment, and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis, the Survey and subsequent report are intended to satisfy requirements for species detection and avoidance set forth by regulatory agencies including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Also, this Biological Study is intended to evaluate the Site for potential effects to biological resources, including special status species, namely those possessing formal

conservation status by federal and state agencies as Threatened or Endangered Species, Species of Special Concern, and California Rare Plant Ranked 1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B. The Site evaluation included an assessment of distinguishing habitat features which may be provided special conservation status and protections by federal and state agencies. In preparation of the report, available scientific and regulatory agency literature, previous survey results and experiences in the region, maps, and online databases were consulted.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Project permitting and approval requires compliance with CEQA, the 1984 CESA, and the 1977 Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). The CESA and NPPA authorize the California Fish and Game Commission to designate Endangered, Threatened and Rare species and to regulate the taking of those species (§§2050-2098, Fish and Game Code). The California Code of Regulations (Title 14, §670.5) lists animal species considered Endangered or Threatened by the State.

The Natural Heritage Division of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers the state rare species program. The CDFW maintains lists of designated Endangered, Threatened, and Rare plant (CDFW 2016) and animal species (CDFW 2016a-b). Listed species either were designated under the NPPA or designated by the Fish and Game Commission. In addition to recognizing three levels of endangerment, the CDFW can afford interim protection to candidate species while they are being reviewed by the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

The CEQA (California Public Resource Code §§ 21000-21177) requires State agencies, local governments, and special districts to evaluate and disclose impacts from “projects” in the State. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines clearly indicates that Species of Special Concern should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

Sections 15063 and 15065 of the CEQA Guidelines, which address how an impact is identified as significant, are partially relevant to the Species of Special Concern. Project-level impacts to listed (rare, Threatened, or Endangered species) species are generally considered significant, thus requiring lead agencies to prepare an Environmental Impact Report to fully analyze and evaluate the impacts. In assigning “impact significance” to populations of non-listed species, analysts usually consider factors such as population-level effects, proportion of the taxon’s range affected by a project, regional effects, and impacts to habitat features.

Sensitive habitats include riparian corridors, wetlands, habitats for legally protected species and CDFW Species of Special Concern, areas of high biological diversity, areas providing important wildlife habitat, and unusual or regionally restricted habitat types. Habitat types considered sensitive include those listed on the California Natural Diversity Database’s (CNDDB) working list of “high priority” habitats (i.e., those habitats

that are rare or endangered within the borders of California) (Holland 1986).

CEQA specifies that significance of potential effects, resulting from projects, should be determined and stipulates that under certain conditions, project proponents may be required to prepare certain documents including a Negative Declaration (Section 2180c); Mitigated Negative Declaration (Section 21064.5); and Environmental Impact Report (Sections 21100, 21151).

The CEQA Guidelines establish the threshold for significance of impacts and effects: “a substantial or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.”

The Survey was conducted by Biologists experienced with regionally occurring animal and plant species, natural communities, and field survey methodologies. A primary focus of the survey was detection of the presence of potentially occurring sensitive biological species, their respective habitats, and sensitive habitat features. The CDFW and USFWS accepted methods for field surveys to detect presence of potentially occurring special-status plant and animal species were consulted (CBOC 1993, CDFG 2009, USFWS 1999 & 2011).

The intent of the Biological Reconnaissance Survey includes documenting site biological conditions and assessing the Site for potential activity and presence of special-status species. A visual survey of the entire Site was conducted by walking the perimeter of the site and linear transects spaced at less than 50 feet within the perimeter resulting in 100% visual coverage. Survey transects were intuitively controlled to focus on maximizing the potential to detect cryptic and rare species. Surveyed buffer areas were limited to visible portions and publicly accessible areas of adjacent lands (Figures 1-2). A photographic record of site conditions was performed (Figures 5-7).

The Site survey was conducted during a time with high probability of visual detection of potentially occurring listed and special-status species including sign (flowering, conspicuous vegetative period, scat, tracks, nests, potential burrows, etc.) of current or previous presence in the vicinity of the site. Special-status species include those possessing formal conservation status by federal or state agencies as Threatened, Endangered, or Species of Special Concern. In preparation of the report, available scientific and regulatory agency literature, previous survey results and experiences in the region, species occurrence maps, and online databases were consulted (Appendices A and B).

