

**APPENDIX B**

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Biological Technical Report and 2023 Update



February 07, 2023

Mr. Danny Simon  
Pacific First Capital Group  
21031 Warner Center Ln, Suite B  
Woodland Hills, CA, 91367  
Via email: dsimon@pacfirst.net

**RE:     *UPDATED Biological Resources Assessment in Support of the Proposed Commercial Development Project on the Northeast Corner of Nason Street and Cactus Avenue in Moreno Valley, California***

Dear Mr. Simon:

This letter report provides the results of an updated biological reconnaissance survey conducted for the proposed Commercial Development Project (Project) located on the northeast corner of Nason Street and Cactus Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley within Riverside County, California. The 2023 biological survey was conducted by ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) to document whether field conditions are consistent with or have changed from the biological reconnaissance survey conducted on August 7, 2019.

The literature review and database searches yielded additional plant and wildlife species with potential to occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site and the conditions of the site observed during the 2023 survey were not entirely consistent with those documented in the 2019 biological technical report; therefore, potential for special status plant and wildlife species varies to those reported in the 2019 report. Small mammal burrows, likely from California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), suitable for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) were observed within the Project site; the USACE non-jurisdictional drainage ditch along Cactus Avenue and near the southwest corner of the Project site appeared to be graded and was overgrown with ruderal vegetation, and a potential aquatic feature with riparian vegetation (e.g., willows (*Salix* sp.) was documented within the 500-foot buffer northwest of the Nason Street and Cactus Avenue intersection. Additionally, Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is addressed in this report due to its status as a Candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Crotch bumble bee was determined to have a potential to occur within the Project site due to the presence of suitable habitat (nesting and nectar resources).

This letter report is an addendum to the 2019 biological technical report and MSHCP consistency analysis report prepared by ECORP. A biological assessment of the Project site and 500-foot buffer was conducted to document the current site conditions, to document existing biological resources, to assess the habitat for its potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species, and to determine whether Project-related impacts would occur to sensitive biological resources by the proposed Project, pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The 2023 survey was conducted for the purposes of identifying any biological constraints that would affect the site plan for the Project.

The Project will be subject to county, state, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; USFWS 1918), and California Fish and Game Code.

## **PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

The Project site consists of approximately 8 acres of vacant land bounded by Nason Street to the west, Cactus Avenue to the south, and residential or undeveloped land to the north and east within northwest Riverside County in the City of Moreno Valley (Figures 1 and 2). Surrounding land use consists mainly of residential to the east and south, Riverside County Regional Medical Center to the west, and undeveloped land to the north. The Project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Sunnymead 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The elevation at the Project site is approximately 1,550 feet (approximately 472 meters) above mean sea level (amsl).

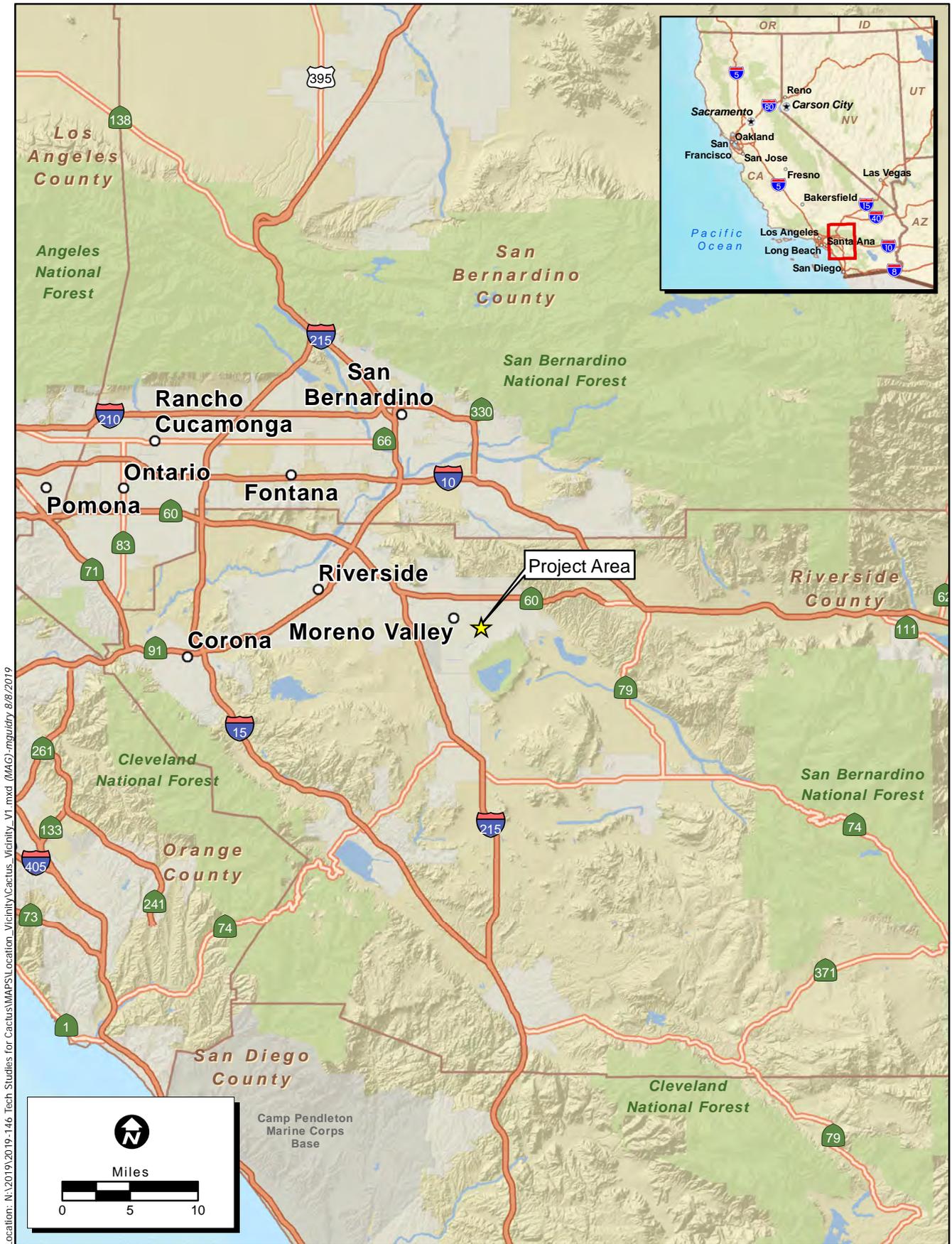
The proposed Project consists of the development of the entire property for commercial facilities and an associated parking lot.

## **METHODS**

Prior to conducting the biological survey, the 2019 biological technical report and MSHCP consistency analysis previously prepared by ECORP for this Project was reviewed. Additionally, an updated literature review and database search was performed using California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2023) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS 2023) before the survey to determine if any new special-status plant or wildlife species had been recorded on the Project site or surrounding area.

Following the literature review, a biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by ECORP biologist Corrina Tapia on January 9, 2023, and consisted of walking throughout the Project site and 500-foot buffer to document and verify the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats on the property with those previously documented in the 2019 report. Inaccessible areas were visually surveyed using binoculars. The biologist documented the plant and wildlife species present on and adjacent to the Project site, and the location and condition of the Project site was assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species including burrowing owl. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, and/or maps. Photographs were taken during the survey to provide a visual representation of the various vegetation communities or suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species on the property. The property was also assessed according to Section 6.0 of the Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) to determine if any potential Project-related effects to biological resources, including riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, fairy shrimp, and urban/wildlife interfaces, could occur.

As previously stated in the 2019 report, the Project site is located within the MSHCP plan area and within a designated burrowing owl survey area. Therefore, a burrowing owl habitat assessment and focused burrow survey were conducted concurrently with the biological resources assessment within the Project site and 500-ft buffer in accordance with the MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (RCTLMA 2006).



Location: N:\2019\2019-146\_Tech Studies for Cactus\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\_V1.mxd (MAC)\mguidry\_8/8/2019

Map Date: 8/8/2019

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

**Figure 1. Project Vicinity**



**Figure 2. Project Location**

*2019-146 Tech Studies for Cactus*

Any burrows encountered were inspected for presence of owls and owl sign (e.g., feathers, whitewash, pellets). In accordance with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012), burrows were classified as “occupied” if burrowing owl sign (e.g., pellets, whitewash, bones of prey items, feathers) was present, regardless of whether burrowing owls were observed at the burrow location. Burrows were classified as “potential” if the burrow was of suitable size, shape, and depth for a burrowing owl to occupy, but no sign was present. In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat type, and GPS coordinates were recorded. The locations of special-status species observations were recorded using a handheld GPS unit in North American Datum (NAD 83).

## RESULTS

### Literature Review

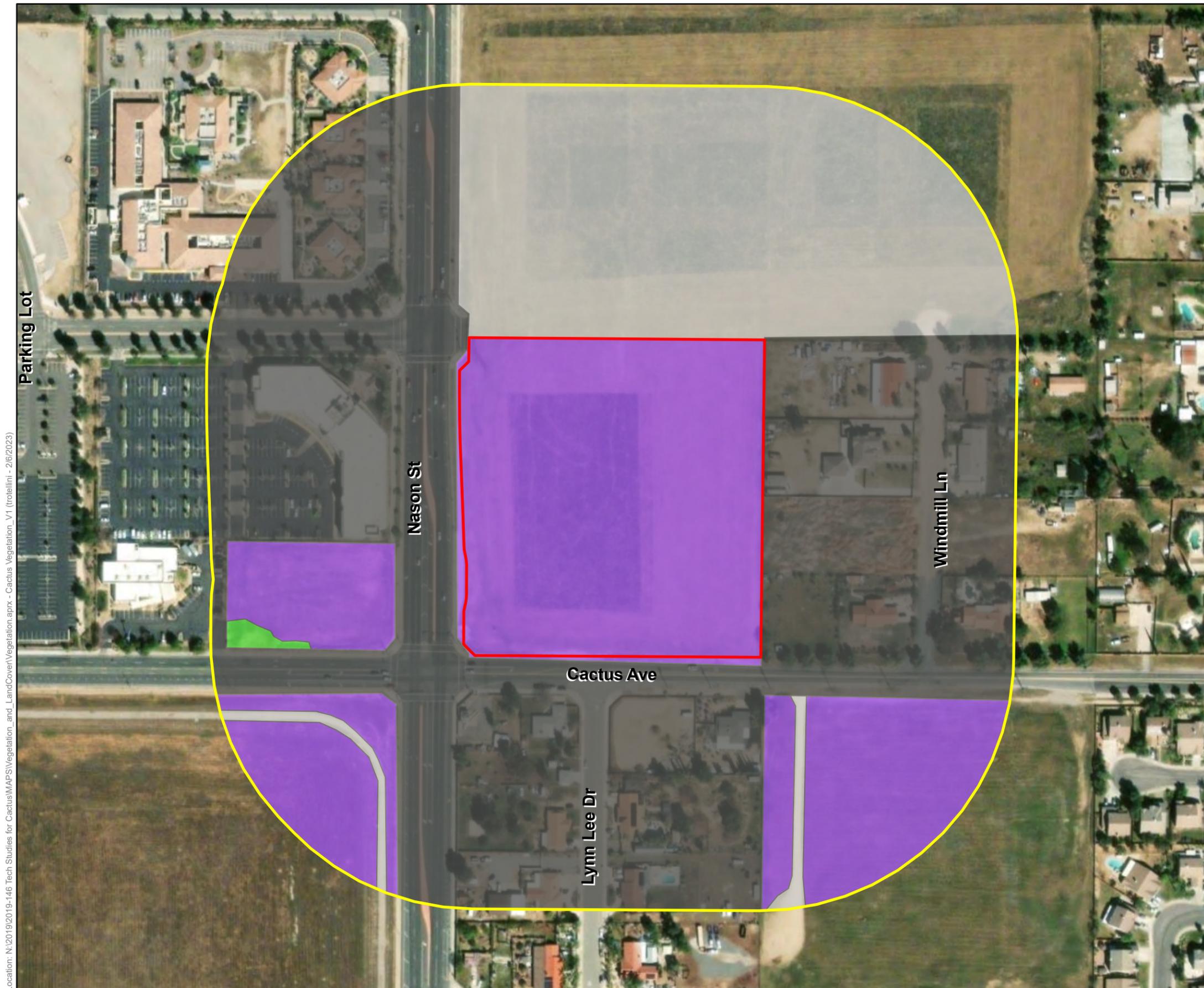
The updated CNDDDB and CNPS Electronic Inventory searches were conducted on January 6, 2023. The database searches identified 59 special-status plant species and 57 special-status wildlife species that could occur on and/or near the Project site (Attachments A and B). A list of special-status species with potential to occur was generated for the 2019 report and updated with the additional species that appeared in the 2023 literature review (Attachments C and D). The property was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species that were revealed in the database searches.

### Biological Field Survey

ECORP biologist Corrina Tapia conducted the updated biological reconnaissance survey on January 9, 2023. The survey was performed between 0645 and 0800. Weather conditions during the survey were cloudy skies, with temperatures ranging between 55- and 56-degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and 0-1 mile per hour (mph) winds.

The property remains an undeveloped lot dominated primarily by ruderal, nonnative vegetation. Disturbances observed during the biological survey include minor trash throughout and vehicle tracks along Cactus Avenue. North of the Project site, within the 500-foot buffer, recent discing is evident. Although no recent disturbances were evident within the Project site, a review of aerial imagery revealed that the Project site has consistently undergone mechanical disturbances (e.g., discing) since the early 2000s. The Project site is bounded by development in all directions; residential homes are to the east and south, the Riverside University Health System Medical Center to the west, and an undeveloped lot to the north.

Nonnative Annual Grassland is the sole vegetation community present within the Project site; this is consistent with the 2019 report. However, during the January 2023 biological survey a new vegetation community was observed within the 500-ft buffer. In addition to Nonnative Annual Grassland, Goodding’s Willow-Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest was documented west of the Project site within the 500-foot buffer (Figure 3). This community was observed within a ditch on an undeveloped lot located northwest of the Cactus Avenue and Nason Street intersection. The dominant plant species in this vegetation community included native Goodding’s black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), arroyo willow (*Salix*



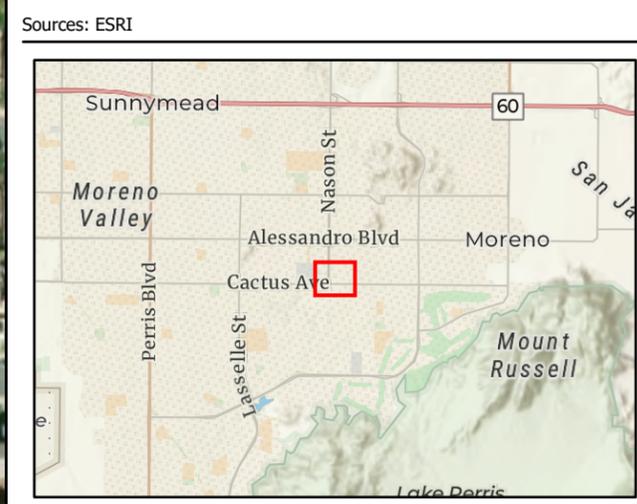
**Map Contents**

- Project Area
- 500-ft Buffer

**Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types**

- Disturbed
- Disturbed Goodding's Willow-Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest
- Non-native Grassland
- Urban/Developed

Location: N:\2019\2019-146 Tech Studies for Cactus\MAPS\Vegetation\_and\_LandCover\Vegetation.aprx - Cactus\_Vegetation\_V1 (trotellini - 2/6/2023)



**Figure 3. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types**

*lasiolepis*), and mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*). Land cover types in the remaining areas adjacent to the Project site include urban developed and disturbed land; these findings are consistent with the 2019 biological assessment.

