

**RESOLUTION NO. 14-11**

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT ADOPTING AN  
ADDENDUM TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE  
DECLARATION FOR THE AYERS ACRES WATER  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.**

**WHEREAS**, on July 20, 2005, the Board of Directors of the Running Springs Water District (the "District") approved the Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") for the Ayers Acres Water Development Project (the "Project"), which would involve the installation and operation of several water wells and associated pumping stations, access roads, and pipelines, for the provision of water to the District; and

**WHEREAS**, District staff subsequently proposed that the Project be modified to allow one of the access roads and pipelines to be relocated several hundred feet to the west of their original intended location; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the requirements of the approved MND, a southern rubber boa habitat assessment was prepared for the new proposed site for the access road and pipeline; and

**WHEREAS**, an addendum to the adopted MND for the Project (see Exhibit "A") was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), which concluded that the proposed relocation of the access road and pipeline will not result in a new or substantially greater significant impact on the environment; and

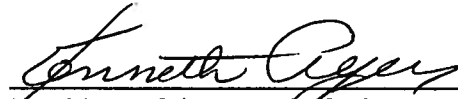
**WHEREAS**, the Board of Directors has received and considered the addendum along with the approved MND.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the Board of Directors of Running Springs Water District does hereby resolve:

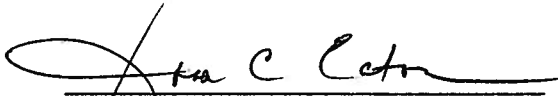
**SECTION 1.** The Board of Directors finds that it has considered the addendum, along with the adopted MND for the Project, prior to making a decision on the Project. The Board of Directors furthermore finds in light of the whole record, including without limitation the addendum, that the Project will not have a new or substantially greater significant effect on the environment as compared to those impacts disclosed and mitigated in the adopted MND, and therefore, no subsequent or supplemental environmental review under CEQA is required by State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162; and, that the addendum to the adopted MND reflects the independent judgment of the Board of Directors. The addendum to the MND, as proposed by District staff, is consequently adopted by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors hereby directs the General Manager or his designee to prepare and file a Notice of Determination as soon as possible following adoption of this Resolution.

**SECTION 2.** The President of the Board of Directors shall sign this Resolution and the Secretary of the Board of Directors shall attest and certify to the passage and adoption thereof.

**ADOPTED** this 17th day of August, 2011.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Board of Directors  
Running Springs Water District

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Board of Directors  
Running Springs Water District

**EXHIBIT "A"**

**ADDENDUM TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

## **RUNNING SPRINGS WATER DISTRICT**

### **ADDENDUM TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE AYERS ACRES WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

#### **A. PROJECT INFORMATION**

- 1. Project Title:** Modification of Ayers Acres Water Development Project
- 2. Lead Agency Name and Address:** Running Springs Water District  
31242 Hilltop Blvd.  
Running Springs, CA
- 3. Contact Person(s) and Phone Numbers:** Sam Massey, General Manager  
(909) 867-2766 x104
- 4. Project Location:** Running Springs, CA, southwest of Poplar Drive,  
West 1/2 Section 3, Township 2 North/Range 2  
West.

#### **INTRODUCTION & PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

A Mitigated Negative Declaration (the "MND") for the Ayers Acres Water Development Project (the "Original Project") was adopted by the Running Springs Water District (the "District") Board of Directors (the "Board") on July 20, 2005. The Original Project consisted of the installation of water wells, pumping stations, pipelines, and access roads in the area commonly known as "Ayers Acres" in order to supply the local community with groundwater. The MND analyzed the environmental impacts of the Original Project, and determined that, subject to mitigation in the form of the avoidance of disturbance to rock outcroppings and the conducting of nesting raptor surveys during nesting season, no significant impacts would result from the Original Project's implementation.

The District currently proposes to modify the Original Project by altering the alignment for the previously-approved access road and pipeline (the "Modified Project"). Under the Modified Project, the road/pipeline alignment would be relocated several hundred feet to the west in order to connect with an existing road. The portion of the road/pipeline alignment affected by this relocation is less than 1000 feet in length.

#### **CEQA REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ADDENDUM:**

If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency may: (1) prepare a subsequent EIR if the

criteria of State CEQA Guidelines § 15162(a) are met, (2) prepare a subsequent negative declaration, (3) prepare an addendum, or (4) prepare no further documentation. (State CEQA Guidelines § 15162(b).) When only minor technical changes or additions to the negative declaration are necessary and none of the conditions described in section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred, CEQA allows the lead agency to prepare and adopt an addendum. (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15164(b).)