The California Natural Diversity Database and BIOS systems (CDFW), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Rare Plant Inventory, and Information for Planning and Consulting (USFWS- Sacramento Office) were sourced for the Gosford 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangle and 8 adjacent Quadrangles. Discussions, if applicable, are

constrained strictly to those species or habitats are present or may be potentially present within the limits of the Site.

Under CEQA, the following factors are assessed per Site biological conditions, habitat suitability, and species known to occur in the region of the Site. Impacts for the following are assessed in the scale of significance ranging from Potential-to-None, and also consider Mitigation to offset significance:

- 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 California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- On any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- On federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

**Site Setting.** The Site (Assessor's Parcel #525-110-03, 04, 05, 06, and 15) is located at the margins of developed portions of the City of Bakersfield, in Kern County, California. Minor elements of historic rural settlement, including small ranch-ette or farm-type housing and lots exist in small numbers throughout the surrounding area which is otherwise dominated by medium-high density housing development.

**Survey Results - Site Conditions.** No undisturbed habitat exists within the survey limits. The location currently exists in mixed states of development and cleared lot (historically agricultural use is evident). Disturbance within the limits includes several residential homes, extensive ad hoc storage, shop structures, livestock pens, agricultural equipment, and general equipment debris.

The cleared portions of the Site were recently cleared of surface vegetation. Other portions of open lands were interspersed within the developed portions and show signs of heavy compaction, but were otherwise denuded of vegetation.

Dominant herbaceous vegetation at the Site is included red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), field mustards (*Brassica* spp.), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). A small stand of greened vegetation exists contiguous with what appears to be runoff watering from an adjacent residential lot. Trees on the margin and in adjacent lands consist primarily of ornamental trees and included representation by mulberry (*Morus* spp.), Chinese tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), camphor (*Cinnamomum camphora*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and others. A cellular communication tower, formed to resemble a giant sequoia exists near the east portion of the Site.

Wildlife observed on Site was limited to several small earthen burrows consistent with those excavated by pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Birds observed at the Site consisted of mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), feral pigeon (*Columba livia*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

No special-status plant species were observed. Conditions at the Site, including periodic clearing and discing from edge to edge, have likely altered the pre-settlement conditions including soil and other microhabitat components necessary for most native plant species. A high density of nonnative annuals combined with competitive exclusion, isolation from source populations due to proximity and prevalence of disturbance on adjacent parcels, and periodic grading and compaction have likely further reduced the potential for native plant species to re-colonize.

No direct sign of occupation by any special-status species was detected. As the Site has been disced, cleared, and disturbed from edge to edge over several decades, and is isolated from source populations, it is unlikely that the Site would contain many of the regionally occurring native wildlife species. No scat/white-wash, feathers, prey remains, track, etc. was identified in proximity to any earthen burrow or “surrogate” artificial structure such that it would directly indicate occupation by any special-status species.

No nests or nesting behavior activities were observed among any detected wildlife.

No dens, burrows, rest sites, or any surrogate structures, were present which would indicate any presence of potentially occurring species status small mammals. No protocol nest survey was completed.

### **Biological Resources - Impact Analysis**

The following sections are evaluated and assessed based on biological, abiotic, habitat features, and those resources known or suspected to occur in the region of the Site. They are arranged per CEQA-type checklist for Biological Resources.

1. Species Impacts: 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 California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

No sign of occupation in form of direct observation, sign of scat, track, nests, burrows (natural and atypical) was observed.

Due to the isolated nature of the Site, historical land use, lack of nearby source populations of native special status species, and proximity to development, the potential for occurrence of many of the state or federal listed or special-status species is considered unlikely.

Several species considered potentially present within the urban portions of the margin of Bakersfield limits. The vagile nature of the species and nature of open lot use and occupation may provide opportunity for future occupation as well as occasional foraging within the Site limits.

Species which should receive consideration include the San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*).

*San Joaquin kit fox* (Federal Endangered, State Threatened)- The San Joaquin kit fox is known to reside in many locations throughout the region of the Site. Typical sign of use or occupation may include scat, track, characteristic dens with evidence of prey remains or foraged food and trash items. Kit foxes are known to use multiple dens throughout the year and will also enlarge existing holes, such as those made by other burrowing mammals. Kit foxes are also known to use pipes or "surrogate" artificial structures as dens.