Fifteen plant species were observed during the January 2023 survey, many of which were also seen during the 2019 survey. These species included fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). Attachment E includes a complete list of plant species observed during the 2023 biological survey.

Similar to the 2019 survey, the wildlife observed during the January 2023 biological survey are typical of the habitat observed on the property. Wildlife species observed during the 2023 biological survey included common raven (*Corvus corax*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*). Attachment F includes a complete list of wildlife species observed during the biological survey.

### **Jurisdictional Waters Assessment**

During the biological survey conducted in 2019, ECORP biologists identified a drainage ditch that flowed into a concrete drain located at the southwest corner of the Project site. Due to the nature of the drainage as a conveyance of stormwater it was determined to be non-jurisdictional. During the January 2023 survey, this drainage feature was no longer visible due to disturbances caused by vehicles. However, the concrete drain was still present at the southwest corner of the Project site. This feature is still determined to be non-jurisdictional.

Additionally, a drainage was observed west of the Project site within the 500-foot buffer and contained riparian vegetation. This drainage is located in an undeveloped lot on the northeast corner of the Cactus Avenue and Nason Steet intersection (Figure 3). The drainage runs west-east and empties into a circular culvert that crosses south under Cactus Avenue. Although a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted during the survey, this feature is potentially jurisdictional due to evidence of this natural feature flowing and associated vegetation (i.e., consisting of riparian species such as Goodding's black willow and arroyo willow).

### **Special Status Species**

No special-status plant or wildlife species were documented during the January 2023 survey; however, changes have been made to the potential of occurrence for special-status species identified in the updated literature review. The following plant species had updated occurrence data within 5 miles of the Project site and due to the presence of suitable habitat, have a low potential to occur:

- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), Federally Endangered, covered under the MSHCP;
- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), covered under the MSHCP;
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), covered under the MSHCP; and

In addition to the wildlife species determined to have low potential to occur identified in the 2019 report, the following wildlife species appeared in the updated literature review and have a low potential to occur:

- orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), covered under the MSHCP;
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), covered under the MSHCP; and
- California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), covered under the MSCHP

Two wildlife species have a moderate potential to occur: Crotch bumble bee and burrowing owl. Crotch bumble bee did not appear in the literature review performed prior to the 2019 report; however, this species appeared in the updated literature review and its potential for occurrence was assessed during the January 2023 biological survey. Nine recent occurrences for this species were documented in 2020 (CNDDDB 2023). Five of these occurrences were documented less than 2 miles from the Project site. Due to the presence of suitable grassland habitat and habitat elements (e.g., small mammal burrows and annual grasses for nest locations and nectar sources for feeding), this species has a moderate potential to occur.

The Project site remains in an MSHCP designated burrowing owl survey area and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; BUOW) was determined to have a moderate potential to occur. The site and any potential suitable habitat within the 500-foot buffer (Figure 4) were walked to identify the presence of owl habitat. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat. Numerous recent and historical occurrences for BUOW were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence (Occurrence 2035) was documented in 2017 approximately 2 miles from the Project site. For this occurrence, one adult BUOW was observed perched near a burrow on the west side of Evans Road about 0.3 miles north-northwest of the East Nuevo Road intersection in Perris, California. The nearest occurrences were documented less than a mile from the Project site in 1980 (Occurrence 65) and 2007 (Occurrence 439). A focused burrowing owl burrow survey was conducted concurrently with the January 2023 survey and four potential burrows were identified within the Project site (Figure 4). Likely the result of California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), these burrows are the appropriate size and orientation for use by BUOW. However, no BUOW or their sign were observed during the survey. Representative photos of the Project site including suitable potential burrows can be found in Attachment G. Due to the presence of potential BUOW habitat within the Project site including suitable size burrows, and a more recent occurrence (Occurrence 2035 in 2017) near the Project site, there is a moderate potential for BUOW to occur onsite.

### **Migratory Birds and Raptors**

The results of the January 2023 survey agree with the results of the 2019 survey with regards to potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. In addition to the presence of ornamental trees and shrubs in the Project site, the riparian vegetation located within the 500-ft buffer also provides potential nesting habitat. The Project site and vicinity overall has suitable habitat for ground nesting birds, migratory birds, and raptors.



Location: N:\2019\2019-146\_Tech\_Studies\_for\_Cactus\MAPS\Biological\_Resources\Cactus\_MSHCP\_V2.mxd (MAG-trobellini.2/6/2023)

**Figure 4. Western Riverside MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area**

*2019-146 Tech Studies for Cactus*

## **Wildlife Corridor, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas**

The results of the January 2023 biological survey are consistent with the results of the 2019 survey regarding wildlife movement corridors, linkages, and significant ecological areas. Although the property is undeveloped, it is surrounded by residential development and paved roads and is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. Both Cactus Avenue and Nason Street are heavily trafficked roads and provide a general barrier to wildlife movement. The property is not considered a linkage or corridor between conserved natural habitat areas.

## **DISCUSSION**

The results of this 2023 letter report provide an update to the results and impact analysis presented in the 2019 Biological Technical Report and MSHCP Consistency Analysis prepared by ECORP.

No special status plant or wildlife species were observed during the January 2023 survey. The Project site is highly disturbed and consists entirely of ruderal vegetation. Nonnative Annual Grassland is the only vegetation community present on the Project site. Minor amounts of trash were found scattered throughout the Project site and vehicle tracks were observed along Cactus Avenue within the Project site.

Changes were made to the potential for occurrence of numerous special-status wildlife species as a result of the updated literature review and conditions of the Project site. The 2023 literature review and database searches documented 59 special-status plant species and 57 special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within and in the vicinity of the Project site. These results included 13 additional plants and 9 additional wildlife species that were not documented in the 2019 literature and database searches. Occurrence records were also updated for many of these species and due to this, altered the potential for occurrence for many plant and wildlife species.

Three special-status plant species were determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project site: San Jacinto Valley crowscale, smooth tarplant, and Coulter's goldfields. The remaining 56 species were presumed absent. Indirect and direct impacts to the species may occur in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, mortality, construction noise, and vibrations may occur. However, if these species are present on the Project site, they would likely be in such low numbers that impacts to the species would not be considered significant, nor would they contribute to the overall decline of the species. Further, all 7 species would be covered by the MSHCP. The Project is not expected to result in significant impacts to any of special-status plant species and no mitigation measures are recommended at this time.

Along with special-status wildlife species designated with low potential for occurrence in the 2019 report, four additional special-status wildlife species were determined to have low potential to occur: orange-throated whiptail, Cooper's hawk, and California horned lark. Suitable habitat for these species was documented within the Project site and immediate vicinity. Orange-throated whiptail has potential to occur due to the presence of suitable habitat within the 500-foot buffer and numerous recent occurrence records in CNDDDB. Both Cooper's hawk and California horned lark have the potential to occur due to the presence of suitable nesting habitat, the Project site being within their known range, and recent occurrence data in the vicinity of the Project site. Impacts to these species may occur in the form of injury or mortality during ground-disturbing or vegetation removal activities, and indirect impacts may occur in

the form of increased human and vehicular activity, noise, dust, and degradation of habitat in adjacent areas. These impacts may be considered significant under CEQA. All three wildlife species are covered under the MSHCP. Impacts to Cooper's hawk, California horned lark, and other migratory and nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-1. No mitigation measures for orange-throated whiptail are recommended at this time due to suitable habitat being located outside the Project site within the 500-foot buffer, where Project-related impacts are not expected to occur. Should the Project footprint change to include this area, mitigation measures would need to be revisited.

Crotch bumble bee, a Candidate for listing under the CESA, was determined to have a moderate potential to occur. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and known recent occurrence data of the species in the vicinity of the Project site, focused surveys for crotch bumble bee are recommended in accordance with the established protocol. Impacts to crotch bumble bee would be less than significant with the implementation of MM BIO-2.

Although a formal aquatic delineation was not performed during the January 2023 survey, a new potentially jurisdictional drainage and associated riparian vegetation was delineated during the survey. The drainage is located outside of the Project site, within the 500-foot buffer northwest of the intersection of Cactus Avenue and Nason Street (Figure 3). The riparian vegetation was classified as Goodding's Willow-Red Willow Riparian Woodland; however, this community is considered disturbed due to the presence of trash and proximity to roadways. One non-jurisdictional drainage ditch that led to a concrete drain was documented in 2019. This drainage was reassessed during the 2023 survey and due to recent disturbances, this drainage is no longer present. The concrete drain, however, was still present on the Project site. Due to the location of the new potentially jurisdictional feature outside of the Project site and the understanding that no Project related-activities are expected to occur west of Nason Street, no impacts are expected to occur to this feature and no mitigation measures are recommended at this time.

In accordance with Section 6.3.2, the Project site was assessed for burrowing owl suitability and burrowing owl was determined to have a moderate potential to occur due to the presence of suitable potential burrows and recent occurrence data recorded in the vicinity of the Project site. This species was listed as having a low potential to occur in the 2019 report. Due to the presence of potential burrows, focused burrowing owl surveys are recommended in accordance with the MSCHP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). Direct impacts to these species may occur in the form of injury or mortality during ground-disturbing or vegetation removal activities, and indirect impacts may occur in the form of increased human and vehicular activity, noise, dust, and degradation of habitat in adjacent areas. These impacts may be considered significant under CEQA. In order to reduce these impacts to a less than significant level MM BIO-3 will be implemented.

The Project site is located within the planning area for the Western Riverside MSHCP; however, it is not located within any Conservation Areas, Criteria Cells, or Subunit designations. During the January 2023 biological assessment, the Project site was reassessed to address potential effects of Project activities on biological resources outlined in Section 6.0 of the MSHCP which includes riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools and fairy shrimp, burrowing owl, narrow endemic plant species, and urban/wildlands interface. The 2023 survey is consistent with the results of the 2019 survey and biological technical report for

determinations on narrow endemic plant species (MSHCP Section 6.1.3), urban/wildlands interface guidelines (MSHCP Section 6.1.4), and additional surveys for amphibian species, criteria area species, or mammalian species (MSHCP Section 6.3.2).

In accordance with Section 6.1.2 the Project site was assessed for riparian/riverine, vernal pool, and fairy shrimp habitat. No riparian/riverine, vernal pool, and fairy shrimp habitat were documented within the Project site. Riparian vegetation associated with a drainage feature was documented within the 500-ft buffer; however, this area is outside of the limits of disturbance where impacts will occur for the Project. Therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended at this time. Should changes occur to the Project footprint that would extend Project activities to this riparian habitat, consultation with appropriate agencies would need to occur regarding regulatory permitting required, in order to reduce or eliminate impacts to this area.

Due to the location of the Project site within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment area (Moreno Valley Municipal Code 8.60), MM BIO-4 will be implemented to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

### **Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce potential Project-related impacts to a level that is less than significant under CEQA:

**BIO-1      Pre-construction Survey for Nesting Birds:** Any ground disturbance activities shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through January 31). This will avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. If activities with the potential to disrupt nesting birds are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist who is experienced in the identification of avian species and conducting nesting bird surveys. The nest surveys shall include the Project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are found to be present, avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken to avoid potential project-related impacts. Measures may include establishment of an avoidance buffer until nesting has been completed and periodic nest monitoring by the project biologist. The width of the avoidance buffer will be determined by the Project biologist. Typically, this is 300 feet from the nest site in all directions (500 feet is typically recommended by CDFW for raptors), until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The monitoring biologist will monitor the nest(s) during construction and document any findings.

**BIO-2      Presence/Absence Surveys for Crotch Bumble Bee:** To avoid adverse effects to Crotch bumble bee that may be present within the Project site, a qualified biologist knowledgeable of Crotch bumble bee species ecology will conduct a survey of areas that may provide habitat for this species. The qualified biologist shall contact CDFW to request the agency-

approved survey protocol for Crotch bumble bee and shall follow the agency-accepted protocol when conducting the surveys. The survey will be conducted within one year prior to vegetation removal and/or grading. Surveys should be conducted during the flying season when the species is most likely to be detected above ground, between March 1 and September 1 (Thorp et al 1983). Within 30 days of completing the survey, the qualified biologist shall prepare a Crotch Bumble Bee Survey Report and submit it to the Project proponent. The report shall include, at minimum, a description of the methods to conduct the surveys, a description of suitable habitat areas, and a map of the locations where Crotch bumble bee and any other special-status species were observed. The qualified biologist shall submit CNDDDB forms for any Crotch bumble bees or other special-status species observed during the surveys. The survey report shall also include measures sufficient to avoid "take" or other adverse impacts to Crotch bumble bee, if found during the surveys.

If surveys confirm the presence of Crotch bumble bee, and if adverse impacts or "take" of the species cannot be avoided, then the Project proponent will need to obtain an Incidental Take Permit from CDFW. The ITP application shall be submitted to CDFW approximately one year prior to the take or adverse impacts to the species to allow time for the processing of the application and the issuance of the ITP. Adverse impacts or take of this species shall not occur until CDFW has issued the ITP.

**BIO-3 Pre-Construction Surveys for Burrowing Owl:** Pre-construction surveys for burrowing owl shall be conducted within the Project site and adjacent areas prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities. The surveys shall follow the methods described in the Western Riverside MSHCP *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions* (RCTLMA 2006). According to Western Riverside MSHCP's *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions*, focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted because suitable habitat was recorded during the burrowing owl habitat assessment. If burrowing owls and/or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are identified on the Project site during the survey and impacts to the species are unavoidable, additional mitigation may need to be implemented, such as implementing a no-disturbance buffer around occupied burrows or seasonal work restrictions. In addition to the focused burrowing owl surveys, pre-construction surveys shall take place within 30-days prior to ground disturbance in accordance with the Western Riverside MSHCP *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions* (RCTLMA 2006) and the CDFG *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012).

**BIO-4 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee:** In accordance with Moreno Valley Municipal Code 8.60 and to offset impacts to the Stephens' kangaroo rat, all applicants for development permits within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment area must pay an impact and mitigation fee of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per gross acre located within the parcel to be developed an any offsite areas that are disturbed resulting from related Project activities. Further coordination with the RCA regarding the mitigation fee may be required.