Under Section 15162, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required only when:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the negative declaration due to the involvement of any new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
  - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous negative declaration;
  - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
  - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
  - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Thus, if the Modified Project does not result in any of the circumstances listed in section 15162 (i.e., no new or substantially greater significant impacts), the District may properly adopt an addendum to the MND.

## ANALYSIS:

The District presently proposes to modify the Original Project by relocating the alignment of a roadway and pipeline several hundred feet to the west of its original intended location. The following is an analysis of the impacts of this modification and verification that this will not cause environmental impacts such that any of the circumstances identified in State CEQA Guidelines section 15162 are present.

### Aesthetics

The MND for the Original Project found that aesthetics impacts would not be significant, due to the nature of the project site, its lack of visibility from a scenic vista, and the minimal nature of the improvements proposed. The Modified Project would not alter these conclusions, as it would involve the installation of the same type of roadway and pipeline as original proposed, only in a location that is similar in nature and that is nearby, thereby resulting in the same aesthetics impacts as the Original Project. Consequently, no new or substantially greater significant aesthetics impacts as compared to the MND would result.

### Agricultural Resources/Mineral Resources

The MND for the Original Project found that no agricultural or mineral resources impacts would occur, as the project site does not contain such resources. The location of the new alignment, which is only several hundred feet away from its original intended location, is likewise devoid of these resources, and the Modified Project's impacts in this regard would be the same. No new or substantially greater significant impacts would result.

### Biological Resources

The MND for the Original Project found that, with the avoidance of rocky outcroppings, significant impacts to the southern rubber boa would not occur. Significant impacts to nesting raptors would also be avoided by the commission of pre-construction nest surveys during raptor breeding season. While a very small wet drainage area was to be crossed by one of the roads, a significant impact to this drainage would be avoided by allowing it to continue to flow in its natural drainage course under the road. All other biological resources impacts would be less than significant under the Original Project due to the lack of sensitive biological resources and the lack of applicable habitat conservation plans or local policies and programs affecting biological resources.

Under the Modified Project, one roadway/pipeline alignment would be relocated several hundred feet to the west on very similar terrain. A habitat assessment for the southern rubber boa dated August 5, 2011 confirmed the absence of the boa and its required habitat, as well as the general lack of sensitive biological resources on the site of the relocated road and pipeline. (See attached). For instance, no rocky outcroppings where boas are likely to occur exist in the new roadway location, and the only potential drainage on the site is at the extreme east end and

features no evidence of moisture or regular or seasonally regular water flow, unlike the drainage analyzed in the MND for the Original Project. Thus, no significant biological resources would be affected by the roadway and pipeline alignment relocation, and the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially greater significant impacts.

### Cultural Resources

The MND for the Original Project determined that no cultural resources are on the project site. The proposed modification would result in the roadway and pipeline being relocated only several hundred feet to the west. Thus, it is not likely that any cultural resources would be encountered during the implementation of the Modified Project, similar to the site of the Original Project. No significant cultural resources would be affected, and the alignment relocation would not result in any new or substantially greater significant impacts.

### Geology/Hazards/Hydrology:

The MND for the Original Project concluded that no significant impacts would result from the installation of water wells, pumping stations, pipelines, and access roads in the area with regard to geology and soils, hazards, or hydrology. The Modified Project would not include activities or improvements that deviate from those proposed under the Original Project, both in terms of type or scope. Additionally, the new location of the pipeline and roadway at issue is only several hundred feet away in nearly identical terrain, and would not present any issues that were not present in the areas analyzed by the MND for the Original Project. Thus, no significant impacts relating to geology and soils, hazards, or hydrology would occur with regard to the Modified Project, and the alignment relocation would not result in any new or substantially greater significant impacts.

### Air Quality/Global Climate Change/Land Use/Noise/Population & Housing/Public Services/Recreation/Utilities/Transportation & Circulation

The MND for the Original Project found that the impacts of the construction and operation of the Original Project would not be significant in terms of air quality, land use, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, utilities, and transportation. The Modified Project would not deviate from the operational characteristics of the Original Project in any way, and thus no change with regard to these impacts would occur. Furthermore, although impacts from greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions were not analyzed in the MND for the Original Project, the amount of construction involved with implementing the Modified Project and the amount of electricity necessary to operate its pumps is so small that the Modified Project cannot have a significant impact on global climate change, either on a project-specific or cumulative basis, as the emissions would be far below the lowest threshold being considered by SCAQMD (i.e., the draft screening threshold for residential projects of 3,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year). Thus, no new or substantially greater significant impacts would result.

