



**GENERAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AND
WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MSHCP
CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS
FOR
APNs 951-020-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, 951-060-002

RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

**EPD Solutions, Inc.
2 Park Plaza Suite 1120
Irvine, CA 92614**

Prepared by:

**Hernandez Environmental Services
17037 Lakeshore Drive
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530**

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1.0 Introduction

HES was contracted to prepare a general biological assessment (GBA) and Western Riverside County MSHCP consistency analysis for Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 951-020-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, 951-060-002. The project site consists of approximately 18.14 acres located south of Rancho California Road, in unincorporated Riverside County, California.

1.1 Project Site Location

The project site is located southwest of the intersection of Rancho California Road and La Serena Way within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site consists of Riverside County APNs 951-020-001, 002, 951-060-001, and 002. Specifically, the project site is located within the *Bachelor Mountain* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle. The center point latitude and longitude for the project site are 33°31'17.2954" North and 117°05'07.4808" West (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project includes the construction of a Class V winery, which will include a vineyard, wine production and storage facility, a special occasions and small restaurant and guest inn. The project also includes associated parking and infrastructure (Figure 3). The project would result in impacts to approximately 3.62 acres of the project site. The proposed project would be confined to the project site and would not require any offsite construction-related disturbance or staging areas.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Literature Review

HES conducted a literature review and reviewed aerial photographs and topographic maps of APNs 951-020-001, 002, 951-060-001, and 002 and surrounding areas. The *Bachelor Mountain* 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles were used to identify sensitive species in the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Endangered Species Lists, and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare plant lists to obtain species information for the project area. The CNDDB and USFWS critical habitat databases were utilized, together with Geographic Information System (GIS) software, to locate the previously recorded locations of sensitive plant and wildlife occurrences and designated critical habitat and determine the distance from the project site. Additionally, the Western Riverside County MSHCP was reviewed for information on covered species and resources.

2.1.1 Western Riverside County MSHCP

The Western Riverside County MSHCP (Dudek and Associates 2003) is a comprehensive, multijurisdictional habitat conservation planning program for western Riverside County, California. The purpose of the Western Riverside County MSHCP is to preserve native habitats, and to this end, the plan focuses upon the habitat needs of multiple species rather than one species at a time. The Western Riverside County MSHCP provides coverage/take authorization for some species listed under the federal or state Endangered Species Act (ESA) as well as non-listed special-status plant and wildlife species. It also provides mitigation for impacts to special-status species and their associated habitats.

Through agreements with the USFWS and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFWG), 129 listed and special-status plant and animal species receive some level of coverage under the Western Riverside County MSHCP. Of the 129 covered species, the majority have no additional survey needs or conservation requirements. Furthermore, the Western Riverside County MSHCP provides mitigation for project-specific impacts to these species, thereby reducing the degree of impact to below a level of significance, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Several of the species covered under the Western Riverside County MSHCP have additional survey requirements. These include the riparian communities and associated species addressed in Section 6.1.2 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP document (“Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools”), plants identified in Section 6.1.3 (“Narrow Endemic Plant Species”); and plants and animal species addressed in Section 6.3.2 (“Additional Survey Needs and Procedures”).

2.1.2 Project Relationship to the Western Riverside County MSHCP

The project area is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP boundaries. The County of Riverside, acting as the lead agency for the proposed project, is a permittee under the Western Riverside County MSHCP and, therefore, is afforded coverage under the state or federal ESAs for impacts to listed species covered by the plan. The County is required to document consistency with the Western Riverside County MSHCP in conjunction with any discretionary approvals for the project. As such, this report was prepared to provide all necessary information required to determine project consistency with the Western Riverside County MSHCP.

The project site is located within the Southwest Area Plan of the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The project site is not located within a Criteria Cell or Cell Group. The project site is not located within any planned defined areas requiring surveys for narrow endemic plants, amphibians or mammals. However, the project site is within the Western Riverside County MSHCP burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) survey area. A habitat assessment has determined

that suitable habitat for burrowing owls is present on the site. Focused surveys conducted for this species found that burrowing owls are not currently present on the project site (Appendix E).

2.2 Field Survey

On March 17, 2020, HES associate biologist, Elizabeth Gonzalez, conducted a field survey of the project site. The ambient temperature at 9:00 a.m. was 47 degrees Fahrenheit, cloudy, with winds ranging from zero to three miles per hour from the south east. The purpose of the field survey was to document the existing habitat conditions, obtain plant and animal species information, view the surrounding land uses, assess the potential for state and federal waters, assess the potential for wildlife movement corridors, and assess the presence of constituent elements for critical habitat, if present.

Linear transects spaced approximately 50 to 100 feet apart were walked across the project site for 100 percent coverage. All species observed were recorded. Global Positioning System (GPS) waypoints were taken to delineate specific habitat types, species locations, state or federal waters, and any other information that would be useful for the assessment of the project site. A comprehensive list of all plant and wildlife species that were detected during the field survey within the project site is included in Appendix A. Sensitive plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur within the project area are listed in Appendix B. Representative site photographs were taken and are included within Appendix C.

3.0 Existing Conditions and Results

3.1 Environmental Setting

The site is located within unincorporated Riverside County, California. It is bordered by wineries to the north, southwest and west, residential development to the southeast, and a vacant lot to the east. Rancho California Road borders the project site to the north. The project site is primarily developed and disturbed by residential structures and previous agricultural use. The site is on a hillside with onsite elevations ranging from 1,269 feet above mean sea-level (AMSL) in the northwest portion of the site to 1,394 feet AMSL in the southeast portion of the site.

3.2 Soils

Five soil classes are identified to occur on the project site by the USDA Web Soil Survey (Appendix D). Soils at the project site are classified as:

- Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loam (AtD2), 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded;
- Gorgonio loamy sand (GhC), 0 to 8 percent slopes;
- Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC), 2 to 8 percent slopes;
- Ramona and Buren loams (RnE3), 5 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, and

- Rough broken land (RuF).

3.3 Plant and Habitat Communities

The project site contains five different habitat types, including ruderal, disturbed coastal sage scrub, ornamental trees, ephemeral drainage and residential (Figure 4).

Ruderal

The project site contains approximately 11.08 acres of ruderal habitat. This area has been previously disturbed for agricultural uses. Remnants of a nursery are present. Landscaping visqueen covers large areas of the site along with piping from old irrigation systems. The dominant species in these areas are non-native grasses, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), brome, foxtail barely (*Hordeum murinum*), stink net (*Onvosiphon piluliferum*), and red stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*).

Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub

The project site contains approximately 0.83 acre of disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat. These areas were heavily disturbed. Species observed in this habitat type include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black mustard, and foxtail barely.

Ornamental Trees

Approximately 2.89 acres of ornamental trees are scattered throughout the project site. There are groupings of California fan palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) and queen palms (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*) in the eastern portion of the project site. Other species observed throughout the site include Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Italian cypress (*Cypressus sempervirens*), and pine tree (*Pinus sp.*).

Ephemeral Drainage

The project site contains approximately 0.56 acre of a disturbed ephemeral drainage, which crosses the northern portion of the site from east to west. This area has been heavily disturbed and altered by human activity. The drainage contains cement culverts, piping, and weed control fabric. The dominant species within the ephemeral drainage are non-native black mustard and foxtail barley. The only riparian habitat occurring within the drainage are individual trees of red willow (*Salix laevigata*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) at the west end. Other species observed within the drainage are fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*) and California buckwheat.

Residential Areas

The project site contains approximately 2.78 acres of residential areas. These areas include an existing single-family residence and associated ornamental vegetation. Species observed in these areas include Peruvian peppertree, pine tree, and citrus trees (*Citrus spp.*)

3.4 Wildlife

General wildlife species documented on the project site or within the vicinity of the site include house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubini*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). The complete list of species observed is included in Appendix A.