The following recommendations are not mitigation measures pursuant to CEQA but are recommended to further reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources:

- Confine all Project work activities to a predetermined work area.
- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during the construction phase of the Project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep should be covered with plywood or similar materials at the close of each work day. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they should be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. Similarly, wildlife are often attracted to burrow- or den-like structures, such as pipes, and may enter pipes or conduit stored on the Project site and become trapped or injured. To prevent wildlife use of these structures, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4 inches or greater should be capped while being stored on the site.
- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps should be disposed of in securely closed, wildlife-proof containers and removed at least once a week from the Project site

If you have any questions regarding the content of this letter report, please contact me at (909) 307-0046. *I hereby certify that the statements furnished above present the data and information required for this biological survey results report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.*

SIGNED:	 <hr/> Corrina Tapia Associate Biologist ECORP Consulting, Inc. 215 N 5th St. Redlands, CA 92374	February 07, 2023 <hr/> Date
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Attachments

- Attachment A: CNPS Search Results
- Attachment B: CNDDDB Summary Table
- Attachment C: Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence
- Attachment D: Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence
- Attachment E: Plant Species Observed
- Attachment F: Wildlife Species Observed
- Attachment G: Representative Site Photos

## LITERATURE CITED

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- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. California Native Diversity Database. Rarefind 5 [computer program]. Sacramento (CA): State of California, the Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Wildlife. Accessed January 6, 2023.
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- Thorp, R.W., Horning Jr., D.S., and Dunning, L.L. 1983. Bumble bees and cuckoo bumble bees of California. Bulletin of the California Insect Survey 23: 1-79.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1918. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Section 16 of the U.S. Code (703-712), as amended 1989.

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**ATTACHMENT A**

CNPS Search Results

## CNPS Rare Plant Inventory



## Search Results

67 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: Quad is one of [3311782:3411713:3411712:3411711:3311781:3311771:3311772:3311773:3311783]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE		DATE ADDED	PHOTO
									PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC		
<a href="#"><i>Abronia villosa</i></a> <a href="#"><i>var. aurita</i></a>	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
<a href="#"><i>Allium marvinii</i></a>	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><i>Allium munzii</i></a>	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2003 Guy Bruyey
<a href="#"><i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i></a>	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Arenaria paludicola</i></a>	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Artemisia palmeri</i></a>	San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Feb)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3?	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Asplenium vespertinum</i></a>	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3?	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Astragalus hornii</i></a> <a href="#"><i>var. hornii</i></a>	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006-12-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Astragalus pachypus</i></a> <a href="#"><i>var. jaegeri</i></a>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Atriplex coronata</i></a> <a href="#"><i>var. notatior</i></a>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 2008 Larry Sward
<a href="#"><i>Atriplex parishii</i></a>	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available

<a href="#"><i>Atriplex serenana</i></a> <a href="#"><i>var. davidsonii</i></a>	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Berberis nevini</i></a>	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar- Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Bouteloua trifida</i></a>	three-awned grama	Poaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May- Sep	None	None	G4G5	S3	2B.3		1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></a>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974- 01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></a>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Carex comosa</i></a>	bristly sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Sep	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		1994- 01-01	 Dean Wm. Taylor 1997
<a href="#"><i>Caulanthus simulans</i></a>	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar- May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Centromadia pungens</i></a> ssp. <a href="#"><i>laevis</i></a>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i></a> ssp. <a href="#"><i>maritimum</i></a>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May- Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2		1974- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i></a>	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i></a> var. <a href="#"><i>parryi</i></a>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i></a> var. <a href="#"><i>longispina</i></a>	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i></a> var. <a href="#"><i>leucotheca</i></a>	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Convolvulus simulans</i></a>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994- 01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i></a> var. <a href="#"><i>glandulosa</i></a>	Peruvian dodder	Convolvulaceae	annual vine (parasitic)	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2		2011- 08-24	No Photo Available

<u><a href="#">Deinandra paniculata</a></u>	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2			2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><a href="#">Diplacus clevelandii</a></u>	Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2			1980-01-01	 © 2020 W. Juergen Schrenk
<u><a href="#">Dodecahema leptoceras</a></u>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><a href="#">Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</a></u>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	FE	CE	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><a href="#">Galium californicum ssp. primum</a></u>	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes		1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
<u><a href="#">Harpagonella palmeri</a></u>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2			1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<u><a href="#">Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</a></u>	Los Angeles sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Aug-Oct	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><a href="#">Hordeum intercedens</a></u>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2			1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><a href="#">Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</a></u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes		2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
<u><a href="#">Imperata brevifolia</a></u>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1			2006-12-26	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
<u><a href="#">Juglans californica</a></u>	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes		1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
<u><a href="#">Juncus duranii</a></u>	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes		1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse

<a href="#"><u><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i></u></a>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i></u></a>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i></u></a>	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2008 Thomas Stoughton
<a href="#"><u><i>Lycium parishii</i></u></a>	Parish's desert-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Malacothamnus parishii</i></u></a>	Parish's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jun-Jul	None	None	GXQ	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2021 Keir Morse
<a href="#"><u><i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i></u></a>	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Monardella pringlei</i></u></a>	Pringle's monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Muilla coronata</i></u></a>	crowned muilla	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i></u></a>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></u></a>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></u></a>	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Navarretia fossalis</i></u></a>	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Phacelia stellaris</i></u></a>	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><u><i>Piperia leptopetala</i></u></a>	narrow-petaled rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available

<a href="#"><i>Pseudorontium cyathiferum</i></a>	Deep Canyon snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S1	2B.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Quercus engelmannii</i></a>	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i></a>	Parish's gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Romneya coulteri</i></a>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Rupertia rigida</i></a>	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></a>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Senecio astephanus</i></a>	San Gabriel ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	2006-12-21	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i></a>	Parish's checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jun-Aug	None	CR	G3T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></a>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i></a>	prairie wedge grass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Streptanthus campestris</i></a>	southern jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i></a>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i></a>	woven-spored lichen	Caliciaceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		None	None	G3	S2	3		2014-03-01	 ©2021 Scot Loring
<a href="#"><i>Tortula californica</i></a>	California screw moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<a href="#"><i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i></a>	Wright's trichocoronis	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 67 of 67 entries

**Suggested Citation:**

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**ATTACHMENT B**

CNDDDB Summary Table

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
**FISH and WILDLIFE RareFind**

**Query Summary:**

Quad **IS** (Sunnymead (3311782) **OR** San Bernardino South (3411713) **OR** Redlands (3411712) **OR** Yucaipa (3411711) **OR** El Casco (3311781) **OR** Lakeview (3311771) **OR** Perris (3311772) **OR** Steele Peak (3311773) **OR** Riverside East (3311783))

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**CNDDDB Element Query Results**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	Dicots	PDNYC010P1	98	2	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	Birds	ABNKC12040	118	4	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	955	17	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> <i>canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	ABPBX91091	235	23	None	None	G5T3	S3	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Allium marvinii</i>	Yucaipa onion	Monocots	PMLIL02330	47	2	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	Monocots	PMLIL022Z0	21	4	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	ARACC01060	426	37	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	1	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	Birds	ABNKC22010	325	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, CDFW_WL-Watch	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Great Basin

											List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	grassland, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	Dicots	PDCAR040L0	19	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	Reptiles	ARADB01017	260	15	None	None	G5T2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	Birds	ABPBX97021	61	4	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	Birds	ABNSB13010	56	2	None	None	G5	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	Reptiles	ARACJ02060	369	40	None	None	G5	S2S3	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	ARACJ02143	148	13	None	None	G5T5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	Dicots	PDFAB0F421	28	1	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Meadow & seep, Wetland
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Dicots	PDFAB0F6G1	18	1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2011	37	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Dicots	PDCHE040C2	16	15	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	Dicots	PDCHE041D0	15	2	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	Dicots	PDCHE041T1	26	9	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Dicots	PDBER060A0	32	4	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	437	18	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	null
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Monocots	PMLIL0C050	141	7	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	Birds	ABNKC19120	107	3	None	None	G4	S3S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-	Great Basin grassland, Great

												Least Concern	Basin scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Valley & foothill grassland
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2548	2	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland	
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Monocots	PMLIL0D150	230	13	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland	
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	Birds	ABPBG02095	157	1	None	None	G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal scrub	
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	Riparian	CTT61350CA	50	1	None	None	G3	S3.3	null	null	Riparian forest	
Carex comosa	bristly sedge	Monocots	PMCYP032Y0	31	1	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Coastal prairie, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland	
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	2	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters	
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA0M0H0	31	6	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Dicots	PDAST4R0R4	137	55	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Meadow & seep, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland	
Ceratochrysis longimala	Desert cuckoo wasp	Insects	IIHYM71040	2	1	None	None	G1	S1	null	null	null	
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Mammals	AMAFD05031	101	31	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Dicots	PDSCR0J0C2	26	1	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Coastal dunes, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland	
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN040J2	150	30	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	long-spined spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN040K1	166	5	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadow & seep, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool	
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN040Z1	59	1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-	Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert	

												California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture, USFS_S-Sensitive	scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	ABNRB02022	165	3	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest	
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	Reptiles	ARACD01031	8	1	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	ARADE02090	192	31	None	None	G4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	Dicots	PDCUS01111	6	1	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2	null	Marsh & swamp, Wetland	
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino ringneck snake	Reptiles	ARADB10015	14	2	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	null	
<i>Diplectrona californica</i>	California diplectronan caddisfly	Insects	IITRI23010	2	1	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	null	null	Aquatic	
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	81	22	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03100	226	80	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN0V010	42	8	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	184	4	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland	
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	ABPAE33043	70	4	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	null	NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Riparian woodland	
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1421	2	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland	
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	Birds	ABPAT02011	94	5	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marine intertidal & splash zone communities, Meadow & seep	
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Dicots	PDPLM03035	31	21	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	
<i>Eugnosta busckana</i>	Busck's gallmoth	Insects	IILEM2X090	4	1	None	None	G1G3	SH	null	null	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	Mammals	AMACD02011	296	6	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland	

<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	IILEPK405L	186	4	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	null	null	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	Birds	ABNKD06030	37	1	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Estuary, Great Basin grassland, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Galium californicum ssp. primum</i>	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Dicots	PDRUB0N0E6	12	1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	Fish	AFCJB13120	49	2	None	None	G2	S2	null	AFS_VU-Vulnerable, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	332	1	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Dicots	PDBOR0H010	57	2	None	None	G4	S3	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	Dicots	PDAST4N102	7	1	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	null	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Dicots	PDROS0W045	103	1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	ABPBX24010	101	3	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	Monocots	PMPOA3D020	32	1	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub, Wetland
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	Birds	ABPBR01030	110	4	None	None	G4	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Broadleaved upland forest, Desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	Mammals	AMACC05070	58	8	None	None	G4G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Desert wash
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Dicots	PDAST5L0A1	111	22	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Alkali playa, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	303	2	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
<i>Lepidium virginicum var.</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Dicots	PDBRA1M114	142	10	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	null	Chaparral, Coastal scrub



<i>Poliopitla californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	ABPBJ08081	1087	28	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01330	186	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Insects	IIDIP05021	36	20	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	null	null	Interior dunes
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705K	13	2	None	None	G5T1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	Dicots	PDGRO020F3	5	1	None	None	G5TX	SX	1A	null	Riparian woodland
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Scrub	CTT32720CA	30	3	None	None	G1	S1.1	null	null	Coastal scrub
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	Reptiles	ARADB30033	34	2	None	None	G5T4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	Dicots	PDAST8H060	98	2	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	Birds	ABPBX03010	78	3	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL110A3	24	1	None	Rare	G3T1	S1	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Dicots	PDMAL110J0	30	4	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Wetland
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Riparian	CTT61310CA	246	3	None	None	G4	S4	null	null	Riparian forest
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Riparian	CTT61330CA	111	8	None	None	G3	S3.2	null	null	Riparian forest
Southern Riparian Forest	Southern Riparian Forest	Riparian	CTT61300CA	20	1	None	None	G4	S4	null	null	Riparian forest
Southern Riparian Scrub	Southern Riparian Scrub	Riparian	CTT63300CA	56	3	None	None	G3	S3.2	null	null	Riparian scrub
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Riparian	CTT62400CA	230	15	None	None	G4	S4	null	null	Riparian woodland
Southern Willow Scrub	Southern Willow Scrub	Riparian	CTT63320CA	45	1	None	None	G3	S2.1	null	null	Riparian scrub
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1425	44	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	prairie wedge grass	Monocots	PMPOA5T030	19	2	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2	null	Cismontane woodland,

												Meadow & seep, Wetland
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	Birds	ABPBY06100	4	1	None	None	G3G4	S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern, NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian woodland
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA2G0B0	73	1	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA07010	83	2	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Symphotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Dicots	PDASTE80C0	102	2	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Valley & foothill grassland
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAJF04010	594	4	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, lone formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland

Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	Lichens	NLTEST7980	19	1	None	None	G3	S2	3	null	Chaparral
Thamnophis hammondi	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB36160	184	6	None	None	G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Wetland
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Bryophytes	NBMUS7L090	15	2	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	Dicots	PDAST9F031	12	4	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1	null	Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Vernal pool, Wetland
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	ABPBW01114	504	31	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	null	NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB3010	13	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marsh & swamp, Wetland