### Mandatory Findings of Significance

The relocation of a roadway/pipeline alignment will not cause environmental degradation, or reduce the habitat of sensitive fish, wildlife, or plant species. The site of the new alignment does not contain sensitive biological resources, as identified in the attached 2011 southern rubber boa habitat assessment. The proposed relocation will not have a negative effect on long-term environmental goals. The purpose of the proposed relocation is to aid access to the District's water wells, and simply would replace a short roadway and pipeline alignment that has already been approved. Furthermore, the cumulative effects, if any, of this project and other projects in the vicinity are not expected to have a significant effect on the environment or the community, and would not be new or substantially greater in relation to the effects analyzed in the MND, due to the small size of the Modified Project and its distance from other development.

### CONCLUSION:

Accordingly, and based on the findings and information contained in the previous MND, the analysis above, and the CEQA statute and State CEQA Guidelines, including sections 15164 and 15162, the Modified Project will not result in any additional effects on any environmental resources located on or near the project site and the potential environmental effects of the proposed relocation have been adequately addressed in the approved Mitigated Negative Declaration. Therefore, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15164, the Board hereby adopts this Addendum to the MND.

Attachments: "Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Water Development Project at Ayers Acres," Running Springs Water District (July 20, 2005)

"Southern Boa Habitat Assessment," Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (Aug. 5, 2011)

"Biological Resources Assessment Update for the Running Springs Water District Water Well Project Near Poplar Drive," Michael D. Misenhelter (June 1, 2009)

"Biological Resources Assessment for the Running Springs Water District Water Well Project Near Poplar Drive," Thomas Olsen Associates, Inc. (June 24, 2003)





**NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.**

**Southern Rubber Boa Habitat Assessment  
Running Springs Water District Pipeline  
Running Springs, California**

**Prepared for:**

**Best, Best & Krieger LLP  
3750 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92502-1028  
951 686 1450**

**Prepared by:**

**Natural Resources Assessment, Inc.  
3415 Valencia Hill Drive  
Riverside, CA 92507  
951 686 1141**

**August 5, 2011**

**Project Number: BBK11-101**

**3415 Valencia Hill Drive  
Riverside, California 92507**

**T (951) 686-1141  
F (951) 686-8418  
nrainc@earthlink.net**

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that the statements furnished below and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Karen Kirtland  
Natural Resources Assessment, Inc.

August 5, 2011

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary .....	S-1.
1.0 Introduction .....	1
2.0 Project Locality and Description.....	1
3.0 Methods.....	1
3.1 Research.....	1
3.2 Field Surveys .....	1
4.0 Results .....	1
4.1 Weather, Topography, and Soils.....	1
4.2 Plant Communities .....	1
4.3 Wildlife .....	4
4.4 Disturbances .....	4
4.5 Southern Rubber Boa .....	4
5.0 Discussion .....	8
6.0 References .....	9

**Figures**

1 Regional Vicinity and Project Site Map.....	2
2 Project Alignment.....	3
3 Project Aerial.....	6

**Site Photos**

1 Oak woodland habitat on the project site.....	5
2 Dead pine trees killed by the Slide Fire.....	5
3 Surface litter.....	7
4 Rock pile on site.....	7
5 Dry drainage along the eastern boundary .....	8

**Appendices**

Appendix A - Plant and Animal Species Observed

## **Executive Summary**

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRA, Inc.) was contacted by Best Best & Krieger to conduct a focused biological habitat assessment for southern rubber boa in Running Springs, California.

The Running Springs Water District is proposing to install a pipeline to carry water as part of the District's water conveyance system. The assessment was required as part of the application process for the project.

A data review was conducted to provide information on the southern rubber and known occurrences in the vicinity of the project site.

A focused biological habitat assessment for southern rubber boa was conducted of the project site. As part of the assessment, notes were made on the plant and animal species present and the type and condition of habitats on site.

No suitable habitat was found for the southern rubber boa and no impacts are expected.

## 1.0 Introduction

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRA, Inc.) was contacted by Best Best & Krieger to conduct a focused biological assessment on behalf of the Running Springs Water District (District) for a proposed pipeline in Running Springs, California. The work was focused on identifying habitat for the southern rubber boa (*Charina bottae umbratica*). The assessment is required as part of the application process for the project.

## 2.0 Project Locality and Description

The project site is located in Running Springs, on the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains in the San Bernardino County. It lies south of State Route (S.R.) 18, also known as Hilltop Boulevard (Figure 1). The project alignment lies in the northern half of Section 31, Township 2 north, Range 2 west, on the Harrison Mountain 7.5' U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, San Bernardino base and meridian.