No kit fox or their sign was observed at the Site. While this species was not detected during the biological field surveys, the Site does include habitat consistent with the ecology of this animal and is within the species range. An Incidental Take Permit is typically recommended if Take avoidance cannot be fully achieved.

Swainson's hawk (State Threatened) – None were observed on Site. While the Site exists near the margin of urban development, it is unlikely that the species would elect to utilize any of the mature tree structures for nesting in lieu of other more ideal nest locations in rural settings near agricultural fields where hunting is more ideal. Also, given the high-level of activities under the taller structures, it is unlikely that a nesting pair would tolerate the disturbance to the extent that successful nesting would result.

While no members of this species were detected, and no protocol search was conducted, it may be appropriate to include avoidance measures and required Agency notification if the Site becomes occupied by the species in the future.

*Burrowing owl* (State Species of Special Concern) - None were observed on Site. Modifications to existing conditions may result in some degree of loss of habitat. The Site has habitat throughout that is considered poor quality with respect to use by this species for both nesting and wintering. Combined with presence detection, loss of habitat at the Site may displace individuals, but is not likely to result in a substantial adverse effect to this species.

2. Riparian Habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities - On any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.

No riparian habitat or sensitive natural community exists on the Site or on adjacent parcels.

A single blue-line feature was identified, present strictly on map searches, however, no evidence was present onsite, nor immediately offsite in any direction that would indicate any channel or channelized flow with ingress or egress to and from the Site. Also, no sign of any bed, bank, channel, or constituent elements were present at the Site which would indicate wetlands or wetland features present at the Site.

No Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Delineation (JD) was conducted, and given the complete lack of sign of any feature, vegetation element, or any remnant indication of wetland elements, it is unlikely that any JD would reveal different findings.

3. Federally protected wetlands - On federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

A single blue-line feature was identified, present strictly on map searches, however, no evidence was present onsite, nor immediately offsite in any direction that would indicate any channel or channelized flow with ingress or egress to and from the Site. Also, no sign of any bed, bank, channel, or constituent elements were present at the Site which would indicate wetlands or wetland features present at the Site.

No Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Delineation (JD) was conducted, and given the complete lack of sign of any feature, vegetation element, or any remnant indication of wetland elements, it is unlikely that any JD would reveal different findings.

4. Wildlife Corridors or Native Wildlife Nursery Sites – Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

No nursery, rookery, maternal colony, or any other representative important source of

refuge for wildlife or fish are present on Site or in adjacent lands. Given the location, proximity to urban development and predominantly developed lands in the region, no such wildlife or fish features exist on adjacent lands and migratory or natural movement is not likely to be impeded based on the development of this Site.

5. Local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources - Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Lead Agency review will fully assess impacts and coordinate review with entities to ensure local policy adherence. No known conflict currently exists.

6. Consistent with HCP's and NCCP's - Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Lead Agency review and will fully assess impacts and coordinate review with entities to ensure local policy adherence. No known conflict currently exists.

**Project Recommendations.** As no direct sign of site occupation by kit foxes or other special-status species, including burrowing owl, was observed at the site or within visible portions of immediately adjacent developed and undeveloped lands, potential risk of "take" is considered low; however, some risk of take exists. Mitigation requirements are described in the following section.

Given the presence of a blue line feature (intermittent stream, slough, or other similar type of mapped elements), Agency notification may be appropriate for informal coordination and confirmation of absence of the historically mapped element.

**Mitigation and Avoidance Requirements.** As no special-status species or their sign was observed during the survey, and no intact habitat exists on Site or on adjacent lands, risk of direct Take is considered low; however, Lead Agency recommendations will aid in determining the mitigation and final avoidance and minimization requirements.



## **Literature Cited**

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Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee (SHTAC). 2000. Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley. Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee. May 2000.

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USFWF. 1998. Recovery plan for upland species of the San Joaquin Valley, California. Region 1, Portland, OR. 319 pp.