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

**Appendix C**  
**Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<b><i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i></b> chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	January- September 75-1600	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes, and sandy areas	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Two recent occurrences were documented within the 2 miles of the Project site (Occurrence 41 and 107) in 2004 and 2014, respectively. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or desert dune habitat is present.
<b><i>Allium marvinii</i></b> Yucaipa onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	April-May 760-1065	Occurs in openings within chaparral in clay soils. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont area of the southern San Bernardino Mountains.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Two recent occurrences are documented within 3 miles of the Project site in 2013 and 2017 (Occurrence 44 and 43, respectively). Project site consists of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.
<b><i>Allium munzii</i></b> Munz's onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END THR</b> 1B.1 COV	March-May 297 - 1070	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with clay soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Two recent occurrences (Occurrence 16 and 2) were documented in 2011 and 2012, respectively, within 5 miles of the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.
<b><i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i></b> Rainbow manzanita	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	December- March 205-670	Occurs in chaparral forest. It is native and endemic to California, specifically from northern San Diego and southern Riverside Counties.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitats. No chaparral is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.
<b><i>Arenaria paludicola</i></b> marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END END</b> 1B.1 none	May-August 3-170	Occurs in sandy openings in freshwater brackish marshes and swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<b><i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i></b> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	May-October 60-850	Occurs in alkaline lake margins in meadows and seeps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No meadow or seep habitat is present.
<b><i>Astragalus pachyous</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i></b> Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Dec-June 0-625	Occurs in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland in sandy/rocky soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One historic occurrence (Occurrence 17) was documented in 1922 approximately 3 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.
<b><i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i></b> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1 COV	April-August 139-500	Playas, Chenopod Scrub, Valley And Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pools. Dry, Alkaline Flats in The San Jacinto River Valley.	<b>Low:</b> Numerous recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrences were in 2015 (Occurrence 2 and 9) approximately 2 and 4 miles, respectively, from the Project site. Due to the presence of low-quality grassland habitat, this species has a low potential to occur.
<b><i>Atriplex parishii</i></b> Parish's brittle scale	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	June-October 25-1900	Alkaline soils in Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chenopod scrub, playa, or vernal pool habitat is present.
<b><i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's salt scale	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	April-October 10-200	Alkaline, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2015 (Occurrence 37) approximately 3 miles from the Project site. The remaining occurrences were primarily documented within 2 miles of the Project site. The Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Berberis nevinii</i></b> Nevin's barberry</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<p><b>END END</b> 1B.1 COV</p>	(Feb) March- June 70-825	Occurs in foothill woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats on steep, n-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence (Occurrence 4) was documented approximately 2 miles from the Project site in 2009. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Bouteloua trifida</i></b> Three-awned grama</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.3 none	(April) May- September 700-2000	Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub within carbonate and rocky areas.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No Mojavean desert scrub is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></b> thread-leaved brodiaea</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<p><b>THR END</b> 1B.1 COV</p>	March-June 25-1120	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats; often found in clay soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent occurrences are documented within approximately 3 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2005 (Occurrence 65) approximately 3 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></b> Plummer's mariposa lily</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	May-July 100-1700	Occurs in occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Found in chaparral, foothill woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coniferous forest, and grassland habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence (Occurrence 198) was documented in 2008 approximately 3 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Carex comosa</i></b> bristly sedge</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 none	May- September 0-625	Occurs in coastal prairie, lake margins of marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal prairie or marsh habitats are present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<b><i>Caulanthus simulans</i></b> Payson's jewelflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	February-June 90-2200	Occurs in sandy granitic soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral or coastal scrub habitat is present.
<b><i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i></b> smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	April- September 0-640	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with alkaline soils. This species is also known to occur in disturbed areas.	<b>Low:</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrences were in 2020 approximately 2 (Occurrences 102 and 154) and 4 (Occurrence 34) miles from the Project site. Due to the presence of low-quality grassland habitat, this species has a low potential to occur.
<b><i>Chloropyron</i> <i>maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i></b> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.2 None	May-October (November) 0-30	Occurs in coastal dune, and coastal salt marshes and swamps	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal dunes or marshes are present.
<b><i>Chorizanthe</i> <i>leptotheca</i></b> Peninsular spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	May- August 300-1900	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forests in alluvial fan habitats in granitic soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or suitable habitat is present.
<b><i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> <i>var. parryi</i></b> Parry's Spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	April-June 275-1220	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with sandy or rocky openings.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2018 (Occurrence 151) approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. Despite the presence of grassland habitat, the Project site is subjected to repeated ground disturbances that likely prevent the establishment of this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i></b> long-spined spineflower</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 1B.2 COV</p>	<p>April-July 30-1530</p>	<p>Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats with clay soils.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Two recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence (Occurrence 19) was documented in 2015 approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. Despite the presence of grassland habitat, the Project site is subjected to repeated ground disturbances that likely prevent the establishment of this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i></b> White-bracted spineflower</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 1B.2 none</p>	<p>April-June 300-1200</p>	<p>Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils in Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence was documented in 2011 (Occurrence 34) approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Convolvulus simulans</i></b> Small-flowered morning-glory</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 4.2 COV</p>	<p>March-July 30-740</p>	<p>Occurs in coastal scrub, openings in chaparral, valley and foothill grasslands. Often found within clay soils and serpentinite seeps.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable coastal scrub or chaparral is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i></b> Peruvian dodder</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 2B.2 none</p>	<p>July-October 15-280</p>	<p>Occurs in marshes and swamps (freshwater).</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marshes or swamps are present.</p>

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Flowering Period Elevation (meters)</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence within Project Site</b>
<b><i>Diplacus clevelandii</i></b> Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	April-July 450-2000	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Often in disturbed areas. Can also occur within gabbroic, openings, and rocky areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is disturbed and does not contain suitable habitat.
<b><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></b> Slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	April-June 200-760	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland habitats with sandy soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence was documented in 2021 (Occurrence 2) approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat is present.
<b><i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> <i>ssp. sanctorum</i></b> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	April- September 91-610	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2021 (Occurrence 5) approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral or coastal scrub, habitat is present. Repeated ground disturbances of the Project site likely prevent the establishment of this species.
<b><i>Galium californicum</i> <i>ssp. primum</i></b> California bedstraw	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	May-July 1350-1700	Grows in shade of trees and shrubs at the lower edge of the pine belt, in pine forest-chaparral ecotone. Found in sandy granitic soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No forest habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
	Fed:	None			
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	March-May 20-955	Found in valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats with clay soils. Prefers open, grassy areas within shrubland.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitats are present.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	August- October 10-1525	Occurs in marshes and swamps coastal salt and freshwater.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh or swamp habitat is present.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> Vernal barley	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 3.2 COV	March-June 5-1000	Occurs in coastal dunes and scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No coastal dunes or suitable habitat are present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> <i>ssp. puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	February-July (September) 70-810	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly sites.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat is present.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 none	September- May 0-1215	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali).	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.
<i>Juglans californica</i> Southern California black walnut	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	March- August 50-900	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland, often within alluvial soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable habitat is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Lasthenia glabrata</i></b> <b><i>ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 1B.1 COV</p>	<p>February-June 1-1220</p>	<p>Occurs in marshes and swamps (coastal saltwater), playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools habitats.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Numerous recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2017 (Occurrence 117) approximately 2 miles from the Project site. Due to the presence of low-quality grassland habitat, this species has a low potential to occur.</p>
<p><b><i>Lepidium virginicum</i></b> <b>var. <i>robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 4.3 none</p>	<p>January-July 1-885</p>	<p>Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence (Occurrence 26) was documented in 2004 approximately 3 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i></b> Ocellated Humboldt lily</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 4.2 COV</p>	<p>March-August 30-1800</p>	<p>Occurs in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Lycium parishii</i></b> Parish's desert-thorn</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none None 2B.3 none</p>	<p>March-April 135-1000</p>	<p>Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub or Sonoran desert scrub habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Malacothamnus parishii</i></b> Parish's bush-mallow</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 1A none</p>	<p>June-July 305-455</p>	<p>Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub or chaparral habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Monardella pringlei</i></b> Pringle's monardella</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none 1A none</p>	<p>May-June 300-400</p>	<p>Occurs in sandy soils in coastal scrub habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub habitat is present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i></b> Hall's monardella</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3 COV	May-June 730-2195	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence (Occurrence 31) was documented in 2012 approximately 5 miles from the Project site. Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i></b> little mousetail</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 3.1 COV	March-June 20-640	Occurs in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pool habitats	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No vernal pool habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Nama stenocarpa</i></b> Mud nama</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 COV	Jan-July 5-500	Occurs in marshes and swamps, especially on lake margins and riverbanks	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence was documented in 2010 (Occurrence 11) approximately 2 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No march or swamp habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Nasturtium gambelii</i></b> Gambel's water cress</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END THR</b> 1B.1 none	April-October 5-330	Occurs in freshwater or brackish marsh and swamp habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Navarretia fossalis</i></b> spreading navarretia</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> none 1B.1 COV	April-June 30-655	Occurs in vernal pool, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), and playas.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Numerous recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2020 (Occurrence 47) approximately 3 miles from the Project site. The Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats and no water sources are present. Further, the Project is subjected to ground disturbances that likely prevent establishment of this species.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Phacelia stellaris</i></b> Brand's star phacelia</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	March-June 1-400	Occurs in coastal scrub and coastal dunes. Known from less than 10 occurrences.	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable coastal scrub or coastal dune is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Pseudorontium cyanthiferum</i></b> Deep Canyon snapdragon</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.3 none	February-April 0-800	Occurs in Sonoran desert scrub within rocky areas.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable Sonoran desert scrub is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Quercus engelmannii</i></b> Engelmann oak</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	March-June 50-1300	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable habitat is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i></b> Parish's gooseberry</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	February-April 65-300	Occurs in riparian woodland.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Romneya coulteri</i></b> Coulter's matilija poppy</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	March-August 20-1200	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub, often after burns.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists of disturbed habitat. No suitable chaparral or coastal scrub is present. The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></b> chaparral ragwort</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	January-April (May) 15-800	Occurs in chaparral, foothill woodland, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat, sometimes in alkaline soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence (Occurrence 52) was documented in 2004 approximately 2 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub, woodland, or chaparral habitat is present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none			
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> <i>ssp. parishii</i> Parish's checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	(May) Jun- Aug 1000-2499	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	March-June 15-1530	Occurs in alkaline, mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence (Occurrence 23) was documented in 2011 approximately 4 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub, forest, desert scrub, or chaparral habitat is present.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	April-July 300-2000	Occurs in mesic soils in cismontane woodland, meadow and seep habitats	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland or meadow and seep habitat is present.
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i> Southern jewelflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3 none	(Apr)May-Jul 900-2300	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. (rocky soils)	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland or meadow and seep habitat is present.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	July- November 2-2040	Inhabits meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic).	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No meadow, marsh, scrub, woodland, grassland, or forest habitat is present.
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i> woven-spored lichen	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 3 none	N/A 60-660	Occurs in openings in chaparral habitats on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on <i>Selaginella</i> species.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral habitat is present.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Flowering Period Elevation (meters)</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence within Project Site</b>
<b><i>Tortula californica</i></b> California screw moss	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	N/A 10-1460	Occurs in openings in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Two recent occurrences (Occurrence 7 and 8) were documented in 2013 and 2012, respectively, approximately 3 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chenopod scrub or Valley and foothill grassland is present.
<b><i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i></b> Wright's trichocoronis	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 COV	May- September 5-435	Occurs in alkaline soils in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pool habitats	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One recent occurrence was documented within 5 miles of the Project site. This occurrence was documented in 2011 (Occurrence 2) approximately 2 miles from the Project site. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No suitable habitat is present.
<b>Federal Designations:</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) <b>END:</b> federally listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> federally listed, threatened		<b>State designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) <b>END:</b> state-listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> state-listed, threatened		<b>MSHCP designations:</b> COV: covered	
<b>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:</b> <b>1A:</b> Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere <b>1B:</b> Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere <b>2A:</b> Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere <b>2B:</b> Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere <b>3:</b> Plants about which need more information; a review list <b>4:</b> Plants of limited distribution; a watch list <b>Threat Ranks:</b> <b>0.1</b> Seriously endangered in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) <b>0.2</b> Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat) <b>0.3</b> Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or current threats known)					

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

**Appendix D**  
**Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence**

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
CRUSTACEA			
<b><i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i></b> Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Occurs in vernal pools, tectonic swales, and earth slump basins in Riverside County.
INSECTA			
<b><i>Bombus crotchii</i></b> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none <b>CAN</b> none	Found in open grassland and scrub, chaparral, and desert margins. Can also occur in areas that are intensely modified. Occurs from San Diego to Redding with limited occurrences in Nevada and Mexico.
<b><i>Euphydryas editha quino</i></b> Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in Riverside and San Diego counties.
<b><i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i></b> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Dune habitat, with fine sandy Delhi soils.
<b>FISH</b>			
<b><i>Catostomus santaanae</i></b> Santa Ana Sucker	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> none COV	Pools and runs of creeks and small to medium rivers with cool, shallow, clear, and unpolluted water.
<b><i>Gila orcutti</i></b> arroyo chub	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Creeks, streams, and rivers with areas of slow-moving water with sand or mud bottoms. Ranges from San Diego to San Luis Obispo county.
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i></b> steelhead - southern California DPS	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none none	Occurs in south coast flowing waters from the Santa Maria River south to San Mateo Creek in San Diego County.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i></b> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Permanent flowing creeks and streams with shallow gravel and cobble riffles.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<b><i>Rana muscosa</i></b> Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV	Ponds, streams, lakes, and isolated pools in southern Sierra Nevada Mountains and rocky streams within narrow canyons and the chaparral belt in Southern California mountains.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b><i>Spea hammondi</i></b> western spadefoot	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open areas with sandy soils in a wide range of habitats including lowlands to foothills, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, mixed woodlands, alluvial fans, and grasslands.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<b><i>Anniella stebbinsi</i></b> southern California legless lizard	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Burrows in loose moist soil and under fallen logs and debris. Occurs in woodland and chaparral habitats and along stream edges.	<b>Low:</b> Possible suitable habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project site; however, the existing levels of disturbance may preclude this species from occurring. Numerous recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2018 approximately 3 miles from the Project site. It was noted for one of these occurrences that the habitat appeared was grassland and did not appear to be typical legless lizard habitat (Occurrence 154).

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i></b> California glossy snake</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Typically occurs in deserts but may also be found in arid habitats including chaparral, grasslands, and scrub areas.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat. Numerous recent records were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2016 (Occurrence 102) approximately 3 miles from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i></b> Orange-throated whiptail</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs in semi-arid open areas with coarse soils including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and dry riparian areas and washes.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Suitable habitat in the form of dry riparian areas and washes is present adjacent to the Project Area. Additionally, numerous recent records (2003 to 2016) have been documented within 4 miles of the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i></b> coastal whiptail</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Arid habitats including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat and riparian area. Numerous recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrences were in 2016 (Occurrences 132 and 133) approximately 3 miles from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i></b> San Diego banded gecko</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No rocky areas or suitable coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Crotalus ruber</i></b> red-diamond rattlesnake</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Found in coastal chaparral, arid scrub, rocky grassland, oak and pine woodlands, desert mountain slopes and rocky desert flats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No chaparral, scrub, rocky grassland, or woodland habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, and other water sources with rocky or muddy substrate. Basks on logs, rocks, and exposed banks.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Open areas of valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains with sandy soil and low vegetation including chaparral, woodlands, and grasslands.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat. Numerous recent records were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2008 (Occurrence 735) approximately 2.5 miles from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i></b> coast patch-nosed snake</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Shrubby and brushy chaparral vegetation along coastal portions of southern California in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains containing small mammal burrows, which are used for shelter.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable chaparral vegetation with rocky sub-habitats is not present.</p>
<p><b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Occurs along aquatic habitats such as creeks and pools with rocky areas in chaparral, brushland, oak woodlands, and conifer forests. Hunts in water.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitats are present.</p>
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<p><b><i>Accipiter cooperii</i></b> Cooper's hawk</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs within forests and woodlands. Also occurs in neighborhoods and parks. Nests are typically built in pines, oaks, Douglas-fir, birches, spruces, and other taller trees that occur on flat ground and in dense woods.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Suitable habitat in the form of large ornamental trees as well as a riparian area west of the Project site provide suitable habitat for this species. One recent occurrence was documented in 2004 (Occurrence 110) approximately 3 miles from the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i></b> Southern California rufous-crowned sparrows</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs on dry, open hillsides covered with grasses, rocks, and scattered shrubs. Chaparral, coastal sagebrush, scrub oaks, and pinyon pine are common habitats. Not associated with dense, woody vegetation. Nests are built on the ground near the base of a shrub.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat in the form of chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oaks, or pinyon pine are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></b> tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none <b>CAN</b> COV</p>	<p>Freshwater marshes with dense cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and tule. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No freshwater marshes are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></b> golden eagle</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none FP COV</p>	<p>Generally in mountainous and desert areas, foothills and sage-juniper flats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable mountainous, hilly, or sage scrub habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i></b> Bell's sage sparrow</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Breeding occurs in coastal sagebrush, chaparral, and open, scrubby habitats. Within chaparral, they are often found in young, less dense stands. Nesting occurs within shrubs, bunchgrasses and occasionally California sagebrush, brittlebush, white sage, black sage, California buckwheat, bush mallow, chamise, cholla, and willow. During winter they will utilize saltbush-dominated desert scrub and creosote.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable coastal sagebrush, chaparral, or open, scrubby habitat is present.</p>