The proposed project is construction of a water pipeline to convey water through the District's water treatment system (Figure 2).

## 3.0 Methods

### 3.1 Research

A data search was conducted to provide information on southern rubber boa known occurrences within the vicinity. This review included biological texts the southern rubber boa, and information available from various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. We used the information to focus our survey efforts in the field.

### 3.2 Field Surveys

A focussed habitat assessment was conducted by Ms. Karen Kirtland of NRA, Inc. and Ms. Stephanie Pacheco of Tetra Tech, Inc. on July 7, 2011. The field team surveyed the property using standard survey techniques for focused biological habitat assessments. A general reconnaissance level survey was walked throughout the site. The entire project site and adjacent area was evaluated for suitable habitat for the southern rubber boa.

## 4.0 Results

### 4.1 Weather, Topography, and Soils

The weather was cool, in the high sixties degrees Fahrenheit, with a thirty percent cloud cover and no wind.

The topography of the site is steep, with a slope between 50 and 75 percent downhill from northeast to southwest (Figure 1, Photo 3). The soils are a unconsolidated gravelly loamy coarse sand soil, typical of soils in the Running Springs area.

### 4.2 Plant Communities

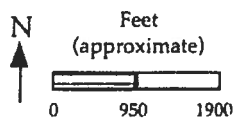
The general area site is currently dominated by a open black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) woodland mixed with shrub species (Photo 1). The most common shrubs were coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), and mountain whitethorn (*Ceanothus cordulatus*). Less common shrub species include southern eastwood manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *zacaensis*), and whorl-leaf keckiella (*Keckiella ternata*).

A list of plant species observed is provided in Appendix A.