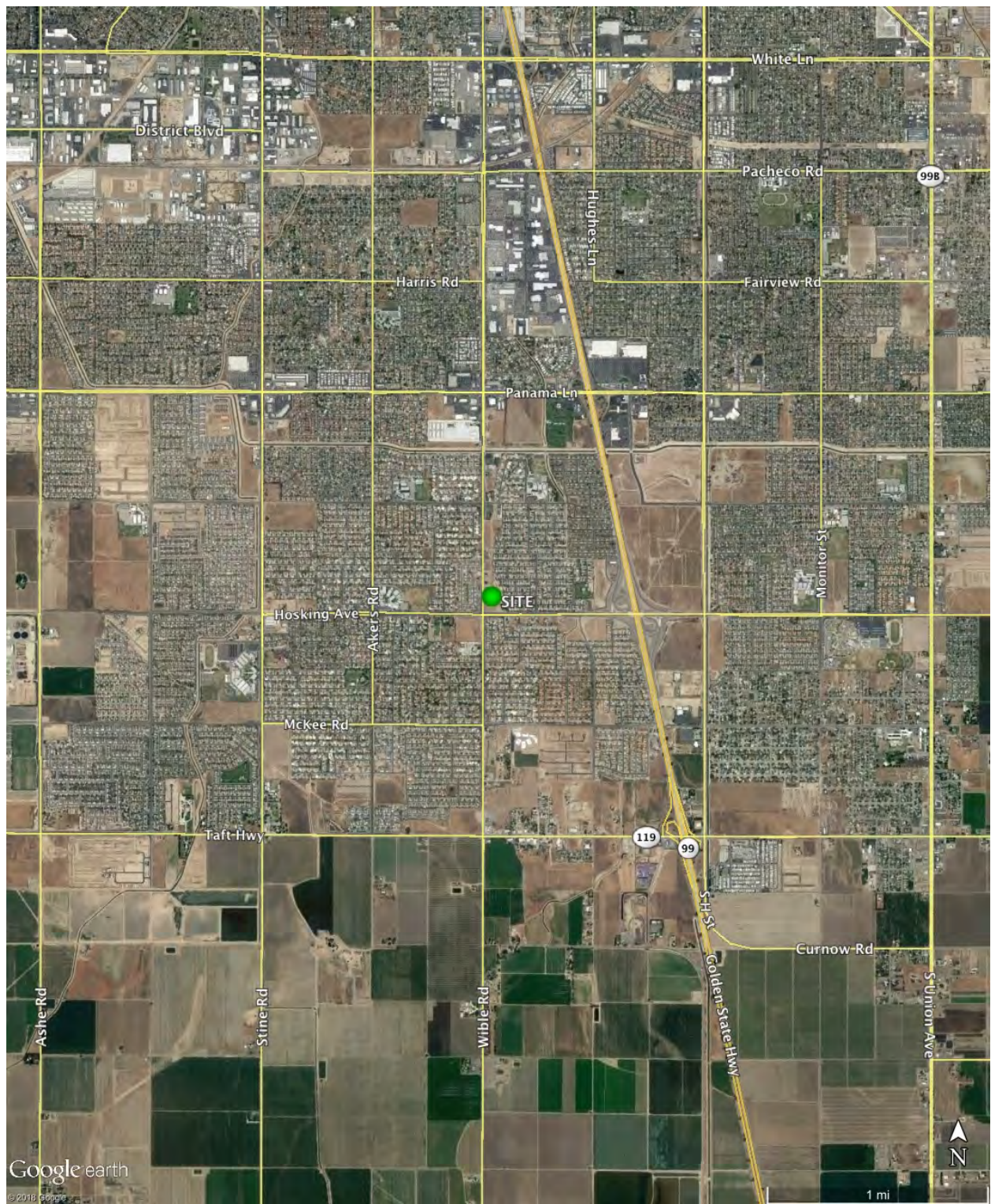


Figure 1. Aerial image of site location (bright green dot) in Bakersfield, CA. Image provided under license by Google Earth Pro 2018.