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Asio otus</i></b> long-eared owl	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occurs in riparian habitats with tall willows and cottonwoods as well as coast live oak woodlands along streams. Requires adjacent open habitats for foraging. Occurs in woodland and forest habitats and great basin scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although foraging habitat is present, no suitable nesting habitat in the form of stands of willows or cottonwoods or streams are present.
<b><i>Athene cunicularia</i></b> burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open grasslands including prairies, plains, and savannah, or vacant lots and airports. Nests in abandoned dirt burrows.	<b>Moderate:</b> The Project site was densely vegetated and exhibited evidence of mechanical disturbances, likely limiting use of the site by burrowing owl. However, suitable potential burrows were observed. Additionally, numerous recent occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the Project site including a recent occurrence documented in 2017 approximately 2 miles from the Project site. Due to the mobile nature of burrowing owls, it is possible that the species could occur prior to the start of construction activities.
<b><i>Buteo regalis</i></b> Ferruginous hawk	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none none COV	Occurs in open areas. Breeding occurs in grasslands, sagebrush country, saltbush-greasewood shrublands, and edges of pinyon-juniper forests. Breeding habitat often includes cliffs, outcrops, and tree groves. They will often nest in a lone tree, cliff, or on the ground. Nest placement can range from ground level to over 65 feet high.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> This species only winters in southern California and the vicinity of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present for this species in the form of cliffs, tree groves, or outcrops.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b> Swainson's hawk (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none <b>THR</b> COV</p>	<p>Open pine-oak woodland, savannah, and agricultural fields with scattered trees. Nests in solitary bush or tree, or in small groves.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present in the ornamental trees present in the areas adjacent to the Project site, this species has not been documented within 10 miles of the Project site since the early 1900s. This species is not expected to occur.</p>
<p><b><i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i></b> coastal cactus wren</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Occurs in coastal sage scrub habitat including areas with buckwheat, brittlebush, cholla, and prickly pear cactus.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No coastal sage scrub habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p><b>THR</b> <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Open woodland habitat, near water, especially with dense willow and cottonwood understory.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No woodland or dense riparian habitat is present in the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Elanus leucurus</i></b> white-tailed kite (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none FP COV</p>	<p>Open habitat in lowlands including savanna, open woodlands, marshes, and agricultural fields. Nests in tall trees within or on the edge of forested areas, or on isolated trees.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present in the ornamental trees present in the areas adjacent to the Project site. Three recent occurrences have been documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2016 (Occurrence 166 and 167), both approximately 2 miles from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p><b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Riparian woodlands particularly with willow thickets. Nests in densest areas of shrubs and trees with low-density canopies. Requires extensive thickets of low, dense willows</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although riparian vegetation is present within the Project area, the vegetation is not dense and does not possess extensive thickets of low, dense willows.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i></b> California horned lark</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs in areas with bare, dry ground or with sparse vegetation. Common habitats include beaches, heavily grazed pastures, and deserts. They are common in areas with signs of human disturbance. Nests are placed on bare ground.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Suitable habitat is present in the Project Area in the form of disturbed areas and nonnative grassland. One recent occurrence (Occurrence 48) was documented approximately 3 miles from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Falco columbarius</i></b> Merlin</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs in open woodland and fragmented forests. Also found in grasslands, marshes, deserts, lakes, fields, and along the coast.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat such as fragmented forests are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></b> bald eagle</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>DL <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Forested areas, and sometimes dry open uplands, along the coast or near large open bodies of water including lakes. Nests in tall trees or on cliffs or pinnacles near open water.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No forested habitats are present on the Project site and the Project site is over five miles from the nearest large open body of water.</p>
<p><b><i>Icteria virens</i></b> yellow-breasted chat (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Riparian and upland thickets, and dry overgrown pastures. Prefers to nest in dense scrub along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No dense riparian habitat with water sources are present in the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Lanius ludovicianus</i></b> loggerhead shrike (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Open country, with scattered shrubs and trees or other perches for hunting; includes agricultural fields, deserts, grasslands, savanna, and chaparral.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> The Project suite provides marginally suitable habitat for this species in the grassland habitat. The level of disturbances and anthropogenic influences present likely limit this species from occurring on or adjacent to the Project site. Two recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence (Occurrence 20) was documented in 2005 approximately 4 miles from the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></b> California black rail</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none <b>THR</b> none</p>	<p>Coastal and estuarine saltmarshes especially dominated by pickleweed and matted salt grass. Freshwater marshes with shallow and stable water levels and flat shorelines.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No estuarine or marsh habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Plegadis chihi</i></b> White-faced ibis</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none none COV</p>	<p>Occurs in freshwater habitats such as ponds, rivers, marshes, and swamps. Nests in low trees or on the ground within reeds in marshes.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable freshwater habitat or marsh habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Poliophtila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p><b>THR</b> SSC COV</p>	<p>Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No coastal sage scrub habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Setophaga petechial</i></b> yellow warbler</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Riparian woodlands especially with willows, open scrub, gardens, and thickets often near water.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although riparian vegetation is present within the Project area, the lack of a water source is unsuitable for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p><b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Riparian woodlands and willow-cottonwood forests particularly with streamside thickets and dense brush.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although riparian vegetation is present within the Project area, the lack of a water source is unsuitable for this species.</p>
<p><b><i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i></b> yellow-headed blackbird</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Occurs in wetlands area including areas of dense scrub along freshwater lakes or ponds.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No emergent wetlands are present.</p>
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<p><b><i>Antrozous pallidus</i></b> pallid bat</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and in trees. Generally in mountainous areas, lowland desert scrub, arid grasslands near water and rocky outcrops, and open woodlands.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat. However, the grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.</p>

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<p><b><i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i></b> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse</p>	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, and grasslands in western San Diego county.	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring. Numerous recent and historical occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2017 (Occurrence 26) approximately 1 mile from the project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i></b> San Bernardino kangaroo rat</p>	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> SSC COV	Alluvial sage scrub, flood plains, washes, and upland areas adjacent to desert habitat.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> no sage scrub habitat or upland areas adjacent to desert habitat is present on or in the vicinity of the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Dipodomys stephensi</i></b> Stephens' kangaroo rat</p>	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>THR</b> COV	Annual grasslands, coastal sage scrub with sparsely spaced vegetation, loose friable soils, and flat or slightly rolling terrain.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> no scrub, grassland, or sagebrush habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat</p>	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable high and rocky roosting habitat is not present on the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat</p>	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in trees, especially in fan palms with dead fronds. Found in riparian woodlands in arid regions, oak or pinyon-juniper woodlands, and human developed areas.	<p><b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat. However roosting habitat does occur in the Project Area in the form of various tree species, including riparian tree species. The grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.</p>

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i></b> lesser long-nosed bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	DL SSC none	Roosts in caves, mines, and crevices of rocks, trees, and buildings.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat. However suitable roosting habitat does occur in the Project Area in the form of various tree species. The grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Variety of open or semi-open country including grasslands, croplands, and sparse coastal scrub.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring. Numerous recent and one historic occurrence are documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2015 (Occurrence 101) approximately 1 mile from the Project site.
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal chaparral, sagebrush scrub, sandy desert and boulder habitats. May also be found in woodlands of Joshua trees or pinyon-juniper pine.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable chaparral, scrub, and woodland habitat is not present within or adjacent to the Project site.
<b><i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i></b> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semiarid rock outcroppings.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat. However suitable roosting habitat does occur in the form of various tree species. The grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<p><b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring. No recent occurrences are documented near the Project site however 4 historic occurrences are documented within approximately 4 miles of the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Habitats with sandy and fine soils, including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial sage scrub.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring. Two recent occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the Project site. The most recent occurrence was in 2016 (Occurrence 30) approximately 1 mile from the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Occurs in open areas of a variety of habitats including shrub, forests, and other herbaceous habitats with friable soils.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring. Three historic occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site.</p>
<p><b>Federal Designations:</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)</p> <p><b>END:</b> Federally Listed, Endangered  <b>THR:</b> Federally Listed, Threatened  <b>FC:</b> Federal Candidate Species  <b>FSC:</b> Federal Species of Concern  <b>FPD:</b> Federal Proposed for Delisting  <b>DL:</b> Federally Delisted</p>			<p><b>State designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)</p> <p><b>END:</b> State-Listed, Endangered  <b>THR:</b> State-Listed, Threatened  <b>SSC:</b> California Species of Special Concern  <b>FP:</b> Fully Protected Species</p>	
<p>Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Sunnymead, San Bernardino South, Redlands, Yucaipa, El Casco, Lakeview Perris, Steele Peak, and Riverside East 7.5-minute quads.</p>				

**ATTACHMENT E**

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Plant Species Observed

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	fiddleneck
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild oat
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda grass
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Coastal heron's bill
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed
<i>Oncosiphon pilulifer</i> *	Stinknet
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	Wild radish
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean grass
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	Tamarisk

\* Nonnative species

**ATTACHMENT F**

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Wildlife Species Observed

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>Birds</b>	
COLUMBIDAE	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
CORVIDAE	Jays and Crows
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
EMBERIZIDAE	Towhees and Sparrows
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow
FRINGILLIDAE	Finches
<i>Haemorrhous mexicanus</i>	house finch
TROCHILIDAE	Hummingbirds
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<b>Mammals</b>	
CANIDAE	Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> *	domestic dog
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote
GEOMYIDAE	Pocket Gophers
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher
LEPORIDAE	Hares and Rabbits
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	desert cottontail
SCIURIDAE	Squirrels
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

**ATTACHMENT G**

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Representative Site Photos



**Photo 1.** Representative photograph of potential burrowing owl burrow within the Project site.



**Photo 2.** Nonnative grassland throughout Project site, facing east.



**Photo 3.** Nonnative grassland throughout Project site, facing west.



**Photo 4.** View of the 500-foot buffer north of the Project site, facing south.



**Photo 5.** View of the 500-foot buffer east of the Project site. Unsuitable habitat for burrowing owl.



**Photo 6.** Disturbed nonnative grassland within southeastern portion of the 500-foot buffer.



**Photo 7.** Fenced area containing nonnative grassland within southwestern portion of the 500-foot buffer.



**Photo 8.** Potential drainage feature with riparian vegetation within the western portion of the 500-foot buffer north of Cactus Avenue.

# Biological Technical Report and MSHCP Consistency Analysis

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## Proposed Commercial Development on the Northeast Corner of Cactus Avenue and Nason Street, Moreno Valley

Riverside County, California  
APN 486-290-038

### Prepared for:

MV Cactus 9, LLC.  
22647 Ventura Blvd #576  
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### Prepared By:

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**August 2019**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full-service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, construction supervision, and monitoring and compliance reporting.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. was retained MV Cactus 9, LLC, to provide California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) services for the proposed commercial development on the northwest corner of Cactus Avenue and Nason Street (Project) located in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County. A reconnaissance-level biological survey of the Project site was conducted to document the existing biological resources, to assess the habitat for its potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species, and to determine whether Project-related impacts would occur to sensitive biological resources, as required under CEQA. A burrowing owl habitat assessment of the Project site was conducted concurrently with the biological reconnaissance survey to determine if any suitable burrowing owl habitat or suitable burrowing owl burrows were present. The surveys were conducted in accordance with the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The MSHCP provides information on plant and wildlife species of concern to the County of Riverside (referred to as Planning Species) and outlines goals for their conservation. Information on the MSHCP can be found at [www.rctlma.org](http://www.rctlma.org) (Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency [RCTLMA] 2019). The purpose of the studies is to comply with the requirements of the MSHCP and identify any biological resources that may require mitigation prior to impacts from development.

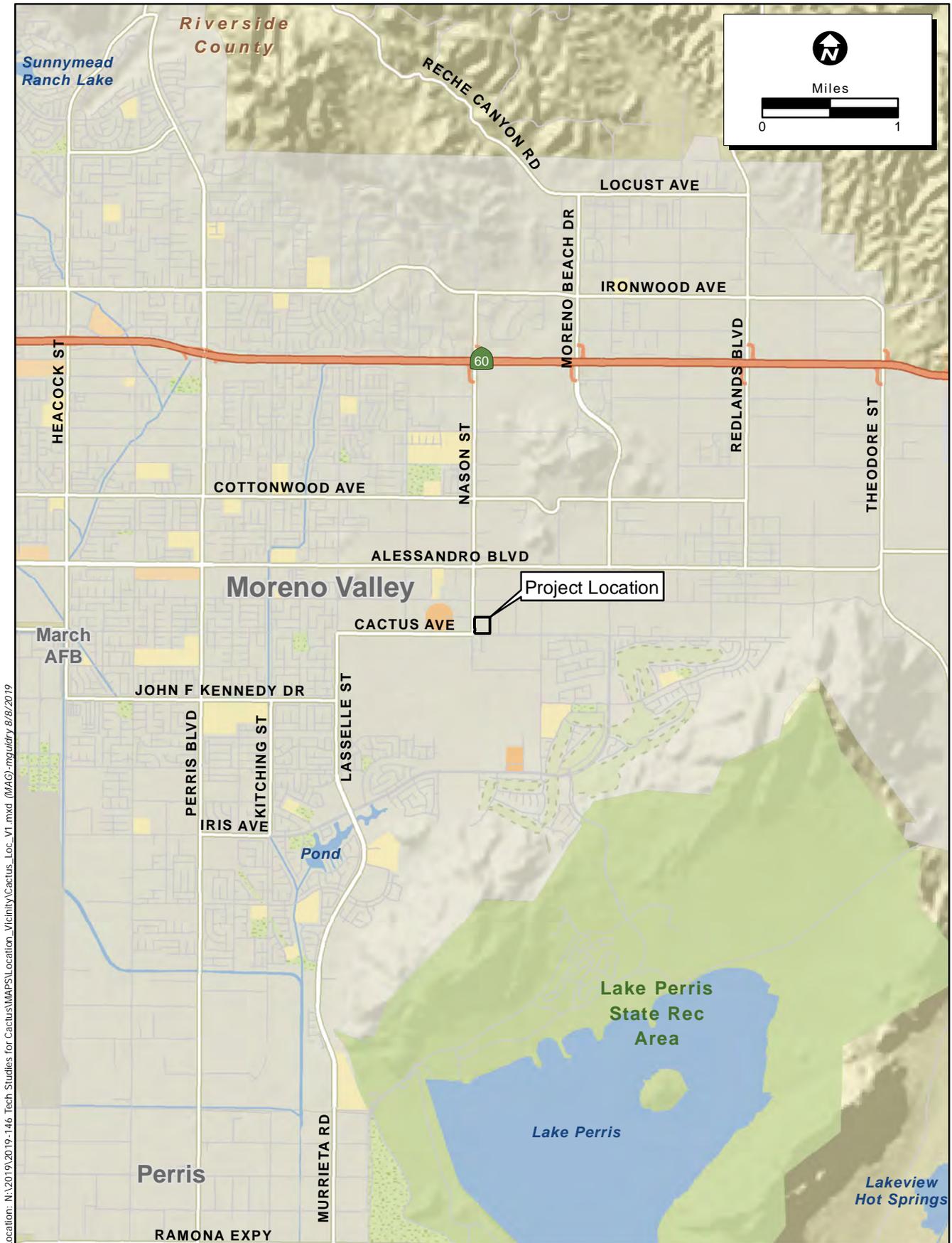
### 1.1 Project Location

The Project site is located within the City of Moreno Valley in northwest Riverside County (Figures 1 and 2). The Project site is located on the northeast corner of Nason Street and Cactus Avenue in the City of Moreno Valley, east of the Riverside University Health System Medical Center. The Project is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Sunnymead 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Elevation at the Project site is approximately 1,550 feet above mean sea level.