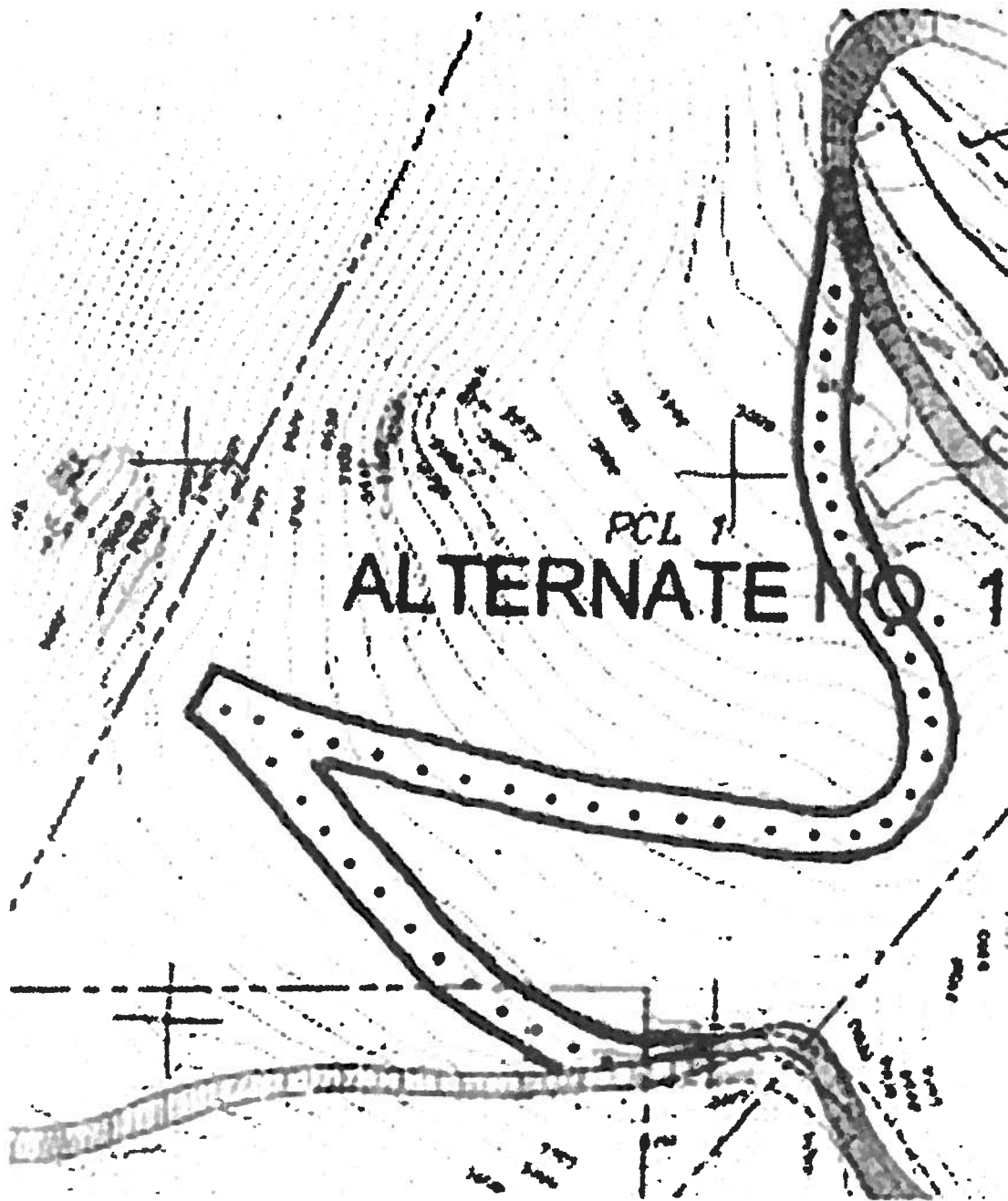


Map Base: Harrison Mountain (1996) 7.5'  
USGS topographic quadrangle

Figure 1. Project Location and Site Vicinity Map



Southern Rubber Boa Habitat Assessment  
Running Springs Water District Pipeline  
Running Springs, California



Map courtesy of Running Springs Water District, 2011

Figure 2. Project Alignment



Southern Rubber Boa Habitat Assessment  
Running Springs Water District Pipeline  
Running Springs, California

#### 4.3 Wildlife

There was little wildlife observed during the survey. Reptile species expected to be present include western skink (*Eumeces skiltonianus*), and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Bird species observed include Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) and mountain chickadee (*Parus gambeli*). No mammal species were seen or heard.

A list of wildlife species observed is provided in Appendix A.

#### 4.4 Disturbances

The site was burned in the 2007 Slide Fire (Photo 2). Comparison of historic photos with existing site conditions showed a change from yellow pine forest to a black oak-dominated woodland (Figure 3).

Other than the fire, site disturbance is minimal. Some minor trash dumping has occurred, but judging from the condition of the trash, it was dumped several years ago.

#### 4.5 Southern Rubber Boa

The southern rubber boa is a secretive snake, rarely seen by even long-term forest residents. It is primarily fossorial, being rarely encountered above ground except on days with high humidity and overcast skies (Keasler 1981).

The plant communities preferred by this species are variously described as montane conifer, moist woodlands and coniferous forest. The dominant plant species noted in southern rubber boa habitat include Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir (*Abies concolor*), black oak, incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) and occasional manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* ssp.) and California lilac (*Ceanothus* ssp.) (Keasler 1981, Loe 1985).

Specific habitat factors noted in all the studies include rocks, rock piles, fallen logs, and bark and leaf litter. The principle factors seem to be access from rocks or rock piles to hibernacula below ground, and damp soils or moist forest conditions (Keasler 1981, Loe 1985). Hibernacula are holes and burrows occupied by the animal during times of temperature extremes such as occur in winter, fall, and summer.

Due to its restricted range and the potential for habitat loss from development, this species is listed as threatened by the California Department of Fish and Game and as a U. S. Forest Service Sensitive Species. High temperature ground wildfires may contribute to the loss of habitat by removing leaf litter and shade cover, increasing average diurnal temperatures in suitable habitat.

#### Project Site Findings

The 2007 Slide Fire removed the yellow pine forest canopy and much of the old leaf litter in this area (Photos 2 and 3, Figure 3), subjecting the site to more sun exposure than in the past. This has contributed to the increase in dry conditions in this area of the forest.

The project site has one rock pile (Photo 4), and a second rock pile lies just outside the western boundary of the project area. The proposed pipeline alignment is routed around the single rock pile within the project area, and will not come sufficiently near to affect the off-site rock pile.

While rock and boulder piles are often occupied by the southern rubber boa and are one determining factor in their habitat, other habitat characteristics, such as underground hibernacula, fallen logs, dense leaf litter and readily available moist soils or surface water must also be present. The southern rubber boa preferentially inhabits areas close to springs or other water sources, and is not tolerant of dry conditions.





Photo 1. Oak woodland habitat on the project site.