3.5 Regional Connectivity/Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement corridors can be local or regional in scale; their functions may vary temporally and spatially based on conditions and species present. Wildlife corridors represent areas where wildlife movement is concentrated due to natural or anthropogenic constraints. Local corridors provide access to resources such as food, water, and shelter. Animals use these corridors, which are often hillsides or riparian areas, to move between different habitats. Regional corridors provide these functions and link two or more large habitat areas. They provide avenues for wildlife dispersal, migration, and contact between otherwise distinct populations.

The project site is not located within a designated wildlife corridor or linkage. The project site consists of a hillside dominated by existing residential uses and disturbed habitat. A disturbed ephemeral drainage crosses the northern portion of the site from east to west. The hillside and ephemeral stream have both been heavily altered by human activity, including agricultural and residential uses. The project site is surrounded by development on the north, south, and west sides of the project site. East of the project site is a vacant lot surrounded by developed areas including wineries and residential uses. Because the project area has been heavily disturbed by surrounding agricultural and residential development, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage.

3.6 Sensitive Biological Resources

According to the CNDDb, a total of 65 sensitive species of plants and 53 sensitive species of animals have the potential to occur on or within the vicinity of the project area. These include those species listed or candidates for listing by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). All habitats with the potential to be used by sensitive species were evaluated during the site visit and a determination has been made for the presence or probability of presence within this report. This section will address those species listed as Candidate, Rare, Threatened, or

Endangered under the state and federal endangered species laws or directed to be evaluated under the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Sensitive species which have a potential to occur will also be discussed in this section. Other special status species are addressed within Appendix B.

3.6.1 Sensitive Plant Resources

A total of 21 plant species are listed as state and/or federal Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate species; are required to be reviewed under the Narrow Endemic Plant section of the Western Riverside MSHCP; are 1B.1 listed plants on the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory; or have been found to have a potential to exist on the project site. Below are descriptions of these species:

Chaparral sand-verbena

Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. It is found in sandy areas of chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and desert dunes habitats. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Munz's onion

Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*) is a federally endangered, state threatened, and CNPS 1B.1 listed plant. It is found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, and pinyon and juniper woodland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

San Diego ambrosia

San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) is listed as federally endangered and 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes wetlands in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Rainbow Manzanita

Rainbow Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos rainbowensis*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. It is usually found in gabbro chaparral habitat. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Jaeger's milk-vetch

Jaeger's milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. It is often found in dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes. Its habitat includes coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

San Jacinto Valley crownscale

San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*) is a federally endangered species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. No habitat for this species is present on the project site.

This species is not present.

Parish's brittlescale

Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes shadescale scrub, alkali sink, riparian, playas, vernal pools and wetland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Nevin's barberry

Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) is a federally and state endangered species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. It is typically found on steep, north facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. Its habitat includes chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and riparian scrub. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Thread-leaved brodiaea

The thread-leaved brodiaea (*brodiaea filifolia*) is a federally threatened, state endangered and a CNPS 1B.1 listed plant. It is found in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools and wetland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Orcutt's brodiaea

Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. The species occurs in mesic, clay habitats, usually in vernal pools and small drainages. Its habitats include vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral, meadows, and seeps. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Vail Lake ceanothus

Vail Lake ceanothus (*Ceanothus ophiochilus*) is a federally threatened, state endangered species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. The species typically occurs in gabbro seams on north-facing ridges on the eastern sides of mountains in chaparral habitat. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Smooth tarplant

Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. The species occurs in habitats that include alkali playa, chenopod scrub, meadows

and seeps, riparian woodlands, wetlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Orcutt's pincushion

Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. The species occurs in sandy sites of coastal bluff scrub, and coastal dunes habitat. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Parry's spineflower

Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. The species occurs in dry, sandy soils on dry slopes and flats, sometimes at the interface of two vegetations types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Its habitat includes coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Mojave tarplant

Mojave tarplant is a state listed endangered species. Its habitat includes chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and riparian scrub. No habitat for this species exists on the project site. This species can be found in low sand bars in riverbeds, mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. No habitat for this species exists on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Slender-horned spineflower

Slender - horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*) is a federally and state listed endangered species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal sage scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). No habitat for this species exists on the project site. **This species is not present.**

San Diego button-celery

San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*) is a federally and state listed endangered species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes coastal sage scrub, valley & foothill grasslands, vernal pools, and wetlands. Its flowering period is from May to June. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Mesa horkelia

Mesa horkelia is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal sage scrub. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Coulter's goldfields

Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata ssp.coulteri*) is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes alkali playas, marsh, swamp, salt marsh, vernal pool, and wetland. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Spreading navarretia

Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*) is a federally listed threatened species and is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. Its habitat includes alkali playa, chenopod scrub, marsh and swamp, vernal pools, and wetlands. This species is typically found in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

California Orcutt grass

California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*) is a federal and state endangered species. It is ranked 1B.1 in the CNPS rare plant inventory. It is found in vernal pools. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

3.6.2 Sensitive Animal Resources

A total of 16 animal species are listed as state and/or federal Threatened, Endangered, Candidate will be reviewed in this section. Sensitive species which have a potential to occur will also be discussed in this section. All sensitive species within a 5-mile radius of project area were reviewed and a complete list of those species are discussed within Appendix B. Below are descriptions of these species:

Tricolored blackbird

Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) is state listed as threatened and listed by the CDFW as a species of special concern. The species occupies freshwater marshes with canopies of willows and other riparian trees. This species requires open accessible water and suitable foraging space. There is no habitat for this species on the project site. **The species is not present.**

Arroyo Toad

Arroyo Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*) is a federally listed endangered species and a CDFW Species of Special Concern. The species occupies semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian. The most favorable breeding habitat for this species consists of slow-moving shallow pools, nearby sandbars, and adjacent stream terraces. There is no habitat for this species on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Orange-throated whiptail

The orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) is a CDFW watch list wildlife species. It is found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and cismontane woodlands. This species prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. There is potential habitat for this species to be present on the project site. **Potential to be present.**

Burrowing owl

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. Its habitat includes coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. This species is typically found in open and dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. It is a subterranean nester and is dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel. Potential habitat for this species is present on the project site. Focused surveys for this species were conducted on the project site (Appendix E). Although suitable habitat occurs on the project site, this species was not observed during focused surveys. **This species is not present.**

Crotch bumble bee

Crotch bumble bee is a state listed candidate endangered species. This species typically lives in coastal California east to the Sierra Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Its food plant genera includes *Antirrhinum* phacelia, *Clarkia*, *Dendromecon*, *Eschscholzia*, and *Erigonum*. No habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

Vernal pool fairy shrimp

Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) is a federally listed threatened species. This species is found in seasonal pools of water in valley and foothill grasslands. This species typically inhabits small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

San Diego fairy shrimp

San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*) is a federally listed endangered species. This species is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, vernal pool, and wetland habitats. There is no habitat for this species on the project site. **The species is not present.**

Swainson's hawk

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) is a state listed threatened species. This species favors open grasslands for foraging but also occurs in agricultural settings. It relies on scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites. Its habitats include great basin

grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Western yellow-billed cuckoo

Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) is a federally listed threatened and state listed endangered species. This species typically nests in riparian jungles of willows, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape. It is found in riparian forest habitat. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

San Bernardino kangaroo rat

San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) is a federally listed endangered species, state listed candidate endangered and a CDFW Species of Special Concern. This species is found in alluvial fan sage scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates, characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. It needs early to intermediate seral stages. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Stephen's kangaroo rat

Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) is a federally listed endangered and state listed threatened species. This species is found in coastal sage scrub with sparse vegetation cover, and in valley and foothill grasslands. This species prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass, and filaree and will burrow into firm soil. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Quino checkerspot butterfly

Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) is a federally listed endangered species. It is found in chaparral and coastal sage scrub. This species requires high densities of food plants, including *Plantago erecta*, *P. insularis*, and *Orthocarpus purpureus*. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Bald eagle

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is a state listed endangered and CDFW fully protected species. This species is found in lower montane coniferous forest and old-growth. They nest in large old-growth or tress with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Coastal California gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*) is a federally listed threatened species and CDFW Species of Special Concern. This species is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat. This species is typically found in low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on

mesas and slopes. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Riverside fairy shrimp

Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) is a federally listed endangered species. This species is found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetland habitat. This species typically inhabits seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. **This species is not present.**

Least Bell's vireo

Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) is a federal and state listed endangered species. This species is found in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. Nesting habitat of this species is restricted to willow and/or mulefat dominated riparian scrub along permanent or nearly permanent streams. No suitable habitat for this species is present on the project site. **This species is not present.**

3.6.3 Nesting Birds

Migratory non-game native bird species are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Additionally, Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests. The project site contains shrubs and trees that can support nesting songbirds or raptors during the nesting bird season of February 1 through September 15. An active raptor nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree located on the north west corner of the site during the field survey.

3.7 Jurisdictional Waters

The project site contains approximately 0.56 acre (984 linear feet) of disturbed ephemeral drainage, which crosses the northern portion of the site from east to west. The banks of the drainage are dominated by upland non-native vegetation with individual red willow trees, mulefat, and Fremont cottonwood trees at the west end. This drainage would be considered CDFW jurisdictional and would require a 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. Further, the onsite drainage would be considered jurisdictional waters of the state subject to Porter-Cologne by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Refer to Appendix F.

4.0 Project Impacts

4.1 Impacts to Habitats

The project site contains approximately 11.08 acres of ruderal areas, 0.83 acre of disturbed coastal sage scrub, 2.89 acres of ornamental trees, 0.56 acre of ephemeral drainage, and 2.78 acres of residential areas. The project would result in impacts to approximately 3.62 acres of the project site, including 3.09 acres of ruderal habitat and 0.53 acre of ornamental trees.

4.2 Impacts to Sensitive Species

The following species have the potential to occur on the project site and may be impacted by future development of the site.

4.2.1 Sensitive Animal Species

Orange-throated whiptail

The orange-throated whiptail is a CDFW watch list wildlife species. There is potential habitat for this species on the project site around the historic ephemeral stream and the ornamental trees. Development of these areas has the potential to result in impacts to this species. However, this species is covered by the Western Riverside MSHCP and is considered adequately conserved.

4.3 Impacts to Nesting Birds

The project site contains shrubs and trees that can support nesting songbirds or raptors during the nesting bird season of February 1 through September 15. An active raptor nest was observed in a eucalyptus tree located on the north west corner of the site during the field survey. Potential impacts to nesting birds may occur if ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal occur during the bird nesting season. Implementation of the measures identified in the Recommendations section of this report will ensure that potential impacts to nesting birds are less than significant.

4.4 Impacts to Critical Habitat

The project is not located within designated federal critical habitat. No impact to critical habitat would result from development of the project site.

4.5 Impacts to Wildlife Movement Corridors

The project site is not located within a designated wildlife corridor or linkage. Because the project area has been heavily disturbed by surrounding agricultural and residential development, the project site does not function as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage. Therefore, no impacts to wildlife corridors would result from development of the project site.

4.6 Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

Any project activities that have the potential to impact onsite trees will require a survey of oak and native trees to comply with Riverside County Ordinance 559. No oak or native trees are located on the project site. Therefore, development of the project site would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

4.7 Conflict with the Provisions of an Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or Other Approved Local, Regional, or State Habitat Conservation Plan

The site is located within the boundaries of the Western Riverside MSHCP. If Western Riverside MSHCP guidelines and requirements are followed, no conflicts are expected.

4.8 State and Federal Drainages

The project site contains approximately 0.56 acre (984 linear feet) of disturbed ephemeral drainage, which crosses the northern portion of the site from east to west. The ephemeral drainage would be considered CDFW jurisdictional and jurisdictional waters of the state subject to Porter-Cologne by the RWQCB. The project has been designed to avoid the onsite drainage; therefore, no impacts to state and federal drainages will result from project implementation.

5.0 Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis

5.1 MSHCP Requirements

The project site is located within the Southwest Area Plan of the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The project site is not located within a Criteria Cell or Cell Group. A discussion of the applicable Western Riverside County MSHCP requirements follows:

Section 6.1.2 Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Habitat and Vernal Pools

The project site contains an upland vegetated ephemeral drainage feature that meets the MSHCP definition of a riverine feature because it receives fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year. The upland vegetated ephemeral drainage feature has been heavily disturbed and altered by human activity, and contains cement culverts, piping, and weed control fabric. Limited riparian habitat occurs on the project site. In addition, none of the riparian/riverine bird species listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP were found within the project site. Due to the lack of suitable riparian habitat on the project sites, focused surveys for riparian/riverine bird species listed in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP are not warranted.

The project has been designed to avoid the onsite drainage; therefore, no impacts to MSHCP riparian/riverine resources will result from project implementation. In addition,

Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Section 6.14 of the MSHCP) shall be incorporated into the project to reduce potential impacts to the avoided drainage and downstream waters.

An Environmental Constraints Sheet (ECS) of the onsite MSHCP riverine feature must be placed on the Final Map and grading plans. In addition, a deed restriction must be placed over the onsite avoided riverine feature. The deed restriction will be finalized as a condition of project approval.

Vernal pools are seasonal depressional wetlands that occur under Mediterranean climate conditions of the west coast and in glaciated conditions of northeastern and midwestern states. They are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry most of the summer and fall. Vernal pools are usually associated with hard clay layers or bedrock, which helps keep water in the pools. Vernal pools and seasonal depressions usually are dominated by hydrophytic plants, hydric soils, and evidence of hydrology.

The entire site was evaluated for the presence of vernal pools and seasonal depressions. The site did not contain any vernal pools, stock ponds, ephemeral ponds, or other human-modified depressions. The onsite ephemeral drainage feature contains coarse, sandy loams. These streams lack the hard clay soils or bedrock necessary for water to remain on the surface long enough for hydrophytic plants to dominate or to saturate soils long enough to create hydric soils. The ephemeral stream only flows during and shortly after rainfall events. These are more of a flashy discharge pattern events that have a quick rise in flow, has a rapid recession, and a short time period. These conditions are not characteristic of vernal pools. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, fairy shrimp were determined to not be present on the project site.

Section 6.1.3 Sensitive Plant Species

The project site is not located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) pursuant to Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP. Therefore, the NEPSSA and CAPSSA requirements are not applicable to the project.

Section 6.1.4 Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines

The project site is not located within or adjacent to a Western Riverside County MSHCP Conservation Area. However, the project site contains an ephemeral drainage that will be avoided by the proposed project. Therefore, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (Section 6.14 of the MSHCP) would be required to be applied to the project. The following mitigation measures shall be incorporated into the project to reduce potential impacts to the onsite and downstream drainages:

Drainage – Water Quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be incorporated, including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) and erosion control requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board to ensure that the quantity and quality of surface water runoff discharged into the onsite drainage is not altered in an adverse

way when compared with existing conditions. These BMPs will be implemented as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in order to ensure that water quality is not degraded.