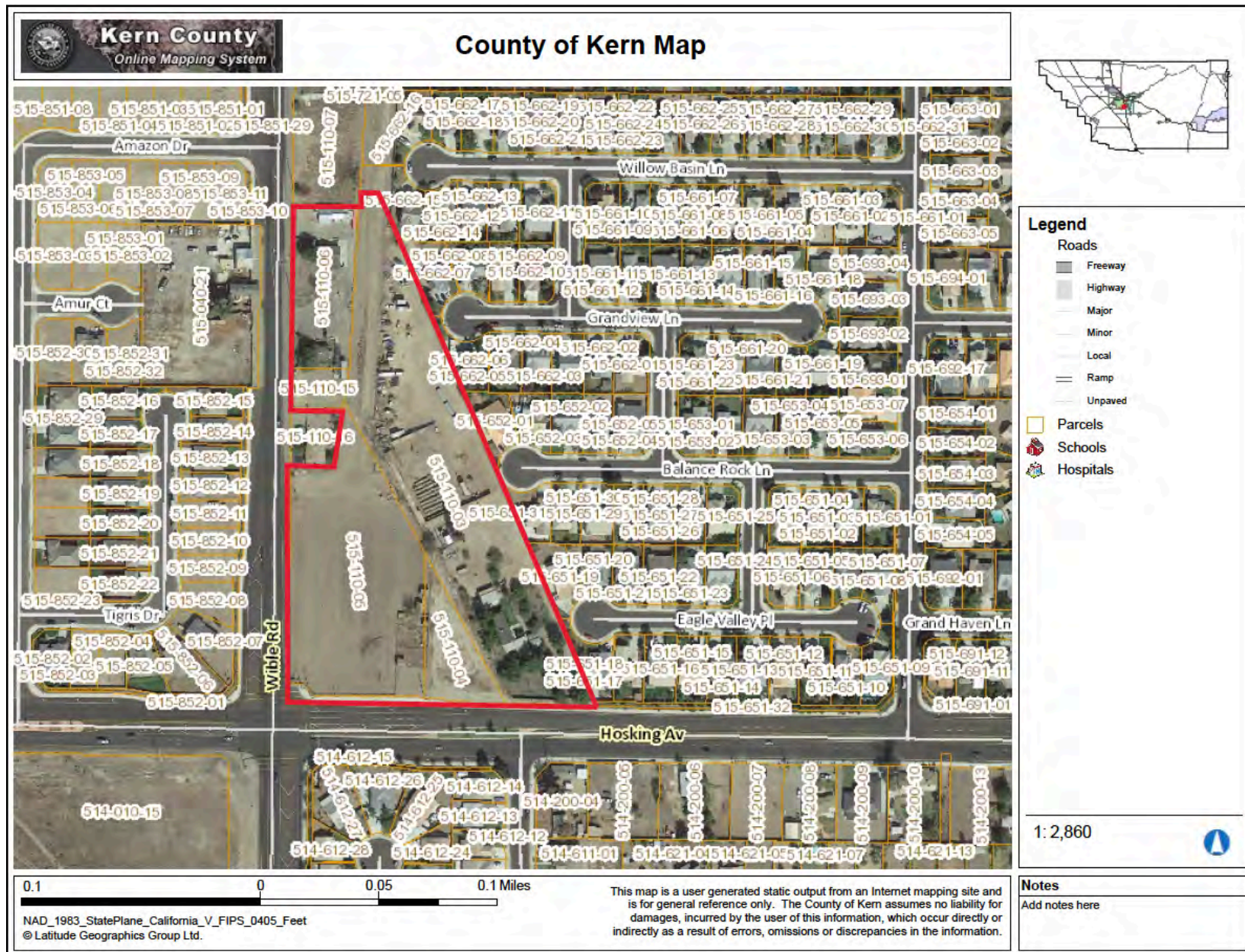


Figure 2. Aerial image of Site project limits and primary survey area (bright green outline).