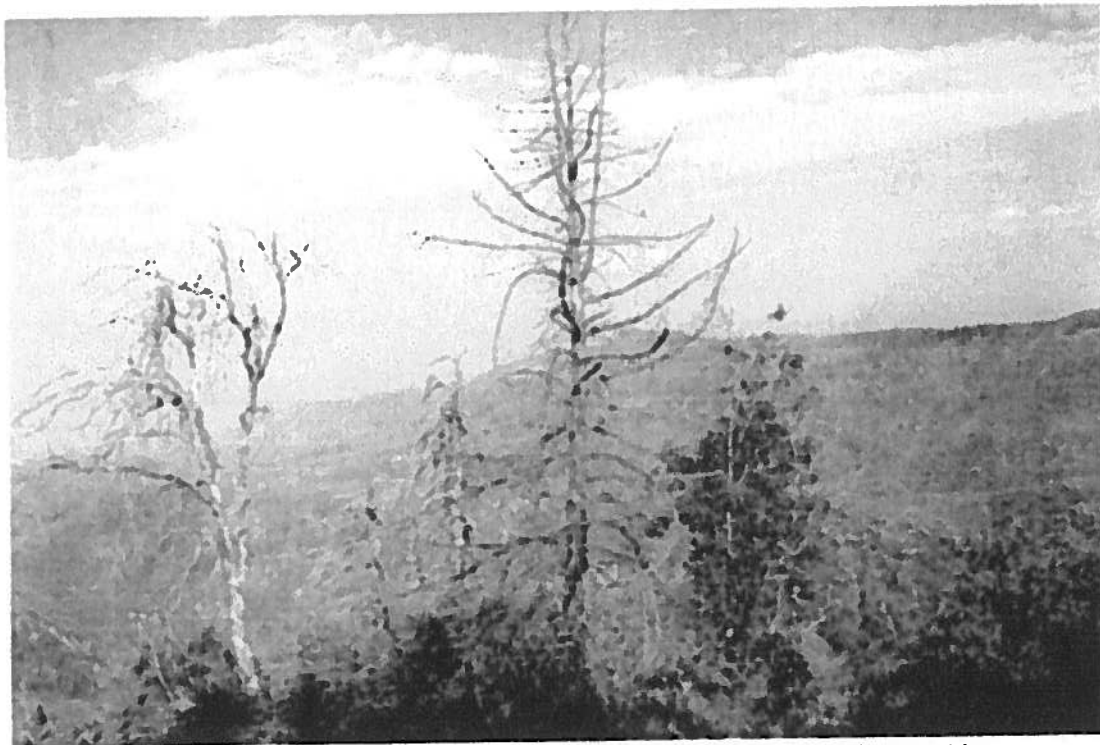
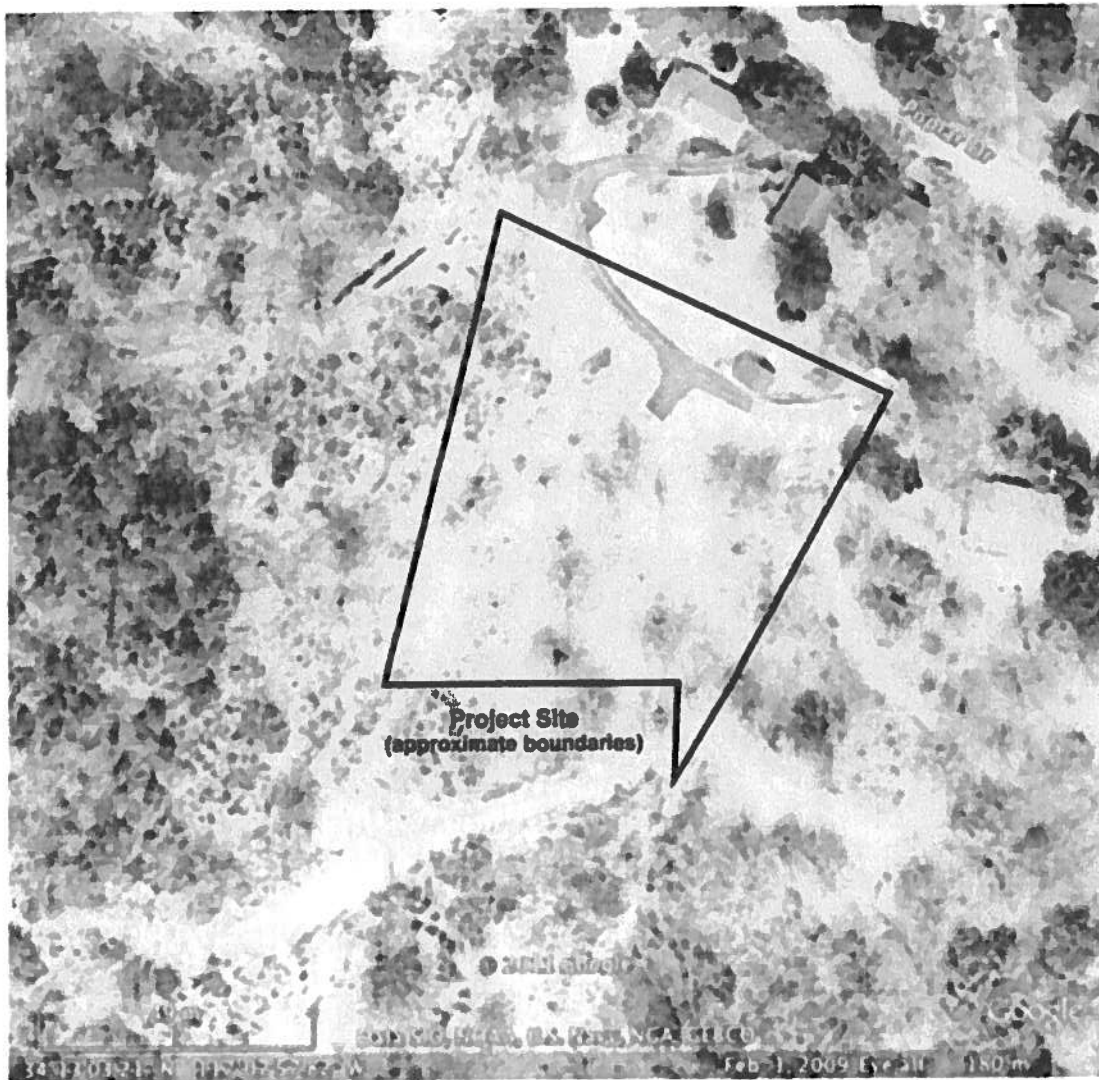
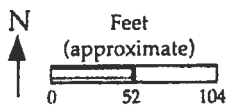