### 1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project would construct commercial facilities and an associated parking lot. The entire property would be developed.





Location: N:\2019\2019-146\_Tech Studies for Cactus\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Cactus\_Loc\_V1.mxd (MAG)-mguidry.8/8/2019

Map Date: 8/8/2019  
Source: ESRI

**Figure 2. Project Location**

## **2.0 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES REGULATIONS**

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify potential constraints and ensure compliance with state and federal regulations regarding listed, protected, and sensitive species. The regulations are detailed below.

### **2.1 Federal Regulations**

#### **2.1.1 *The Federal Endangered Species Act***

The federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of endangered wildlife, where taking is defined as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct” (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code 1538). Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its critical habitat. Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of the species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan (HCP) is developed.

#### **2.1.2 *Migratory Bird Treaty Act***

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, any of their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. As authorized by the MBTA, the USFWS issues permits to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. The regulations governing migratory bird permits can be found in 50 CFR Part 13 General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR Part 21 Migratory Bird Permits. The State of California has incorporated the protection of birds of prey in Sections 3800, 3513, and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code.

#### **2.1.3 *Federal Clean Water Act***

The federal Clean Water Act’s (CWA’s) purpose is to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters.” Section 404 of the CWA prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the United States (U.S.) without a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The definition of Waters of the U.S. includes rivers, streams, estuaries, the territorial seas, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. Wetlands are defined as those areas “that are inundated or saturated

by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (33 CFR 328.3 7b). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency acts as a cooperating agency to set policy, guidance and criteria for use in evaluation permit applications and also reviews USACE permit applications.

The USACE regulates “fill” or dredging of fill material within its jurisdictional features. “Fill material” means any material used for the primary purpose of replacing an aquatic area with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of a water body. Substantial impacts to wetlands may require an individual permit. Projects that only minimally affect wetlands may meet the conditions of one of the existing Nationwide Permits. A Water Quality Certification or waiver pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is required for Section 404 permit actions; this certification or waiver is issued by the State Water Quality Control Board, administered by each of nine California Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

## **2.2 State and Local Regulations**

### **2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act**

The California ESA generally parallels the main provisions of the ESA but, unlike its federal counterpart, the California ESA applies the take prohibitions to species proposed for listing (called “candidates” by the State). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or in the regulations. Take is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The California ESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. State lead agencies are required to consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to ensure that any action they undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat.

### **2.2.2 Fully Protected Species**

The State of California first began to designate species as “fully protected” prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under federal and/or California ESAs. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. Furthermore, CDFW prohibits any state agency from issuing incidental take permits for fully protected species, except for necessary scientific research.

### **2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act**

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913) was created with the intent to “preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.” The NPPA is administered by CDFW. The Fish and Wildlife Commission has the authority to designate native plants as “endangered” or “rare” and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California

ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code § 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

## **2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code**

### **Streambed Alteration Agreement**

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires that a Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration be submitted to CDFW for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.” The CDFW reviews the proposed actions and, if necessary, submits to the Applicant a proposal for measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources. The final proposal that is mutually agreed upon by CDFW and the Applicant is the Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA). Often, projects that require an SAA also require a permit from the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA. In these instances, the conditions of the Section 404 permit and the SAA may overlap.

### **Migratory Birds**

The CDFW enforces the protection of nongame native birds in §§ 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the possession or take of birds listed under the MBTA. These sections mandate the protection of California nongame native birds’ nests and also make it unlawful to take these birds. All raptor species are protected from “take” pursuant to California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5 and are also protected at the federal level by the MBTA of 1918 (USFWS 1918).

## **2.2.5 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

The Western Riverside County MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional HCP focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. The MSHCP identified 146 species, referred to as “Covered Species,” for which the federal and California ESAs “take” authorization has been granted to signatories to the plan as long as they comply with its requirements. Of the 146 Covered Species within the MSHCP, 118 are considered to be “adequately conserved.” The remaining 28 Covered Species will be considered to be adequately conserved when certain landmark conservation requirements are met during the course of future development. The goal of the MSHCP is to maintain the biological and ecological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region while also improving the future economic development in the county by providing an efficient, streamlined regulatory process through which development can proceed in an efficient way.

The approval of the MSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) by the wildlife agencies allows signatories of the IA to issue “take” authorizations for all species covered by the MSHCP, including state- and federally listed species, as well as other identified sensitive species and/or their habitats. Each city of local jurisdiction will impose a Development Mitigation Fee for projects within their jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee to the county and compliance with the survey requirements of the MSHCP where required, full mitigation in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California ESA, and the ESA will be granted. The Development Mitigation Fee varies according to project size and project description and is dependent on

development density (Riverside County Ordinance No. 810.2). Payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP are intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, and the California and federal ESAs for impacts to the species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with USFWS, CDFW, and/or any other appropriate participating regulatory agencies as set forth in the IA for the MSHCP.

### **2.2.6 CEQA Significance Criteria**

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- 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 CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) 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; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state HCP.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

### 3.0 METHODS

#### 3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB; CDFW 2019a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS') Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2019) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project site. The CNDDDB and CNPSEI database searches were conducted on July 23, 2019. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project site boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute Sunnymead topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles, including San Bernardino South, Redlands, Yucaipa, El Casco, Lakeview, Perris, Steele Peak, and Riverside East. The CNDDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), and/or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or in the vicinity of the Project. Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) *Web Soil Survey* (NRCS 2019);
- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2019b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2019c);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009); and
- various online websites (e.g., CalFlora 2019).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that have potential to occur within the Project site was generated. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, and/or are protected under either the federal or California ESAs;
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515;
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions; and/or
- are covered species under the MSHCP.

Special-status species reported for the region in the literature review or for which suitable habitat occurs on the Site were assessed for their potential to occur within the Project site based on the following guidelines:

**Present:** The species was observed on site during a site visit or focused survey.

**High:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been recorded within five miles of the site.

**Moderate:** Either habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within five miles of the site, or a known occurrence occurs within five miles of the site and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs on Site.

**Low:** Limited habitat for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within five miles of the site, or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found in the database search.

**Presumed Absent:** Focused surveys were conducted, and the species was not found, or species was found in the database search but habitat (including soils and elevation factors) is not present on site, or the known geographic range of the species does not include the survey area.

**Note:** Location information on some special-status species may be of questionable accuracy or unavailable. Therefore, for survey purposes, the environmental factors associated with a species' occurrence requirements may be considered sufficient reason to give a species a positive potential for occurrence. In addition, just because a record of a species does not exist in the databases does not mean it does not occur. In many cases, records may not be present in the databases because an area has not been surveyed for that particular species.

A desktop review of the NRCS' Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2019) and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages that might potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies were present on the Project site.

### **3.2 Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis**

Data regarding the Project site were reviewed to determine consistency with the MSHCP. The Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP Information Map was queried to determine requirements for habitat assessment(s), potential focused survey(s), or other issues related to biological resources that could exist on the Project site (RCA 2019).

Section 6.0 of the MSHCP also requires that an assessment of the Project site be completed to identify any potential Project-related effects on biological resources, including riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp, if applicable. In addition, the MSHCP requires that an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis be conducted to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in the proximity of MSHCP Conservation Areas.

### **3.3 Field Survey**

#### **3.3.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey**

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project site to identify the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats on the Project site. The biologist documented the plant

and animal species present on the Project site, and the location and condition of the Project site were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, and/or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the various vegetation communities within the Project site. The Project site was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologist mapped the vegetation communities present on the Project site.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (SSAR 2017), *Check-list of North American Birds* (American Ornithologists' Union [AOU] 2018), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded. The locations of special-status species observations were recorded using a handheld GPS in NAD 83, Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates, Zone 11S.

### **3.3.2 Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation**

A desktop review was conducted to identify potential streams and hydric soils on the property. This entailed examination of the NRCS Soil Mapper (2019), National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping, and the USGS topographic mapping of the Project site to aid in identifying potential biological constraints to the Project due to jurisdictional streams.

## **3.4 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment and Focused Surveys**

A burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) habitat assessment and focused burrow survey were performed concurrently with the site assessment. The burrowing owl surveys were conducted in accordance with MSCHP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). A qualified biologist familiar with burrowing owl identification, habitat, behavior, vocalizations, and sign performed the focused burrow survey by walking parallel transects throughout the Project site. Pedestrian transects were spaced at an interval of no more than 100 feet, and spacing was adjusted as needed in areas of thicker vegetation and other visual barriers to allow for complete visual coverage of the ground surface. Special attention was given to areas that provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl. In addition to walking the entire Project site, a 500-foot buffer around the site was examined. Areas where access was not permitted were scanned with the aid of binoculars. Any burrows encountered were inspected for presence of owls and owl sign (e.g., feathers, whitewash, pellets). If owl sign was present, a burrow was considered to be occupied, even if no owl was observed. Any occupied and potentially suitable burrows were mapped utilizing a handheld GPS unit. Additional biological resource information that was collected included the following:

- Plant and wildlife species observed
- Characterization of habitats present on-site
- Animal sign (e.g., scat, tracks, feathers)

- Mammal burrows and any other special habitat features
- Representative site photographs

## **4.0 RESULTS**

Summarized below are the results of the literature review and field surveys, including site characteristics, vegetation communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors).

### **4.1 Literature Review**

#### **4.1.1 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife**

The CNDDDB and CNPSEI searches were conducted on July 23, 2019. The database searches identified 46 special-status plant species and 48 special-status wildlife species that could occur on and/or near the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project site was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. Appendix A contains a list of the special-status plant species with potential to occur on and/or near the Project site and Appendix B contains a list of the special-status wildlife species with potential to occur on and/or near the Project site.

#### **4.1.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat**

The Project site is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat and there are no areas of designated critical habitat in proximity to the Project site.

#### **4.1.3 Jurisdictional Drainages**

The desktop review of the NRCS, NWI, and the USGS topographic map did not identify any potentially jurisdictional features, hydric soils, or wetlands present on the Project site during the site visit.

## **4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey**

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on August 7, 2019 between 0930 and 1045 by ECORP biologist Phillip Wasz. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey, including site characteristics, plants and plant communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey were mild, with clear skies, wind speeds of 0 to 3 miles per hour, and an average temperature of 82 degrees Fahrenheit.

### **4.2.1 Property Characteristics**

The Project site consists of an undeveloped lot containing ruderal vegetation that was historically used for agricultural purposes. The edges of the Project site were mowed and/or disked and the center of the site had high, dense, nonnative vegetation growth. Soil types within the Project site consist of Greenfield sandy loam 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded; Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes; and Hanford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The Project site and surrounding vicinity are

dominated by urban and suburban development and disturbances. No areas containing native vegetation were identified within or adjacent to the Project site. The Project site is bordered to the north, east, and west by urban development and an undeveloped lot to the north. Representative site photographs are included in Appendix C.

#### **4.2.2 Vegetation Communities**

The Project site is within an urban environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. The entire Project site is covered in nonnative annual grassland, likely a result of historic agricultural activities conducted on the site. The plant species observed on the Project site were nonnative or invasive weedy species. No native vegetation communities were present on or adjacent to the Project site.

#### **Nonnative Annual Grassland**

Areas mapped as nonnative annual grasslands were largely devoid of native vegetation due to human disturbance and were dominated by open areas of nonnative grasses including nonnative weedy and ruderal vegetation. Nonnative annual grassland was the only vegetation community within the Project site boundaries. Vegetation height at the time of survey was approximately 2 feet high. Plants present in this community on site included primarily nonnative grasses and weedy species such as wild oat (*Avena fatua*) and common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*).

#### **4.2.3 Plants**

Plant species observed on the Project site were generally characteristic of disturbed urban areas. Plant species observed on the Project site included wild oat (*Avena fatua*), common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), doveweed (*Croton setiger*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), and redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). Of the nine plant species observed on the Project site, only doveweed and common fiddleneck are native; the remaining seven species are nonnative.

#### **4.2.4 Wildlife**

The Project site provided habitat only for species adapted to disturbances and urban environments. One reptile species was observed during the survey, side-blotch lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Twelve bird species were observed during the reconnaissance visit: finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte annae*).

#### **4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur on the Project Site**

The literature search documented 46 special-status plant species (of those, 10 are federally and/or state listed and 21 are covered by the MSHCP). Because the Project site boundaries consist entirely of

nonnative annual grassland, all were presumed absent due to lack of suitable habitat. Additionally, with various habitat types occurring within the nine-quadrangle search, including Lake Perris and Lake Matthews, species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project site. A complete list of the 46 special-status plant species, with details regarding blooming periods, habitat requirements, and potential for occurrence designations, is included as Appendix A.

The literature search documented 48 special-status wildlife species in the vicinity of the Project site, 16 of which are federally and/or state-listed; however, 32 species were eliminated for consideration in the potential for occurrence analysis due to the lack of suitable habitat. Of the remaining 16 species (none of which are federally or state-listed), eight are covered by the MSHCP. All of the remaining 16 species were found to have a low potential to occur due to the lack of high-quality suitable habitat on the project site. Furthermore, the historic agricultural activities, frequent mechanical disturbances on site, proximity to commercial and residential development, and the presence of anthropogenic influences on site likely preclude these species from occurring on or adjacent to the site. These species include:

- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California Species of Special Concern (SSC)
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), California SSC
- Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Burrowing owl, California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), California SSC
- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), California SSC
- Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*), California SSC
- San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), California SSC
- Southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), California SSC
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), California SSC, Covered under the MSHCP
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), California SSC

A complete list of the 48 special-status wildlife species, with details regarding habitat requirements and potential for occurrence designations, is included as Appendix B. None of the sensitive wildlife species with a potential to occur in the area were observed during the reconnaissance survey.

#### **4.2.6 Potentially Jurisdictional Drainages**

Although a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted, no jurisdictional drainages, stream courses, and/or other water features were identified on the Project site. A drainage ditch that flows into a concrete drain is located at the southwest corner of the project site; however, it appears as though this feature conveys stormwater and is not jurisdictional. The basis for the feature being a USACE Non-Jurisdictional features is that they fall within definitions of not being Waters of the U.S described in 33 CFR Part 328.3.b (Definitions). The features are “stormwater control features constructed to convey, treat, or store stormwater that are created in dry land.” Further, the features are not “located within a relocated tributary or excavated in a tributary.” The feature is also considered non-jurisdictional to the SWRCB and CDFW because it is an artificial drainage channel. No hydric soils or riparian vegetation were observed within the Project site boundaries.