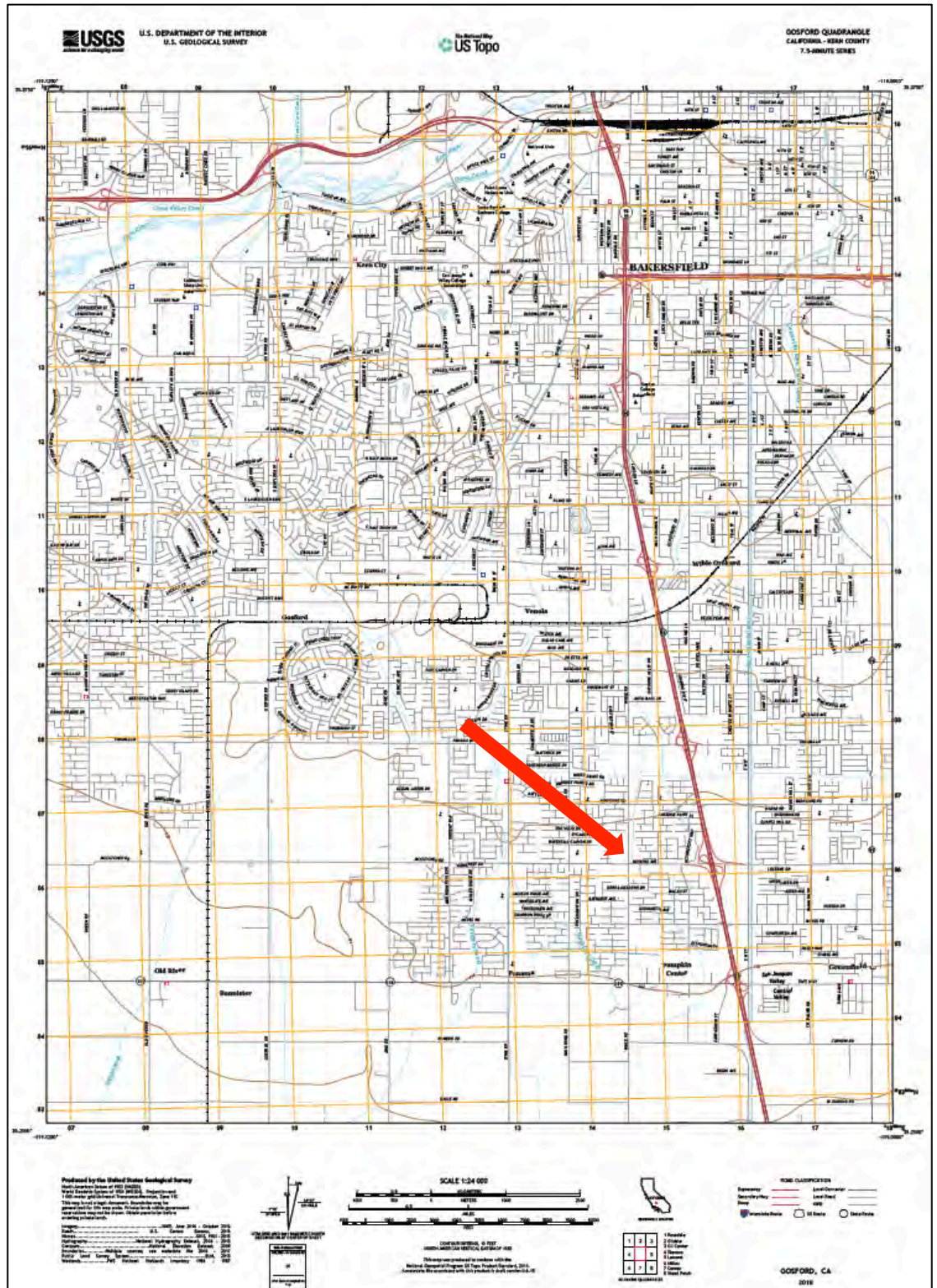


Figure 3. USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic image of Site and surrounding land (National Map Viewer 2018). Red arrow at approximate Site.