Toxics - Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues will be implemented for toxics. Land uses proposed in proximity to the onsite drainage that use chemicals or generate bioproducts that are potentially toxic or may adversely affect wildlife species, habitat or water quality must incorporate measures to ensure that application of such chemicals does not result in discharge to the drainage.

Lighting - Any night lighting will be directed away from adjacent riparian/riverine area to protect species from direct nighttime lighting. If nighttime lighting is required, shielding will be incorporated in the design to ensure ambient nighttime lighting is not increased in the adjacent riparian habitat areas.

Noise - Proposed noise generating land uses affecting adjacent riparian/riverine areas must incorporate setbacks to minimize the effects of noise on adjacent habitat.

Invasives - Invasive, non-native plant species must not be used as landscaping materials for development that is proposed adjacent to the onsite drainage area. Table 6-2 of Volume 1 of the MSHCP lists the plants that should be avoided.

Barriers - Proposed land uses adjacent to the onsite drainage must incorporate barriers, such as native landscaping, rocks/boulders, fencing, walls, signage and/or other appropriate mechanisms, to minimize unauthorized public access, domestic animal predation, illegal trespass or dumping.

Grading/Land Development - Manufactured slopes associated with proposed site development must not extend into the onsite drainage area.

Section 6.3.2 Additional Surveys and Procedures

The project site is not located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Additional survey areas for amphibians, mammals, or any special linkage areas. In addition, the project site is not located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Area (CAPSSA) pursuant to Section 6.3.2 of the Western Riverside County MSHCP.

The project site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Additional survey area for burrowing owl. A habitat assessment has determined that the site does provide suitable habitat for burrowing owls. Focused burrowing owl surveys conducted on the project site found one suitable burrow measuring six inches in diameter on the western project site boundary adjacent to the culverts at the end of the ephemeral drainage. The identified burrow was made by a small mammal and appeared to be inactive. Evidence of ground squirrels and ground squirrel activities were observed on the project site. Although the project site supports fossorial mammal burrows, debris piles, and non-natural substrates capable of supporting burrowing owls,

no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was observed on the project site. Therefore, it was determined that burrowing owls are not currently present on the project site.

6.0 Recommendations

Implementation of the following measures will mitigate any potential impacts resulting from project activities.

Nesting Birds

- Project ground disturbing and vegetation clearing activities should occur outside of the bird nesting season of February 1 through September 15;
- If avoidance of ground disturbing and vegetation clearing activities cannot be implemented and these activities will occur during the bird nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys during the nesting bird season within 3 days prior to vegetation removal and/or construction activities; and,
- If active nests are found during nesting bird surveys, they will be flagged and a 500-foot buffer for raptors and a 250-foot buffer for migratory song birds, shall be installed around the nests. The buffers must remain in place until the young have fledged and the nest becomes unoccupied.

Burrowing Owl

- A habitat assessment has determined that the site provides suitable habitat for burrowing owl. Focused burrowing owl surveys conducted on the project site found that burrowing owls are not currently present on the project site (Appendix E). However, due to the fact that the project site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP burrowing owl survey area, a 30-day preconstruction survey is required prior to the commencement of project activities (e.g. vegetation clearing, clearing and grubbing, tree removal, site watering) to ensure that no owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding project activities.
- If BUOW are found to have colonized the project site prior to the initiation of construction, the project proponent will immediately inform RCA and the Wildlife Agencies and will need to prepare a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan for approval by RCA and the Wildlife Agencies prior to initiating ground disturbance.
- If ground-disturbing activities occur but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey will again be necessary to ensure burrowing owl has not

colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrow owl is found, the same coordination described above will be necessary.

Orange-throated Whiptail

Orange throated whiptail is adequately conserved under the MSHCP. The proposed project must be consistent with the Western Riverside MSHCP. Payment of the appropriate development mitigation fees will mitigate any impacts to this species. A fee schedule can be found in the Local Development Mitigation Fee Schedule for Fiscal Year 2017.

Three days prior to any ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal, a qualified biological monitor should conduct a preconstruction survey to identify any sensitive biological resources to flag for avoidance. Any reptile species that may be present within the project area shall be relocated outside of the impact areas.

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.



Date 05-20-2021

Signed _____

PROJECT MANAGER

Fieldwork Performed By:

Elizabeth Gonzalez

Associate Biologist

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FIGURES



Figure 1

Location Map
APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
951-060-001 & 951-060-002
Riverside County, California

Legend



Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acre)