### **4.3 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment**

The MSHCP has specific habitat assessment and survey requirements for burrowing owl. The project site is located within a designated burrowing owl survey area and, therefore, a burrowing owl habitat assessment and burrow survey was conducted in accordance with the MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006) at the time of the survey.

The burrowing owl is a California SSC and a covered species under the MSHCP. Burrowing owls historically occurred throughout much of California and the western United States; however, many former California populations have been extirpated. The burrowing owl inhabits open habitats, primarily grasslands and deserts. Burrowing owls require burrows for roosting and nesting cover. Although they often nest in abandoned California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, they will also use other small mammal burrows, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, particularly where burrows are scarce (Zeiner et al. 1990). The CNDDDB documents several historic (more than 20 years old) burrowing owl occurrences within five miles of the Project site. Only one occurrence was documented more recently, in 2009, south of the runway at March Air Reserve Base, approximately four miles west of the Project site (Occurrence 99; CDFW 2019a). The Project site did not provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl due to the lack of suitable burrows or burrow structure, absence of California ground squirrel activity, extremely dense vegetation in the central portion of the Project site, and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances throughout the entire Project site (especially around the edges of the site). Due to the lack of habitat and no recently (less than 20 years old) documented burrowing owl occurrences in the vicinity of the Project site, burrowing owl has a low potential to occur.

### **4.4 Raptors and Migratory Birds**

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present adjacent to the Project site in the ornamental trees and shrubs. Raptors typically breed between February and August, and songbirds and other passerines generally nest between March and August.

## 4.5 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas

The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of mammals and other wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor is varied, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges, for example. In general, a corridor is described as a linear habitat, embedded in a dissimilar matrix, which connects two or more large blocks of habitat. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding. Naturally, the nature of corridor use and wildlife movement patterns varies greatly among species.

The Project site was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project site is very disturbed and surrounded by development to the west, south, and east. A large undeveloped lot is located north of the Project site; however, this undeveloped lot is also surrounded by development is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. Additionally, the lack of vegetative cover and the urban nature of the Project site would likely deter wildlife from moving through the area. Therefore, the Project site would not be considered a linkage or corridor between conserved natural habitat areas.

## 5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

All areas where construction and/or grading are currently proposed to take place are highly disturbed areas. Impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from construction activities are presented below.

### 5.1 Special-Status Species

The Project site, consisting wholly of disturbed and/or developed land, was devoid of native vegetation communities. The literature review and database searches identified 46 special-status plant species that occur near the Project site but, due to elevational factors and the current lack of suitable habitat for special-status plant species on Project site, all of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent from the Project site. The removal of nonnative annual grassland vegetation on the Project site will not contribute to the overall decline of any of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review and database searches. No significant impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Of the 48 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature search, 16 were found to have a low potential to occur due to the lack of high-quality suitable habitat on the project site, none of which are state- or federally listed. The historic agricultural activities, frequent mechanical disturbances on site, proximity to commercial and residential development, and the presence of anthropogenic influences on site likely preclude these species from occurring on or adjacent to the site. If these species were present, impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, mortality, construction noise,

and vibrations may occur. However, if these species were present on the project site, they would likely be in such low numbers that impacts to the species would not be considered significant, nor would they contribute to the overall decline of the species. The Project is not expected to result in significant impacts to any of the SSC species with a low potential to occur.

The Project site is located within a designated survey area under the MHSCP for burrowing owl, and a habitat assessment and focused burrow survey was conducted during the site visit. It was determined that no potential burrow structures were present and burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the Project site and vicinity due to the dense vegetation, evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances, and proximity of commercial and residential development. Although the site was found to not provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl, due to the mobile nature of the species, it is possible that burrowing owl could use the site prior to the start of Project activities. If burrowing owl are found to be using or nesting on the Project site prior to the start of construction due to a change in potential burrow presence, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6 below.

The trees on and immediately adjacent to the Project site could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the Project site, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

## **5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities**

In general, the Project site consists of disturbed and developed land that supports mostly nonnative grass and forb species. The Project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

## **5.3 State or Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States**

The Project site does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S. The development of the Project site will not result in impacts to state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the United States.

## **5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites**

The Project site is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential, commercial, and industrial developments). The Project site is heavily disturbed and/or developed and contains very little vegetative cover that would facilitate wildlife movement. No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites were identified within the Project site. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project site.

## **5.5 Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans**

The Project site is located within the planning area for the Western Riverside MSHCP. The Project site is not located within any Conservation Areas, Criteria Cells, or Subunit designations according to the MSHCP.

### **5.5.1 Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis**

The Project site is located within the study area for the MSHCP, but outside of any Cell Groups, Criteria Cells, and Subunit designations. Section 6.0 of the MSHCP requires assessment of the potential effects from the Project on biological resources including riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp, burrowing owl, and Narrow Endemic Plant Species. In addition, the MSHCP requires an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis be conducted in order to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in proximity of MSHCP Conservation Areas. These resources were assessed during the reconnaissance survey and are discussed below in relation to the Project.

The proposed project consists of construction of commercial buildings and associated parking lots, which is a covered activity under the MSHCP for areas outside of a subunits or criteria cells. Since development of the Project site is a covered activity within the MSHCP, it is an allowable use that has been contemplated within the MSHCP. However, projects that are covered still need to comply with MSHCP requirements.

#### **Riparian/Riverine, Vernal Pool, and Fairy Shrimp Habitat Assessment (MSHCP Section 6.1.2)**

In accordance with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, a habitat assessment was performed for riparian and riverine communities, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp. The Project site, consisting of Greenfield sandy loam, Hanford coarse sandy loam, and Hanford fine sandy loam, was lacking clay soils and containing only sandy soil and did not contain vernal pool habitat or suitable habitat for fairy shrimp. Additionally, no riparian vegetation was observed on the Project site. No defined channels or drainages were identified on the Project site and the Project site did not contain any riverine resources.

#### **Narrow Endemic Plant Species (MSHCP Section 6.1.3)**

The RCA MSHCP Information Map was reviewed to determine whether the Project site or staging areas are located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA), in accordance with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP. The Project site is not located within a NEPSSA or a Criteria Area. Further, all of the plant species identified in the literature review were determined to be presumed absent from the Project site due to the high level of disturbance and lack of native vegetation communities.

### **Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment (MSHCP Section 6.3.2)**

In accordance with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP, a habitat assessment for burrowing owl was performed. Additionally, the RCA MSHCP Information Map was reviewed to identify areas within the Project site that may fall within the designated burrowing owl survey areas. The entire Project site is located within the burrowing owl survey area (Figure 3). Burrowing owls or suitably-sized burrows were not identified on the Project site during the burrowing owl habitat assessment that was performed in accordance with the MSHCP burrowing owl guidelines (County of Riverside 2006) during the reconnaissance survey.

Based on the results of the burrowing owl habitat assessment and focused burrow survey, focused burrowing owl surveys will not be required for the Project due to the lack of suitable habitat and presence of potential burrows; however, due to the mobile nature of burrowing owls, this species could be found using the site prior to the start of Project construction activities. Therefore, a pre-construction survey for burrowing owls will need to be completed prior to construction activities in accordance with the MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would avoid impacts to burrowing owl and violations of the MSHCP requirements in Section 6.3.2.

### **Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (MSHCP Section 6.1.4)**

The requirements for Urban/Wildlands Interface for the management of edge factors do not apply to the Project site or staging areas because the Project site is not situated adjacent to any wildlands or MSHCP-designated Conservation Areas. The Project site and staging areas are relatively isolated from larger, contiguous blocks of native habitat and completely surrounded by residential development, urban development, and other anthropogenic land use. A net long-term increase of edge impacts is not expected as a result of this Project.

### **Additional Surveys (MSHCP Section 6.3.2)**

The RCA MSHCP Information Map was reviewed to determine if the Project Site was located with any other MSHCP designated survey areas beyond burrowing owl. The Information Map revealed that the Project site is not located within the amphibian species, criteria area species, or mammalian species survey areas. Therefore, no further habitat assessments or surveys are required.



Location: N:\2019\2019-146\_Tech Studies for Cactus\MAPS\Biological\_Resources\Cactus\_MSHCP\_V1.mxd (MAG)-nguidry 8/8/2019

Map Date: 8/8/2019  
 Photo Source: NAIP 2018

**Figure X. Western Riverside MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area**

### **Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (MSHCP Section 6.1.4)**

The requirements for Urban/Wildlands Interface for the management of edge factors do not apply to the Project site or staging areas because the Project site is not situated adjacent to any wildlands or MSHCP-designated Conservation Areas. The Project site and staging areas are relatively isolated from larger, contiguous blocks of native habitat and completely surrounded by residential development, urban development, and other anthropogenic land use. A net long-term increase of edge impacts is not expected as a result of this Project.

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The RCA MSHCP Information Map was reviewed to determine if the Project site was located with any other MSHCP designated survey areas beyond burrowing owl. The Information Map revealed that the Project site is not located within the amphibian species, criteria area species, or mammalian species survey areas. Therefore, no further habitat assessments or surveys are required.

### **5.5.2 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee**

While no suitable habitat is present for Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) on the project site, the Project site is located within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment area (Moreno Valley Municipal Code 8.60). To offset impacts to the species, all applicants for development permits within the fee assessment area must pay an impact and mitigation fee of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per gross acre located within the parcel to be developed and any offsite areas that are disturbed resulting from related Project activities. Further coordination with the RCA regarding the mitigation fee may be required. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3 would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

## **6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES**

The following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources to a less than significant level.

**BIO-1 Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey:** A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls should be completed within the Project site no more than 30 days prior to construction activities in accordance with the Western Riverside MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). If burrowing owls are observed during the preconstruction survey, a specific mitigation methodology for the owl shall be determined in coordination with CDFW in order to reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant. Mitigation measures for any owls present could include avoidance of the owl burrows during their nesting season and/or passive relocation of burrowing owls.

**BIO-2 Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds:** Any ground disturbance activities shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through January 31). This will avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. If activities with the potential to disrupt nesting birds are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist who is

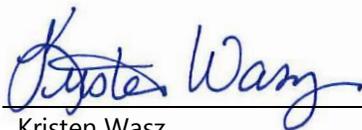
experienced in the identification of avian species and conducting nesting bird surveys. The nest surveys shall include the Project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are found to be present, avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken to avoid potential project-related impacts. Measures may include establishment of an avoidance buffer until nesting has been completed and periodic nest monitoring by the project biologist. The width of the avoidance buffer will be determined by the Project biologist. Typically this is 300 feet from the nest site in all directions (500 feet is typically recommended by CDFW for raptors), until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The monitoring biologist will monitor the nest(s) during construction and document any findings.

**BIO-3 Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee:** In accordance with Moreno Valley Municipal Code 8.60 and to offset impacts to the Stephens' kangaroo rat, all applicants for development permits within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee assessment area must pay an impact and mitigation fee of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per gross acre located within the parcel to be developed on any offsite areas that are disturbed resulting from related Project activities. Further coordination with the RCA regarding the mitigation fee may be required.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

*I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the 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. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the project.*

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



Kristen Wasz  
Senior Biologist

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

August 22, 2019

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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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Appendix A - Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix B - Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix C - Representative Site Photographs

Sensitive Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

**Appendix A**  
**Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	January- September 75-1600	Chaparral, Coastal Scrub, Desert Dunes, Sandy Areas	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or desert dune habitat is present.
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>THR</b> 1B.1 COV	March-May 297 - 1070	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with clay soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, woodland, or scrub habitat is present.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 none	May-August 3-170	Occurs in sandy openings in freshwater brackish marshes and swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh habitat is present.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	May-October 60-850	Occurs in alkaline lake margins in meadows and seeps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No meadow or seep habitat is present.
<i>Astragalus pachyous</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i> Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Dec-June 0-625	Occurs in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland in sandy/rocky soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley Crownscale	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1 COV	April-August 139-500	Playas, Chenopod Scrub, Valley And Foothill Grassland, Vernal Pools. Dry, Alkaline Flats In The San Jacinto River Valley.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One occurrence (Occ#5) within 5-miles of Project area, however, it is >5 years old (2012). Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitats are present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Atriplex parishii</i></b> Parish's brittle scale</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	June- October 25-1900	Alkaline soils in Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chenopod scrub, playa, or vernal pool habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i></b> Davidson's salt scale</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	April- October 10-200	Alkaline, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one recent (2010) occurrence (OCC#27) is within 5 miles of Project area, the Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Berberis nevini</i></b> Nevin's barberry</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	(Feb) March- June 70-825	Occurs in foothill woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats on steep, n-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland, chaparral, or scrub habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></b> thread-leaved brodiaea</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	March-June 25-1120	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats; often found in clay soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland, scrub, grassland, or vernal pool habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Calochortus plummerae</i></b> Plummer's mariposa lily</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	May-July 100-1700	Occurs in occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Found in chaparral, foothill woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, coniferous forest, and grassland habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One occurrence (Occ#6) within 5-miles of Project area, however it is &gt;50 years old (1932). Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitats are present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 none	May- September 0-625	Occurs in coastal prairie, lake margins of marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal prairie, marsh, or grassland habitats are present.
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson's jewelflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	February- June 90-2200	Occurs in sandy granitic soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral or coastal scrub habitat is present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> <i>ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	April- September 0-640	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with alkaline soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one recent (2014) occurrence (Occ#15) within 5 miles of Project area, the Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No riparian or wetland habitat with alkaline soils is present.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.2 None	May-October (November) 0-30	Occurs in coastal dune, and coastal salt marshes and swamps	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal dunes or marshes are present.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's Spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	April-June 275-1220	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats with sandy or rocky openings.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One occurrence (Occ #20) within 5-miles of Project area, however it is >50 years old (1950). Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitats are present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i></b> long-spined spineflower</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	April-July 30-1530	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool habitats with clay soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, scrub, meadow, grassland, or vernal pool habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i></b> White-bracted spineflower</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	April-June 300-1200	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils in Coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, scrub, or grassland habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i></b> Peruvian dodder</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	July-October 15-280	Occurs in marshes and swamps (freshwater).	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marshes or swamps are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i></b> Slender-horned spineflower</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	April-June 200-760	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland habitats with sandy soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i></b> Santa Ana River woollystar</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1 COV	April-September 91-610	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral or coastal scrub, habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i></b> California bedstraw</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	May-July 1350-1700	Grows in shade of trees and shrubs at the lower edge of the pine belt, in pine forest-chaparral ecotone. Found in sandy granitic soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No forest habitat is present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Harpagonella palmeri</i></b> Palmer's grapplinghook</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	None none 4.2 COV	March-May 20-955	Found in valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, and coastal scrub habitats with clay soils. Prefers open, grassy areas within shrubland.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No grassland, coastal scrub, or chaparral habitats are present.</p>
<p><b><i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i></b> Los Angeles sunflower</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	August-October 10-1525	Occurs in marshes and swamps coastal salt and freshwater.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh or swamp habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula</i></b> Mesa horkelia</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	February-July (September) 70-810	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly sites.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Imperata brevifolia</i></b> California satintail</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 none	September-May 0-1215	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali).	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No scrub, chaparral, or meadow habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i></b> Coulter's goldfields</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	February-June 1-1220	Occurs in marshes and swamps (coastal saltwater), playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one recent (2014) occurrence (Occ#10) occurs within 5-miles of Project, the Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No vernal pool, marsh, swamp, or playa habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i></b> Robinson's pepper-grass</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.3 none	January-July 1-885	Occurs in Chaparral and Coastal scrub habitats.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One occurrence (Occ#168) within 5-miles of Project area, however it is &gt;10 years old (2001). Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none None 2B.3 none	March-April 135-1000	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub or Sonoran desert scrub habitat is present.
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	June-July 305-455	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub or chaparral habitat is present.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	May-June 300-400	Occurs in sandy soils in coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub habitat is present.
<i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i> Hall's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3 COV	May-June 730-2195	Occurs in Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.
<i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i> little mouse-tail	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 3.1 COV	March-June 20-640	Occurs in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pool habitats	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No vernal pool habitat is present.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> Mud nama	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 COV	Jan-July 5-500	Occurs in marshes and swamps, especially on lake margins and riverbanks	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh or swamp habitat is present.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>END THR</b> 1B.1 none	April- October 5-330	Occurs in freshwater or brackish marsh and swamp habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No marsh habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<b><i>Navarretia fossalis</i></b> spreading navarretia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> none 1B.1 none	April-June 30-655	Occurs in vernal pool, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), and playas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one recent (2014) occurrence (Occ#33) within 5 miles of site, the Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats and no vernal pool habitat is present.
<b><i>Ribes divaricatum var. parishii</i></b> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	February-April 65-300	Occurs in riparian woodland.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No riparian habitat is present on the Project site.
<b><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></b> chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	January-April (May) 15-800	Occurs in chaparral, foothill woodland, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat, sometimes in alkaline soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub, woodland, or chaparral habitat is present.
<b><i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii</i></b> Parish's checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	(May) Jun-Aug 1000-2499	Occurs in Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitat is present.
<b><i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i></b> salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	March-June 15-1530	Occurs in alkaline, mesic soils in Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No coastal scrub, forest, desert scrub, or chaparral habitat is present.
<b><i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i></b> prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	April-July 300-2000	Occurs in mesic soils in cismontane woodland, meadow and seep habitats	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland or meadow and seep habitat is present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Flowering Period Elevation (meters)	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence within Project Site
<p><b><i>Streptanthus campestris</i></b> Southern jewelflower</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3 none	(Apr)May-Jul 900-2300	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. (rocky soils)	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site is outside of the elevation range for this species. Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No woodland or meadow and seep habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	July- November 2-2040	Inhabits meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic).	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No meadow, marsh, scrub, woodland, grassland, or forest habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i></b> woven-spored lichen</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 3 none	N/A 60-660	Occurs in openings in chaparral habitats on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on <i>Selaginella</i> species.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No chaparral habitat is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Tortula californica</i></b> <i>California screw moss</i></p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	N/A 10-1460	Occurs in openings in Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils.	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No Chenopod scrub or Valley and foothill grassland is present.</p>
<p><b><i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i></b> Wright's trichocoronis</p>	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.1 COV	May- September 5-435	Occurs in alkaline soils in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pool habitats	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> One occurrence (Occ#4) within 5-miles of Project area, however it is &gt;50 years old (1937). Project site consists entirely of disturbed habitats. No required habitats are present.</p>
<p><b>Federal Designations:</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) <b>END:</b> federally listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> federally listed, threatened</p>			<p><b>State designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) <b>END:</b> state-listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> state-listed, threatened</p>		