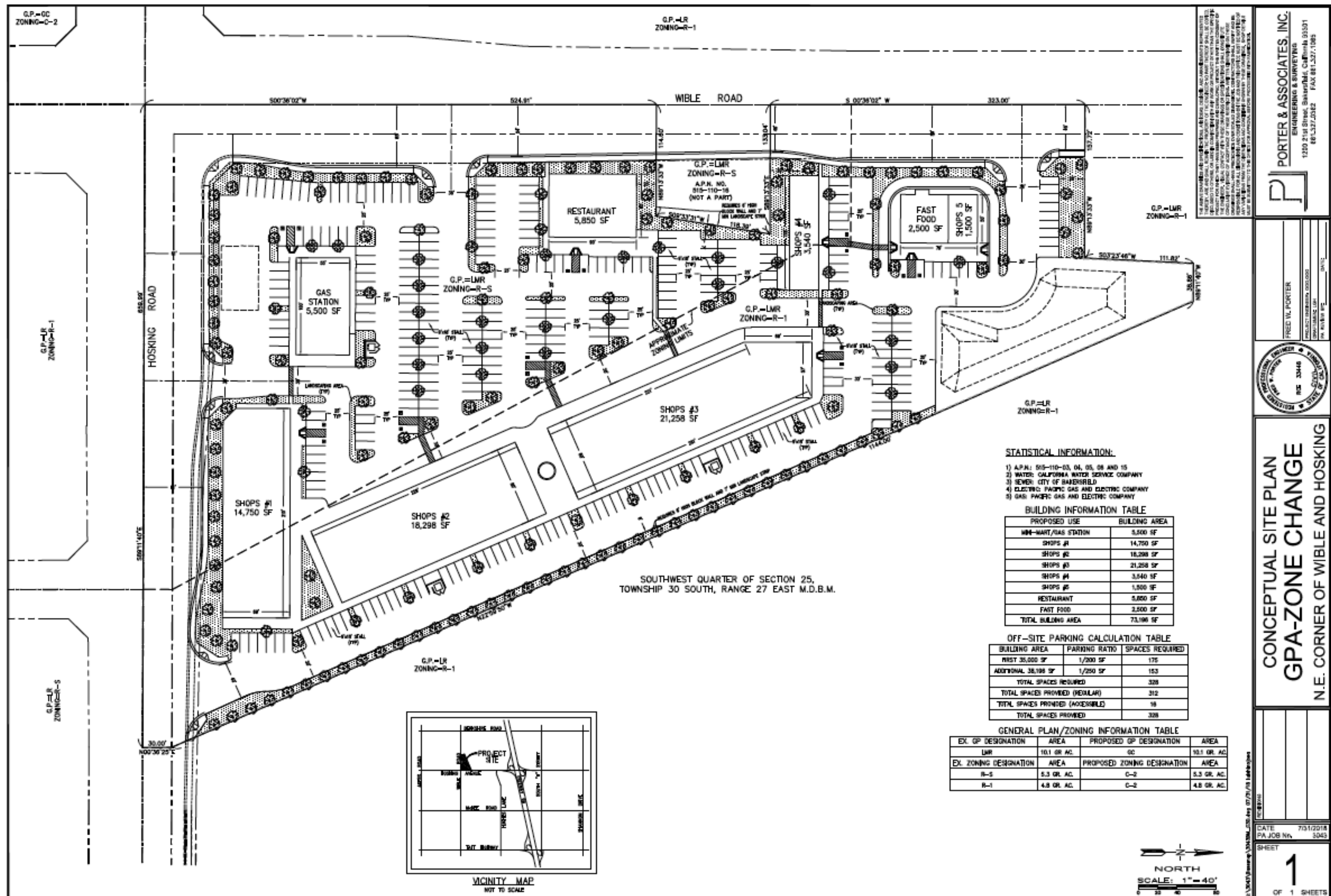


Figure 4. Client provided line drawing.





Figure 5. Panoramic photograph 120 degrees during survey (November 2018) of Site from approximate north apex and photo center oriented approximately south.



Figure 6. Panoramic photograph 90 degrees during survey (August 2018) of Site from approximate southwest corner and photo center oriented approximately northeast.



Figure 7. Panoramic photograph 90 degrees during survey (August 2018) of Site from approximate southeast corner along undeveloped lot and photo center oriented approximately northwest. Note that the photo reference does not extend to the southeast homestead which was entirely fenced in privacy fencing and otherwise too densely developed to provide a clear reference photo.

## **Appendix A**



# Appendix A. CNDDB Species occurrence list generated from nine quad search.

Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_Status	CA_Rare_Plant_Rank
Batrachoseps relictus	relictual slender salamander	None	None	SSC	-
Lithobates pipiens	northern leopard frog		None	SSC	-
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	None	None	SSC	-
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None	None	FP ; WL	-
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None	Threatened	-	-
Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	-
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	-
Egretta thula	snowy egret	None	None	-	-
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	-
Charadrius montanus	mountain plover	None	None	SSC	-
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted Candidate	FP	-
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Endangered	SSC	-
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None	None	SSC	-
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	-
Asio flammeus	short-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-
Asio otus	long-eared owl	None	None	SSC	-
Athene cucularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SSC	-
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered	-	-
Andrena macswaini	An andrenid bee	None	None	-	-
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	None	-	-
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Threatened	None	-	-
Lytta moesta	moestan blister beetle	None	None	-	-
Lytta morrisoni	Morrison's blister beetle	None	None	-	-
Rhaphiomidas trochilus	Valley mydas fly	None	None	-	-
Danaus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	None	None	-	-
Vulpes macrotis mutica	San Joaquin kit fox	Endangered	Threatened	-	-
Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides	Tipton kangaroo rat	Endangered	Endangered	-	-
Perognathus inornatus	San Joaquin Pocket Mouse	None	None	-	-
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-
Onychomys torridus tularensis	Tulare grasshopper mouse	None	None	SSC	-
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SSC	-
Ammospermophilus nelsoni	Nelson's antelope squirrel	None	Threatened	-	-
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None	None	-	-
Helminthoglypta callistoderma	Kern shoulderband	None	None	-	-
Gonidea angulata	western ridged mussel	None	None	-	-
Anniella grinnelli	Bakersfield legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-
Anniella pulchra	northern California legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-
Anniella sp.	California legless lizard	None	None	SSC	-

Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None	None	SSC	-
Masticophis flagellum ruddocki	San Joaquin coachwhip	None	None	SSC	-
Gambelia sila	blunt-nosed leopard lizard	Endangered	Endangered	FP	-
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	SSC	-
Xantusia vigilis sierrae	Sierra night lizard	None	None	SSC	-
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	None	None	-	-
Stabilized Interior Dunes	Stabilized Interior Dunes	None	None	-	-
Valley Saltbush Scrub	Valley Saltbush Scrub	None	None	-	-
Tortula californica	California screw moss	None	None	-	1B.2
Allium howellii var. howellii	Howell's onion	None	None	-	4.3
Heterotheca shevockii	Shevock's golden-aster	None	None	-	1B.3
Lasthenia ferrisiae	Ferris' goldfields	None	None	-	4.2
Layia leucopappa	Comanche Point layia	None	None	-	1B.1
Microseris sylvatica	sylvan microseris	None	None	-	4.2
Monolopia congdonii	San Joaquin woollythreads	Endangered	None	-	1B.2
Pseudobahia peirsonii	San Joaquin adobe sunburst	Threatened	Endangered	-	1B.1
Stylcline citroleum	oil neststraw	None	None	-	1B.1
Azolla microphylla	Mexican mosquito fern	None	None	-	4.2
Caulanthus californicus	California jewelflower	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1
Opuntia basilaris var. treleasei	Bakersfield cactus	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1
Atriplex cordulata var. cordulata	heartscale	None	None	-	1B.2
Atriplex coronata var. vallicola	Lost Hills crownscale	None	None	-	1B.2
Atriplex tularensis	Bakersfield smallscale	None	Endangered	-	1A
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None	None	-	1B.1
Trichostema ovatum	San Joaquin bluecurls	None	None	-	4.2
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None	None	-	1B.2
Calochortus striatus	alkali mariposa-lily	None	None	-	1B.2
Fritillaria striata	striped adobe-lily	None	Threatened	-	1B.1
Eremalche parryi ssp. kernensis	Kern mallow	Endangered	None	-	1B.2
Clarkia exilis	slender clarkia	None	None	-	4.3
Clarkia tembloriensis ssp. calientensis	Vasek's clarkia	None	None	-	1B.1
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum	hispid salty bird's-beak	None	None	-	1B.1
Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. kernensis	Tejon poppy	None	None	-	1B.1
Diplacus pictus	calico monkeyflower	None	None	-	1B.2
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None	None	-	2B.1
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	None	None	-	1B.2
Eriastrum hooveri	Hoover's eriastrum	Delisted	None	-	4.2
Eriastrum tracyi	Tracy's eriastrum	None	Rare	-	3.2
Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flowered leptosiphon	None	None	-	4.2
Navarretia setiloba	Piute Mountains navarretia	None	None	-	1B.1
Eriogonum gossypinum	cottony buckwheat	None	None	-	4.2

Delphinium purpusii	rose-flowered larkspur	None	None	-	1B.3
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	None	None	-	1B.2
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-

## **Appendix B.**

Appendix B. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service IPaC Generated Species List.

Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Federal_Status
<i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i>	Buena Vista Lake Shrew	Endangered
<i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Giant Kangaroo Rat	Endangered
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	San Joaquin Kit Fox	Endangered
<i>Dipodomys nitratooides nitratooides</i>	Tipton Kangaroo Rat	Endangered
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Endangered
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Threatened
<i>Gambelia silus</i>	Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard	Endangered
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Giant Garter Snake	Threatened
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California Red-legged Frog	Threatened
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Delta Smelt	Threatened
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	Threatened
<i>Opuntia treleasei</i>	Bakersfield Cactus	Endangered