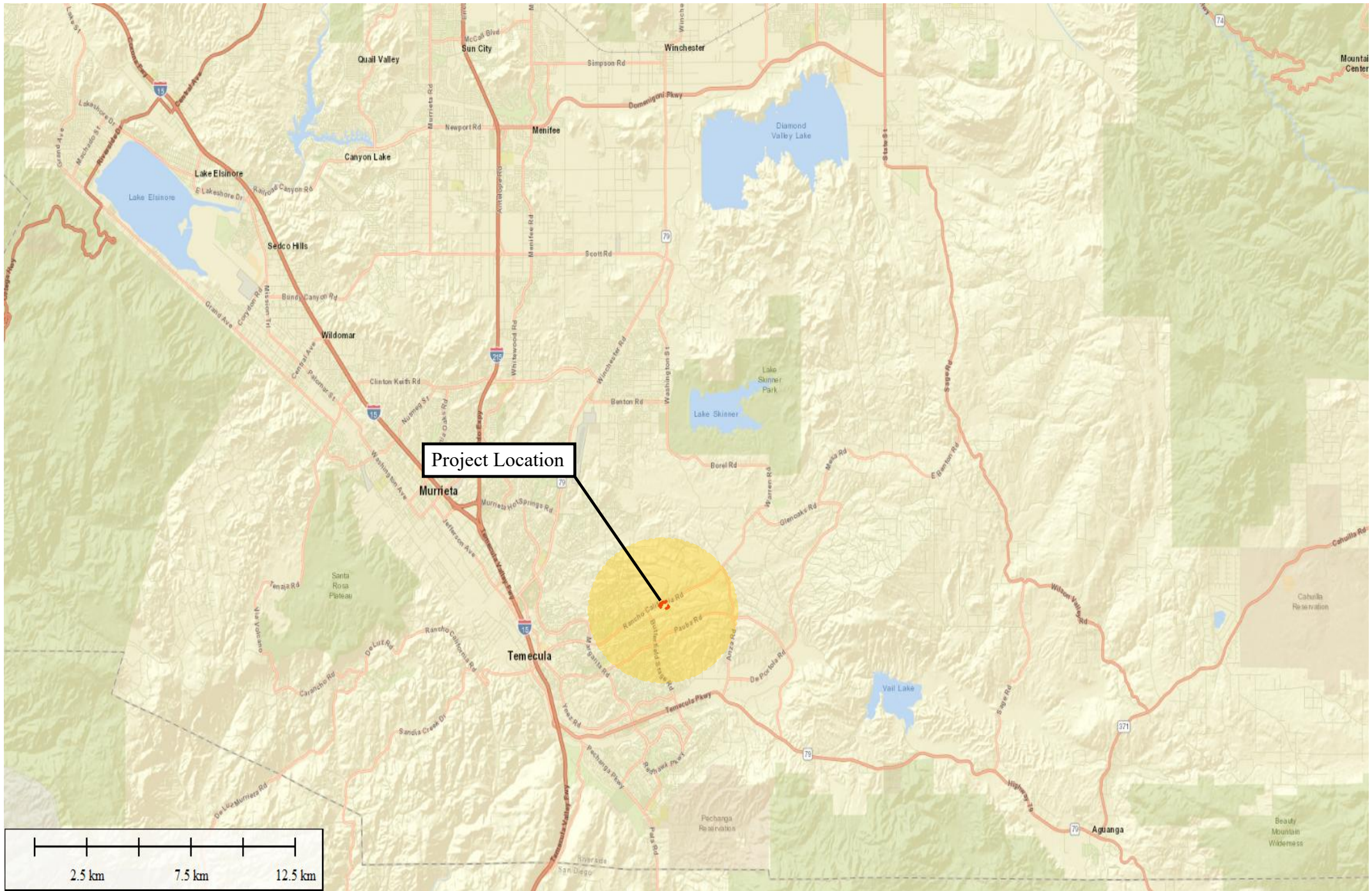
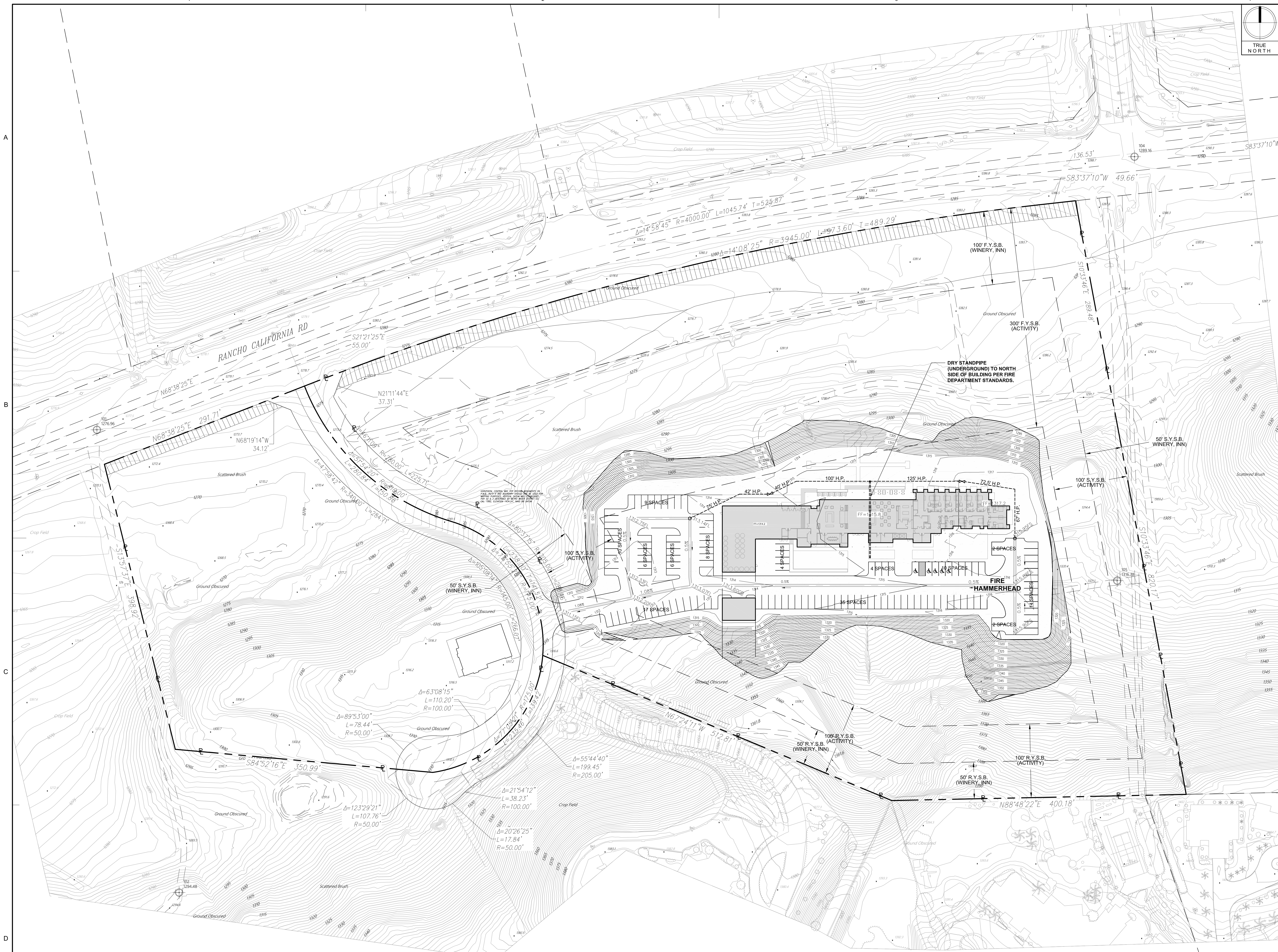


Figure 2
 Vicinity Map
 APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend

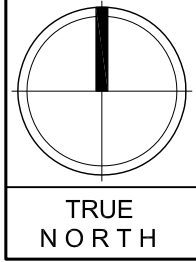
Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acres)





ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN
1" = 50'-0"

KEYNOTES



GENERAL NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL LEGEND

- 01 Doors
- A Windows
- 01 Keynote
- A Wall Type
- 01 Interior Elevation
- A-1 Storefront Elevation
- A-1 Building Elevation
- New Wall
- Existing Wall
- Demolition
- Insulation
- Overhead
- Centerline
- Property Line
- Revision

NOTE: NOT ALL SYMBOLS SHOWN ABOVE ARE USED IN THIS SET OF DRAWINGS.

Signature Date



BGI ARCHITECTURE
Beery Group Inc.
2292 Faraday Avenue, #100
Carlsbad, CA 92008
(760) 438-2963
bgiarchitect.com



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TEME WINERY
41325 CALLE ENCANTADO
TEMECULA, CA 92592

REVISIONS	By

Date 2020.11.03
Scale 1" = 50'-0"
Drawn by BPP
Job No. 2005
Sheet Name
ARCHITECTURAL SITE
PLAN

Sheet No.
AC-1

Legend

-  Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acres)
-  Ruderal Habitat (11.08 Acres)
-  Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub Habitat (0.83 Acre)
-  Ornamental Trees (2.89 Acres)
-  Ephemeral Drainage (0.56 Acre)
-  Residential Area (2.78 Acres)



Figure 4

Habitat Map
APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
951-060-001 & 951-060-002
Riverside County, California