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>	<b>Flowering  Period  Elevation  (meters)</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Potential for  Occurrence within  Project Site</b>
<p><b>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Designations:</b></p> <p><b>1A:</b> Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere</p> <p><b>1B:</b> Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA and elsewhere</p> <p><b>2A:</b> Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere</p> <p><b>2B:</b> Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere</p> <p><b>3:</b> Plants about which need more information; a review list</p> <p><b>4:</b> Plants of limited distribution; a watch list</p> <p><b>Threat Ranks:</b></p> <p><b>0.1</b> Seriously endangered in CA (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)</p> <p><b>0.2</b> Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)</p> <p><b>0.3</b> Not very threatened in California (&lt;20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or current threats known)</p>				

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

**Appendix B**  
**Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence**

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>			
CRUSTACEA			
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Occurs in vernal pools, tectonic swales, and earth slump basins in Riverside County.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No ephemeral wetlands or vernal pools are present.
INSECTA			
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in Riverside and San Diego counties.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No chaparral or coastal sage scrublands are present.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none COV	Dune habitat, with fine sandy Delhi soils.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No dune habitat is present.
<b>FISH</b>			
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana Sucker	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> none COV	Pools and runs of creeks and small to medium rivers with cool, shallow, clear, and unpolluted water.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<i>Gila orcutti</i> arroyo chub	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Creeks, streams, and rivers with areas of slow-moving water with sand or mud bottoms. Ranges from San Diego to San Luis Obispo county.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No creeks, streams, or rivers are present.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> none none	Occurs in south coast flowing waters from the Santa Maria River south to San Mateo Creek in San Diego County.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Permanent flowing creeks and streams with shallow gravel and cobble riffles.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV	Ponds, streams, lakes, and isolated pools in southern Sierra Nevada Mountains and rocky streams within narrow canyons and the chaparral belt in Southern California mountains.  <b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Spea hammondi</i></b> western spadefoot	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open areas with sandy soils in a wide range of habitats including lowlands to foothills, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, mixed woodlands, alluvial fans, and grasslands.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<b><i>Anniella stebbinsi</i></b> southern California legless lizard	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Burrows in loose moist soil and under fallen logs and debris. Occurs in woodland and chaparral habitats and along stream edges.	<b>Low:</b> Possible suitable habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project site; however, the existing levels of disturbance may preclude this species from occurring. Four records were documented less than 5 miles from the Project site but in very different habitats than what is present on the Project site.
<b><i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i></b> California glossy snake	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Typically occurs in deserts but may also be found in arid habitats including chaparral, grasslands, and scrub areas.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat. One record was documented over 20 years ago (1998) within 5 miles of the Project site (Occ 103).
<b><i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i></b> coastal whiptail	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Arid habitats including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat. One record was documented over 20 years ago (1993) within 5 miles of the Project site (Occ 2).
<b><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i></b> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No rocky areas or suitable coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat are present.
<b><i>Crotalus ruber</i></b> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Found in coastal chaparral, arid scrub, rocky grassland, oak and pine woodlands, desert mountain slopes and rocky desert flats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No chaparral, scrub, grassland or woodland habitats are present.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, and other water sources with rocky or muddy substrate. Basks on logs, rocks, and exposed banks.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitat is present.
<b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open areas of valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains with sandy soil and low vegetation including chaparral, woodlands, and grasslands.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project area in the grassland habitat. Multiple records have been documented within 5 miles of the Project site; however, the majority are historic (>20 years old) and the more recent occurrences were found in more suitable sage scrub habitats.
<b><i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i></b> coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Shrubby and brushy chaparral vegetation along coastal portions of southern California in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains containing small mammal burrows, which are used for shelter.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable chaparral vegetation with rocky sub-habitats are not present.
<b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occurs along aquatic habitats such as creeks and pools with rocky areas in chaparral, brushland, oak woodlands, and conifer forests. Hunts in water.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No aquatic habitats are present.
<b>BIRDS</b>				
<b><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></b> tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none <b>CAN</b> COV	Freshwater marshes with dense cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and tule. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No freshwater marshes are present.
<b><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></b> golden eagle	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none FP COV	Generally in mountainous and desert areas, foothills and sage-juniper flats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable mountainous, hilly, or sage scrub habitats are present.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Asio otus</i></b> long-eared owl	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occurs in riparian habitats with tall willows and cottonwoods as well as coast live oak woodlands along streams. Requires adjacent open habitats for foraging. Occurs in woodland and forest habitats and great basin scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Riparian habitat is not present.
<b><i>Athene cunicularia</i></b> burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open grasslands including prairies, plains, and savannah, or vacant lots and airports. Nests in abandoned dirt burrows.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site was densely vegetated and exhibited evidence of regular mechanical disturbances, likely limiting use of the site by burrowing owl. Further, no suitable burrows were observed during the survey. Due to the mobile nature of burrowing owls, it is possible that the species could occur if burrows or burrow-like features (e.g., concrete debris piles) are present prior to the start of construction activities.
<b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b> Swainson's hawk (nesting)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none <b>THR</b> COV	Open pine-oak woodland, savannah, and agricultural fields with scattered trees. Nests in solitary bush or tree, or in small groves.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present in the ornamental trees present in the areas adjacent to the Project site, this species has not been documented within 10 miles of the Project site since the early 1900s. This species is not expected to occur.
<b><i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i></b> coastal cactus wren	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Occurs in coastal sage scrub habitat including areas with buckwheat, brittlebush, cholla, and prickly pear cactus.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> no coastal sage scrub habitat are present.
<b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> <b>END</b> COV	Open woodland habitat, near water, especially with dense willow and cottonwood understory.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No woodland or riparian habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><b><i>Elanus leucurus</i></b> white-tailed kite (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none FP COV</p>	<p>Open habitat in lowlands including savanna, open woodlands, marshes, and agricultural fields. Nests in tall trees within or on the edge of forested areas, or on isolated trees.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Although marginally suitable nesting habitat is present in the ornamental trees present in the areas adjacent to the Project site; this species has not been documented within 5 miles of the Project site since 1983 (Occ 61).</p>
<p><b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> southwestern willow flycatcher</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p><b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Riparian woodlands particularly with willow thickets. Nests in densest areas of shrubs and trees with low-density canopies. Requires extensive thickets of low, dense willows</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No riparian habitat is present in the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></b> bald eagle</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>DL <b>END</b> COV</p>	<p>Forested areas, and sometimes dry open uplands, along the coast or near large open bodies of water including lakes. Nests in tall trees or on cliffs or pinnacles near open water.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No forested habitats are present on the Project site and the Project site is over five miles from the nearest large open body of water.</p>
<p><b><i>Icteria virens</i></b> yellow-breasted chat (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Riparian and upland thickets, and dry overgrown pastures. Prefers to nest in dense scrub along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> No riparian habitat is present in the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Lanius ludovicianus</i></b> loggerhead shrike (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Open country, with scattered shrubs and trees or other perches for hunting; includes agricultural fields, deserts, grasslands, savanna, and chaparral.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> The Project suite provides marginally suitable habitat for this species in the grassland habitat. The level of disturbances and anthropogenic influences present likely limit this species from occurring on or adjacent to the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></b> California black rail</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none <b>THR</b> none</p>	<p>Coastal and estuarine saltmarshes especially dominated by pickleweed and matted salt grass. Freshwater marshes with shallow and stable water levels and flat shorelines.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> no estuarine or marsh habitat is present.</p>

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Polioptila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>THR</b> SSC COV	Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> no coastal sage scrub habitat is present.
<b><i>Setophaga petechial</i></b> yellow warbler	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Riparian woodlands especially with willows, open scrub, gardens, and thickets often near water.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No riparian habitat is present in the Project site.
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> COV	Riparian woodlands and willow-cottonwood forests particularly with streamside thickets and dense brush.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No riparian habitat is present in the Project site.
<b><i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i></b> yellow-headed blackbird	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occurs in wetlands area including areas of dense scrub along freshwater lakes or ponds.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No emergent wetlands are present.
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<b><i>Antrozous pallidus</i></b> pallid bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in rock crevices, caves, mines, buildings, bridges, and in trees. Generally in mountainous areas, lowland desert scrub, arid grasslands near water and rocky outcrops, and open woodlands.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat, but the grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.
<b><i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i></b> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, and grasslands in western San Diego county.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring.
<b><i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i></b> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> SSC COV	Alluvial sage scrub, flood plains, washes, and upland areas adjacent to desert habitat.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> no sage scrub habitat or upland areas adjacent to desert habitat is present on or in the vicinity of the Project site.
<b><i>Dipodomys stephensi</i></b> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	<b>END</b> <b>THR</b> COV	Annual grasslands, coastal sage scrub with sparsely spaced vegetation, loose friable soils, and flat or slightly rolling terrain.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> no scrub, grassland, or sagebrush habitat is present.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Eumops perotis californicus</i></b> western mastiff bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable high and rocky roosting habitat is not present on the Project site.
<b><i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i></b> western yellow bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in trees, especially in fan palms with dead fronds. Found in riparian woodlands in arid regions, oak or pinyon-juniper woodlands, and human developed areas.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat, but the grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.
<b><i>Leptonycteris yerbabuena</i></b> lesser long-nosed bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	DL SSC none	Roosts in caves, mines, and crevices of rocks, trees, and buildings.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat, but the grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.
<b><i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i></b> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Variety of open or semi-open country including grasslands, croplands, and sparse coastal scrub.	<b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring.
<b><i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i></b> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal chaparral, sagebrush scrub, sandy desert and boulder habitats. May also be found in woodlands of Joshua trees or pinyon-juniper pine.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Suitable chaparral, scrub, and woodland habitat is not present within or adjacent to the Project site.
<b><i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i></b> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semiarid rock outcroppings.	<b>Low:</b> The Project site does not provide any roosting habitat, but the grassland habitat may provide foraging opportunities for this species.

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<p><b><i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i></b> southern grasshopper mouse</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring.</p>
<p><b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC COV</p>	<p>Habitats with sandy and fine soils, including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial sage scrub.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring.</p>
<p><b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: MSHCP:</p>	<p>none SSC none</p>	<p>Occurs in open areas of a variety of habitats including shrub, forests, and other herbaceous habitats with friable soils.</p>	<p><b>Low:</b> Poor-quality grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, the history of agricultural use of the site and evidence of frequent mechanical disturbances likely preclude this species from occurring.</p>
<p><b>Federal Designations:</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)</p> <p><b>END:</b> Federally Listed, Endangered  <b>THR:</b> Federally Listed, Threatened  FC: Federal Candidate Species  FSC: Federal Species of Concern  FPD: Federal Proposed for Delisting  DL: Federally Delisted</p>			<p><b>State designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)</p> <p><b>END:</b> State-Listed, Endangered  <b>THR:</b> State-Listed, Threatened  SSC: California Species of Special Concern  FP: Fully Protected Species</p>	
<p>Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) Riverside East, Fontana, San Bernardino South, Redlands, Sunnymead, Perris, Steele Peak, Lake Matthews, and Riverside West 7.5-minute quads.</p>				

## **APPENDIX C**

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### Representative Site Photographs



**Photograph 1:** Evidence of mechanical disturbances on site; taken from the northeast corner of the site looking south.



**Photograph 2:** Evidence of mechanical disturbances on site and dense grassland in center of site; taken from the southwest corner of the site looking northeast.



**Photograph 3:** Stormwater runoff drainage along Cactus Avenue.



**Photograph 4:** Storm drain at the corner of Cactus Avenue and Nason Street.