Photo 2. Dead pine trees killed by the Slide Fire. Note sapling pine trees growing at the base of the snags.



Map Source: Google Earth 2011

Figure 3. Project Aerial



Southern Rubber Boa Habitat Assessment  
Running Springs Water District Pipeline  
Running Springs, California

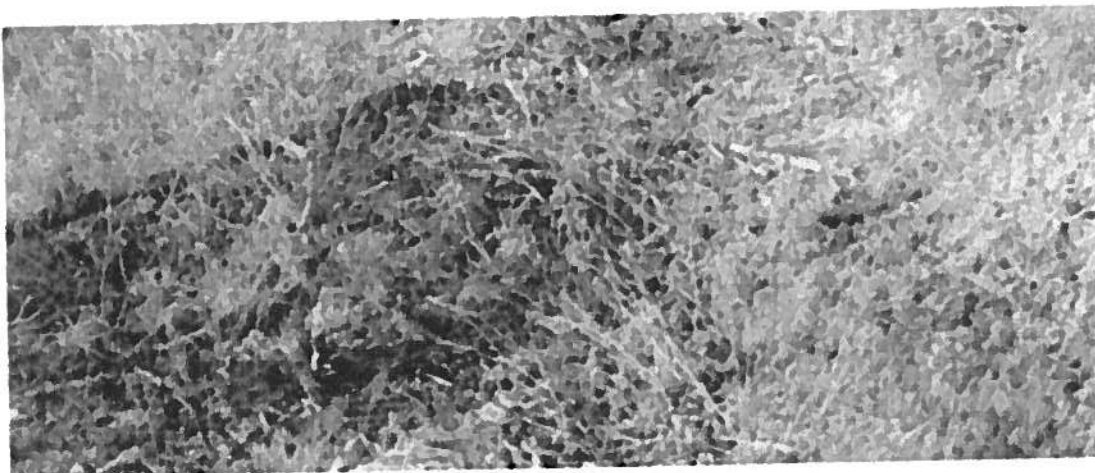


Photo 3. Surface litter. Note the sparse cover.



Photo 4. Rock pile on site.

The field team inspected the rock piles, and did not identify any holes or similar openings in and around the rock that would indicate underground hibernacula. The rocks within the rock pile itself may provide some hibernacula, although no obvious openings or overhangs were observed.

In addition to the lack of hibernacula, the site lacks old, rotting fallen logs and dense leaf litter, and currently does not support moist soils or surface water. There is a small drainage along the eastern edge of the project boundary; however, there is no evidence of perennial moisture, or any evidence of regular or seasonally regular water flow such as accumulated soils, ripples, or drift and flow lines (Photo 5).



Photo 5. Dry drainage along the eastern boundary.

Based on the site observations and known habitat requirements, this species not expected to be present within the project site limits.