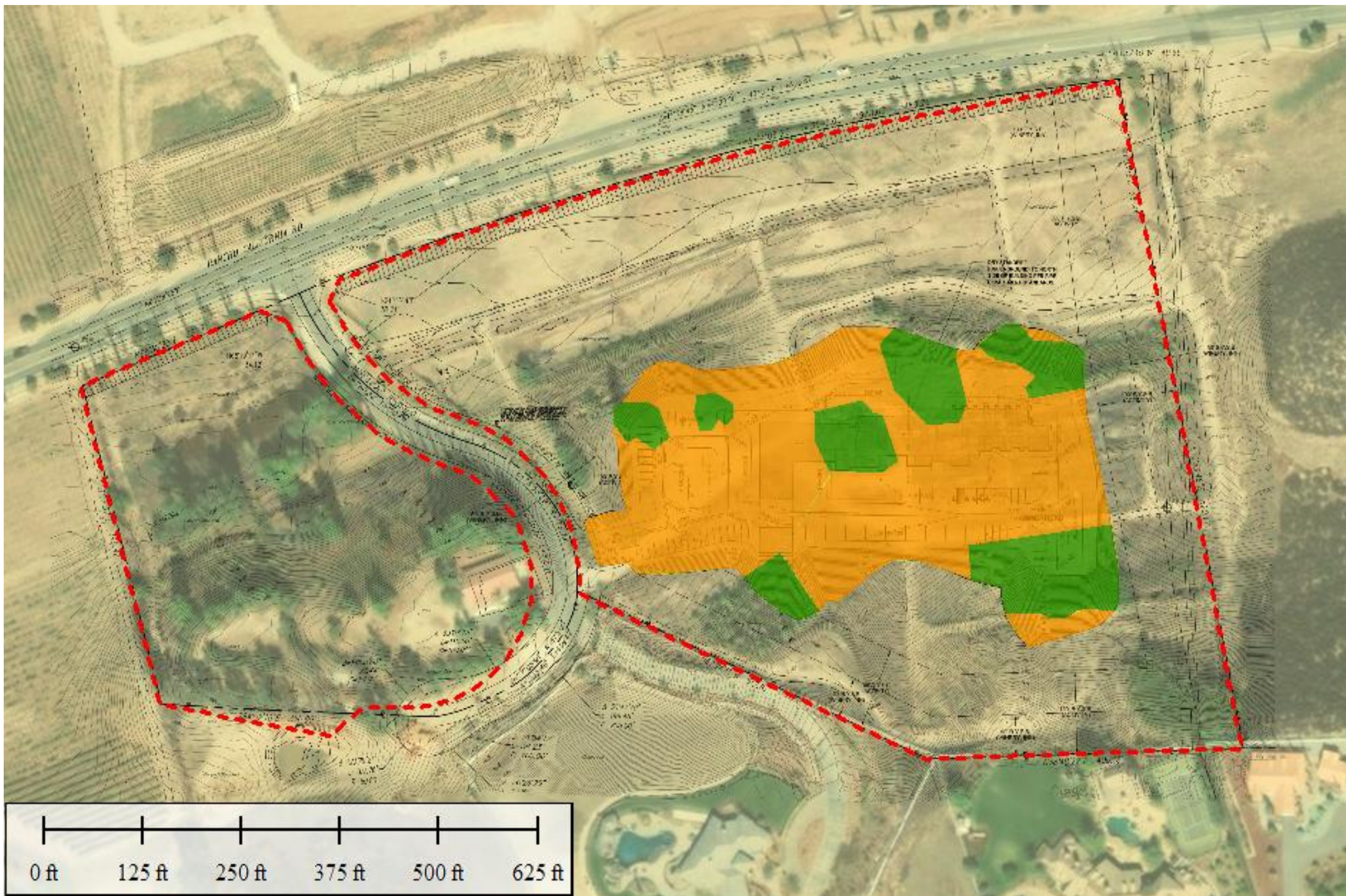


Figure 5

Impacts Map
 APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend

- Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acres)
- Impacts to Ruderal Habitat (3.09 Acres)
- Impacts to Ornamental Trees (0.53 Acre)



APPENDIX A

Species List

Plant List

<i>Agave americana</i>	American century plant
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	Common fiddleneck
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Cucurbita palmatat</i>	Coyote melon
<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Citrus trees
<i>Cypressus sempervirens.</i>	Italian cypress
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Red stemmed filaree
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Foxtail barley
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive tree
<i>Onvosiphon piluliferum</i>	Stink net
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine trees
<i>Populus fremontii.</i>	Freemont cottonwood
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian peppertree
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California fan palm

Animal List

Buteo jamaicensis

Calypte anna

Canis latrans

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Corvus corax

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Haemorhous mexicanus

Sylvilagus audubini

Zenaida macroura

Red-tailed hawk

Anna's Hummingbird

Coyote

American crow

Raven

Brewer's Blackbird

House finch

Desert cottontail

Mourning Dove

APPENDIX B

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Desert dunes	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy areas. - 60-1570 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Monocots	Endangered	Threatened	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands & openings within shrublands or woodlands. 375-1040 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Almutaster pauciflorus	alkali marsh aster	Dicots	None	None	2B.2		Meadow & seep	Meadow and seeps.	Alkaline. 60-765 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Dicots	Endangered	None	1B.1		Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 3-580 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Ultramafic	Chaparral.	Usually found in gabbro chaparral. 100-870 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 365-1040 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Atriplex coronata var. notator	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Dicots	Endangered	None	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa Chenopod scrub Meadow & seep Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-1420 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Dicots	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Riparian scrub	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub.	On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 90-1590 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Monocots	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. 15-1030 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	Monocots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Closed-cone coniferous forest Meadow & seep Ultramafic Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, chaparral, meadows and seeps.	Mesic, clay habitats; usually in vernal pools and small drainages. 30-1615 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Brodiaea santarosae	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Valley & foothill grassland	Valley and foothill grassland.	Santa Rosa Basalt. 585-1045 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Monocots	None	None	4.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa-lily	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops. 60-1575 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Dicots	None	None	4.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Ceanothus ophiochilus	Vail Lake ceanothus	Dicots	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Ultramafic	Chaparral.	Gabbro seams on north-facing ridges on the eastern sides of mountains. 620-915 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa Chenopod scrub Meadow & seep Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland Wetland	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.	Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana	Orcutt's pincushion	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal bluff scrub Coastal dunes	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes.	Sandy sites. 3-80 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	Dicots	None	None	1B.3		Chaparral	Chaparral.	Rocky sites. 670-2135 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina	long-spined spineflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Coastal scrub Meadow & seep Ultramafic Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Gabbroic clay. 30-1630 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Clarkia delicata	delicate clarkia	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Ultramafic	Cismontane woodland, chaparral.	Often on gabbro soils. 95-1800 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Clinopodium chandleri	San Miguel savory	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Riparian woodland Ultramafic Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic substrate. 120-975 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Cryptantha wigginsii	Wiggins' cryptantha	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Coastal scrub	Coastal scrub.	Often on clay soils. 45-110 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	Dicots	None	Endangered	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Riparian scrub	Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 640-1645 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Dicots	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 1-910 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	On north and south-facing cliffs and banks. 20-870 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii	San Diego button-celery	Dicots	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	San Diego mesa hardpan & claypan vernal pools & southern interior basalt flow vernal pools; usually surrounded by scrub. 15-880 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Githopsis diffusa ssp. filicaulis	Mission Canyon bluecup	Dicots	None	None	3.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral	Chaparral.	Probably in open, grassy places and mesic, disturbed areas; much overlooked. 450-700 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplehook	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Hulsea californica	San Diego sunflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest Upper montane coniferous forest	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Burns, clearings, or openings in chaparral and pine-oak woodland. 365-1860 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Juncus luciensis	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Great Basin scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow & seep Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, meadows and seeps, lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, Great Basin scrub.	Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats and streamsides. 280-2035 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Alkali playa Marsh & swamp Salt marsh Vernal pool Wetland	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	115-1345 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Chaparral Coastal scrub	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's linanthus	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest Pinon & juniper woodlands	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Sometimes in disturbed areas; often in gravelly clearings. 850-2775 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Mielichhoferia shevockii	Shevock's copper moss	Bryophytes	None	None	1B.2		Cismontane woodland	Cismontane woodland.	Moss on metamorphic rocks containing heavy metals; mesic sites. On rocks along roads, in same habitat as Mielichhoferia elongata. 365-1110 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia	intermediate monardella	Dicots	None	None	1B.3		Chaparral Cismontane woodland Lower montane coniferous forest	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (sometimes).	Often in steep, brushy areas. 195-1675 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Cismontane woodland Lower montane coniferous forest Valley & foothill grassland	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and ridges in openings. 700-1800 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Myosurus minimus ssp. apus	little mousetail	Dicots	None	None	3.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline soils. 20-640 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Dicots	Threatened	None	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alkali playa Chenopod scrub Marsh & swamp Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas.	San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales & vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. 15-850 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Dicots	None	None	1B.2		Coastal scrub Meadow & seep Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps.	Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 3-1235 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Ultramafic	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Primarily on sandstone and shale substrates; also known from gabbro. 140-1100 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Monocots	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Vernal pool Wetland	Vernal pools.	10-660 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Packera ganderi	Gander's ragwort	Dicots	None	Rare	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Ultramafic	Chaparral.	Recently burned sites and gabbro outcrops. 485-1070 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Lower montane coniferous forest Pinon & juniper woodlands	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Stony slopes and shrubby openings; sandy or granitic soils. 240-2290 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Phacelia keckii	Santiago Peak phacelia	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Closed-cone coniferous forest	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral.	Open areas, sometimes along creeks. 545-1525 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Dicots	None	None	2B.2		Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Riparian woodland	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Scrub	None	None			Coastal scrub			Present, but very disturbed. The only species present was California buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>)
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Limestone Mojavean desert scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Rocky or sandy substrate; sometimes in washes, sometimes limestone. 120-2200 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana	southern mountains skullcap	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Lower montane coniferous forest	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	In gravelly soils on streambanks or in mesic sites in oak or pine woodland. 425-2000 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Dicots	None	None	2B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Drying alkaline flats. 20-1020 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Dicots	None	None	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa Chaparral Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Mojavean desert scrub Wetland	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Riparian	None	None			Riparian forest			Not present.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Riparian	None	None			Riparian forest			Not present.
Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	Southern Interior Basalt Flow Vernal Pool	Herbaceous	None	None			Vernal pool Wetland			Not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Riparian	None	None			Riparian woodland			Not present.
Southern Willow Scrub	Southern Willow Scrub	Riparian	None	None			Riparian scrub			Not present.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Marsh & swamp Meadow & seep Valley & foothill grassland	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Tetracoccus dioicus	Parry's tetracoccus	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Coastal scrub Ultramafic	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Stony, decomposed gabbro soil. 135-705 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Rplant Rank	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	Lichens	None	None	3		Chaparral	Chaparral.	Open sites; in California with Adenostoma fasciculatum, Eriogonum, Selaginella. Found on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella. 60-870 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Bryophytes	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Moss growing on sandy soil. 45-750 m.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Herbaceous	None	None			Valley & foothill grassland			Not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland Riparian forest Riparian woodland Upper montane coniferous forest	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	None	Threatened	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	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Amphibians	Endangered	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered	Desert wash Riparian scrub Riparian woodland South coast flowing waters South coast standing waters	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Coastal dunes Coastal scrub	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC- Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest Cismontane woodland Coastal prairie Great Basin grassland Great Basin scrub Lower montane coniferous forest Pinon & juniper woodlands Upper montane coniferous forest Valley & foothill grassland	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List USFWS_BCC- Birds of Conservation Concern	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6- 18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange- throated whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC- Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub	Inhabits low- elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley- foothill hardwood habitats.	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Potential habitat for this speices is present on site. Potential to be present.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	None	None	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	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Potential habitat for this speices is present on site. Potential to be present.
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Threatened	None	IUCN_VU- Vulnerable	Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone- depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt- flow depression pools.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Branchinecta sandiegensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN- Endangered	Chaparral Coastal scrub Vernal pool Wetland	Endemic to San Diego and Orange County mesas.	Vernal pools.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland Great Basin scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands Valley & foothill grassland	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland Riparian forest Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral & grassland in San Diego County.	Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County.	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Coastal scrub Great Basin grassland Marsh & swamp Riparian scrub Valley & foothill grassland Wetland	Coastal salt & freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas.	Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	Threatened	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Riparian forest	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Coastal & cismontane Southern California.	Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	Broadleaved upland forest Chaparral Chenopod scrub Great Basin grassland Great Basin scrub Joshua tree woodland Lower montane coniferous forest Meadow & seep Mojavean desert scrub Riparian forest Riparian woodland Sonoran desert scrub Sonoran thorn woodland Upper montane coniferous forest Valley & foothill grassland	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral Mojavean desert scrub Sonoran desert scrub	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	Reptiles	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive		Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	Endangered	Threatened	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Primarily annual & perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub & sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland Marsh & swamp Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland Wetland	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	None	None	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	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marine intertidal & splash zone communities Meadow & seep	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills.	Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	Endangered	None	XERCES_CI-Critically Imperiled	Chaparral Coastal scrub	Sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties.	Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpureus.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	Fish	None	None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic South coast flowing waters	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins.	Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Birds	Delisted	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S- Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Lower montane coniferous forest Oldgrowth	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water.	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest Desert wash Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian woodland Sonoran desert scrub	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes.	Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_H-High Priority	Desert wash	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges.	Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Linderiella santarosae	Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	None	None		Vernal pool	Found only in the vernal pools on Santa Rosa Plateau in Riverside County.	Southern basalt flow vernal pools.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	Birds	None	None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marsh & swamp Riparian forest Riparian woodland Wetland	Colonial nester, usually in trees, occasionally in tule patches.	Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud- bordered bays, marshy spots.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chenopod scrub	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
<i>Perognathus longimembris internationalis</i>	Jacumba pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub Desert wash Sonoran desert scrub	Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, coastal scrub and sagebrush.	Rarely found on rocky sites; uses all canopy coverages.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub Desert wash Pinon & juniper woodlands Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Valley & foothill grassland	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Piranga rubra	summer tanager	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest	Summer resident of desert riparian along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts.	Requires cottonwood- willow riparian for nesting and foraging; prefers older, dense stands along streams.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis	Coronado skink	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_WL-Watch List	Chaparral Cismontane woodland Pinon & juniper woodlands	Grassland, chaparral, pinon- juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine- oak and pine forests in Coast Ranges of Southern California.	Prefers early successional stages or open areas. Found in rocky areas close to streams and on dry hillsides.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_YWL- Yellow Watch List	Coastal bluff scrub Coastal scrub	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch- nosed snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC- Birds of Conservation Concern	Riparian forest Riparian scrub Riparian woodland	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	Amphibians	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg- laying.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal scrub Valley & foothill grassland Vernal pool Wetland	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	Amphibians	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Thamnophis hammondi	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	Marsh & swamp Riparian scrub Riparian woodland Wetland	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	Federal List	State List	Other Status	Habitats	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Presence / Absence
Toxostoma bendirei	Bendire's thrasher	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Joshua tree woodland Mojavean desert scrub	Migratory; local spring/summer resident in flat areas of desert succulent shrub/Joshua tree habitats in Mojave Desert.	Nests in cholla, yucca, palo verde, thorny shrub, or small tree, usually 0.5 to 20 feet above ground.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	Riparian forest Riparian scrub Riparian woodland	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	No suitable habitat is present on site. This species is not present.

APPENDIX C



View of disturbed coastal sage scrub in the northwest corner of the project site.



View of residential area on the project site from the east.



View of the eastern portion of the project site from the south east corner.



View of the west end of the ephemeral drainage on the project site.



View of cement culverts within the onsite ephemeral drainage.



View of the ephemeral drainage at the east boundary of the site as it extends onto the neighboring lot.

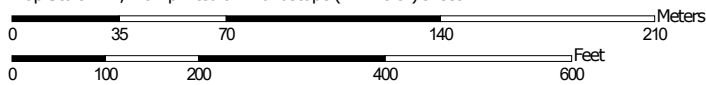
APPENDIX D

Soil Map—Western Riverside Area, California



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:2,470 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84



**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

3/18/2020
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 16, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 15, 2018—Jun 25, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AtD2	Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	2.6	13.0%
GhC	Gorgonio loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6.8	33.8%
RnE3	Ramona and Buren loams, 5 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	7.9	39.2%
RuF	Rough broken land	2.8	13.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		20.1	100.0%

APPENDIX E



Memorandum

Date: August 21, 2020

To: Jeremy Krout, EPD Solutions, Inc.