### **5.0 Discussion**

The site lacks the preferred habitat of the southern rubber boa. This species is not expected to be present, and therefore no impacts will occur and no mitigation will be required.

## 6.0 References

- California Department of Fish and Game, 2009a. *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California*. Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Natural Diversity Database. State of California, The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.
- California Department of Fish and Game, 2009b. *Special Animals*. Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch, California Natural Diversity Database. State of California, The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.
- Garrett, K. and J. Dunn, 1981. *Birds of Southern California*. Los Angeles Audubon Society. The Artisan Press, Los Angeles, California.
- Grenfell, W. E., M. D. Parisi, and D. McGriff, 2003. "A Check-list of the Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals of California". *California Fish and Game* 77:109-141.
- Hickman, J. C., ed. 1993. *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles and London.
- Ingles, L. G., 1965. *Mammals of the Pacific States*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Jennings, M. R. and M. P. Hayes, 1994. *Amphibians and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California*. Inland Fisheries Division, California Department of Fish and Game.
- Keasler, G. L., 1981. *Rubber Boa Survey for the San Bernardino National Forest*.
- Loe, S. A., 1985. *Habitat Management Guide for Southern Rubber Boa (Charina bottae umbratica) on the San Bernardino National Forest*. Report prepared for the San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino, California.
- Munz, P.A., 1963. *California Mountain Wildflowers*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.
- Munz, P.A., 1974. *A Flora of Southern California*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles and London.
- Stebbins, R. C., 1985. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
- Stephenson, J. R. and G. M. Calcarone, 1999. *Southern California Mountains and Foothills Assessment*. Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albany, California.

## Appendix A - Plants and Animals Observed

### Plants

\* denotes non-native species

#### PTERIDOPHYTES

**Dennstaedtiaceae**  
*Pteridium aquilinum*

**Dryopteridaceae**  
*Polystichum munitum*

#### GYMNOSPERMAE

**Pinaceae**  
*Pinus jeffreyi*

#### ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONES

**Asclepiadaceae**  
*Asclepias*

**Asteraceae**  
*Lessingia filaginifolia*

**Chenopodiaceae**  
*Chenopodium berlandieri*

**Convolvulaceae**  
*Calystegia occidentalis* var. *fulcrata*

**Ericaceae**  
*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *zacaensis*

**Fagaceae**  
*Quercus kelloggii*

**Hydrophyllaceae**  
*Phacelia imbricata*  
*Eriodictyon trichocalyx*

**Onagraceae**  
*Gayophytum* sp.  
*Clarkia purpurea*

**Polemoniaceae**  
*Gilia splendens*

**Polygonaceae**  
*Eriogonum* sp.  
*Eriogonum davidsonii*

**Rhamnaceae**  
*Ceanothus cordulatus*  
*Rhamnus californica*

**Scrophulariaceae**  
*Keckiella ternata*  
*Penstemon grinnellii*

#### FERNS AND ALLIES

**Bracken family**  
Bracken fern

**Wood fern family**  
Western sword fern

#### NAKED SEED PLANTS

**Pine family**  
Jeffrey pine

#### DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS

**Milkweed family**  
Asclepias

**Sunflower family**  
Cudweed aster

**Saltbush family**  
Pitseed goosefoot

**Morning glory family**  
Sprawling morning glory

**Heath family**  
Southern eastwood manzantia

**Oak family**  
Black oak

**Waterleaf family**  
White-flowered scorpion weed  
Hairy Yerba santa

**Evening primrose family**  
Gayophytum  
Purple clarkia

**Phlox family**  
Splendid gilia

**Buckwheat family**  
Buckwheat  
Davidson's buckwheat

**Buckthorn family**  
Mountain whitethorn  
Coffeeberry

**Snapdragon family**  
Whorl-leaf keckiella  
Grinnell's beardstongue

Seawall Construction Project  
General Biological Assessment

NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

**ANGIOSPERMAE: MONOCOTYLEDONAE**

**Poaceae**

*Bromus carinatus*  
\**Bromus tectorum*  
*Elymus glaucus*

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Hickman 1993 and Munz 1974.

**Animals**

**AVES**

**Corvidae**

*Cyanocitta stelleri*  
*Aphelocoma californica*

**Paridae**

*Parus gambeli*

**Emberizidae**

*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

Nomenclature follows Grenfell et al. 2003.

**MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS**

**Grass family**

California brome  
Cheatgrass  
Pale reed grass

**BIRDS**

**Crows and ravens**

Steller's jay  
Western scrub jay

**Titmice**

Mountain chickadee

**Sparrows**

Spotted towhee