From: Shawn Gatchel-Hernandez, Principal Regulatory Specialist

Subject: Focused Burrowing Owl Survey Report for Assessor's Parcel Numbers 951-050-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, and 951-060-002

This memorandum provides the methods and results of a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (BUOW) survey for Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 951-050-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, and 951-060-002 located within unincorporated Riverside County, California.

Project Location

The project site is located southwest of the intersection of Rancho California Road and La Serena Way within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site consists of Riverside County APNs 951-020-001, 002, 951-060-001, and 002. Specifically, the project site is located within the *Bachelor Mountain* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle. The center point latitude and longitude for the project site are 33°31'17.2954" North and 117°05'07.4808" West (Figures 1 and 2).

The study area included APNs 951-050-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, 951-060-002 and a 150-meter (500-foot) buffer around the site, where accessible (Figure 3).

Project Contact Information

Owner/Applicant: Mexin Teme Agriculture Development, Inc.
2666 E Huntington Drive
Duarte, CA 91010

Principal Investigator: Juan J. Hernandez
Hernandez Environmental Services
17037 Lakeshore Drive
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
(909) 772-9009

Field Survey Methods

The field survey methods employed for the focused surveys followed the methodology identified in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (County of Riverside 2006a), as described below:

a. Step I of the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions is the Habitat Assessment. The first step in the habitat assessment process is to walk the property to identify the presence of burrowing owl habitat on the project site. If habitat is found on the site, then walk a 150-meter (approximately 500 feet) buffer zone around the project boundary. If permission to access the buffer cannot be obtained, visually inspect any adjacent habitat areas with binoculars. If burrowing owl habitat occurs on-site, then Step II is required and 30-day preconstruction surveys will also be required.

b. Step II, Part A (Focused Burrow Survey) requires a systematic survey for burrows including burrowing owl sign be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire survey area (i.e. the project site and within 150 meters). Pedestrian survey transects need to be spaced to allow 100% visual coverage of the ground surface. The location of all suitable burrowing owl habitat, potential owl burrows, burrowing owl sign, and any owls observed should be recorded and mapped. If the survey area contains natural or man-made structures that could potentially support burrowing owls, or owls are observed during the burrow surveys, the systematic surveys should continue as prescribed in Step II, Part B (Focused Burrowing Owl Surveys). If no potential burrows are detected, no further surveys are required.

In accordance with Step I of the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area*, a habitat assessment was conducted on March 17, 2020, which determined that suitable habitat is present on the project site. In accordance with Step II of the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area*, focused burrow and focused BUOW surveys (Part A and Part B, respectively) were conducted on the project site and within the 150-meter buffer area on four separate days during the breeding season: July 28, July 30, August 4, and August 6, 2020. Survey times, weather, and sunrise/sunset information is described in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Survey Information

Survey	Date	Sunrise/Sunset	Survey Start Time	Survey End Time	Weather
1	July 28, 2020	0559 hours	0630 hours	0749 hours	57 degrees Fahrenheit, clear, winds 0-1 miles per hour from the south
2	July 30, 2020	0601 hours	0650 hours	0758 hours	63 degrees Fahrenheit, clear, winds 0-1 miles

					per hour from the south
3	August 4, 2020	0602 hours	0702 hours	0800 hours	63 degrees Fahrenheit, clear, winds 0-1 miles per hour from the southwest
4	August 6, 2020	0605 hours	0715 hours	0805 hours	63 degrees Fahrenheit, cloudy, winds 0-2 miles per hour from the south

Surveys were conducted from one hour before sunrise to two hours after sunrise or two hours before sunset to one hour after sunset and during weather that was conducive to observing owls outside their burrows and detecting BUOW sign. The surveys were not conducted during rain, high winds (> 20 miles per hour), dense fog, or temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Surveys involved walking through potentially suitable habitat within the survey area. The pedestrian survey transects were spaced approximately 30 to 50 feet apart to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. Special attention was paid to those habitat areas that appeared to provide suitable habitat for BUOW. Where permission to access the buffer areas could not be obtained, the biologist visually inspects adjacent habitats with binoculars.

All encountered burrows or structure entrances were checked for the presence of BUOW, molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, tracks, or excrement. Natural or man-made structures and debris piles that could support BUOW were also surveyed. The locations of all suitable BUOW habitat, potential burrows, BUOW sign, and any BUOW observed was recorded and mapped with a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit.

All wildlife species encountered visually or audibly during the field survey were identified and recorded in field notes. Binoculars were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife. Photographs were taken to document existing conditions within the survey area.

Results

The site is located within unincorporated Riverside County, California. It is bordered by wineries to the north, southwest and west, residential development to the southeast, and a vacant lot to the east. Rancho California Road borders the project site to the north. The project site is primarily developed and disturbed by residential structures and previous agricultural use. The site is on a hillside with onsite elevations ranging from 1,269 feet above mean sea-level (AMSL) in the northwest portion of the site to 1,394 feet AMSL in the southeast portion of the site.

The western portion of the site is developed with a single-family residence and associated ornamental vegetation. The project site contains five different habitat types, including ruderal, disturbed coastal sage scrub, ornamental trees. A disturbed ephemeral drainage crosses the

northern portion of the site from east to west. The dominant species on site are mustards (*Brassica sp.*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*). Soils at the project site are classified as Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loam (AtD2), 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; Gorgonio loamy sand (GhC), 0 to 8 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC), 2 to 8 percent slopes; Ramona and Buren loams (RnE3), 5 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, and Rough broken land (RuF).

Based on the results of the habitat assessment conducted on March 17, 2020, it was determined that the project site provides suitable burrows/nesting opportunities for BUOW. One suitable burrow measuring six inches in diameter was checked and recorded (Figure 4 and Appendix A). The burrow was found on the western project site boundary adjacent to the culverts at the end of the ephemeral drainage. The identified burrow was made by a small mammal and appeared to be inactive. Ground squirrels were observed on site. Evidence of ground squirrels and ground squirrel activities were observed on both project sites. Although the project site supports fossorial mammal burrows, debris piles, and non-natural substrates capable of supporting BUOW, no BUOW or BUOW sign was observed at the entrance or adjacent to these burrows within the study area.

Despite systematic searches of the project site and 150-meter buffer area, no BUOW or evidence (i.e., including scat, pellets, feathers, tracks, and prey remains) was found which suggest recent or historical use of the study area by BUOW. Therefore, it can be concluded that BUOW are not currently present within the study area.

Recommendations

Due to the fact that the project site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP burrowing owl survey area, a 30-day pre-construction survey for burrowing owls is required prior to initial ground-disturbing activities (e.g. vegetation clearing, clearing and grubbing, tree removal, site watering) to ensure that no owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding the ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls have colonized the project site prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the project proponent will immediately inform the Wildlife Agencies and the Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), and will need to coordinate further with RCA and the Wildlife Agencies, including the possibility of preparing a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan, prior to initiating ground disturbance. If ground-disturbing activities occur but the site is left undisturbed for more than 30 days, a pre-construction survey will again be necessary to ensure burrowing owl has not colonized the site since it was last disturbed. If burrow owl is found, the same coordination described above will be necessary.

Certification

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

Date: August 21, 2020



Shawn Gatchel-Hernandez
Principal Regulatory Specialist

Enclosures:

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map

Figure 3: Survey Area and Results Map

Appendix A: Site Photographs

FIGURES



Figure 1

Location Map
APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
951-060-001 & 951-060-002
Riverside County, California

Legend



Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acre)



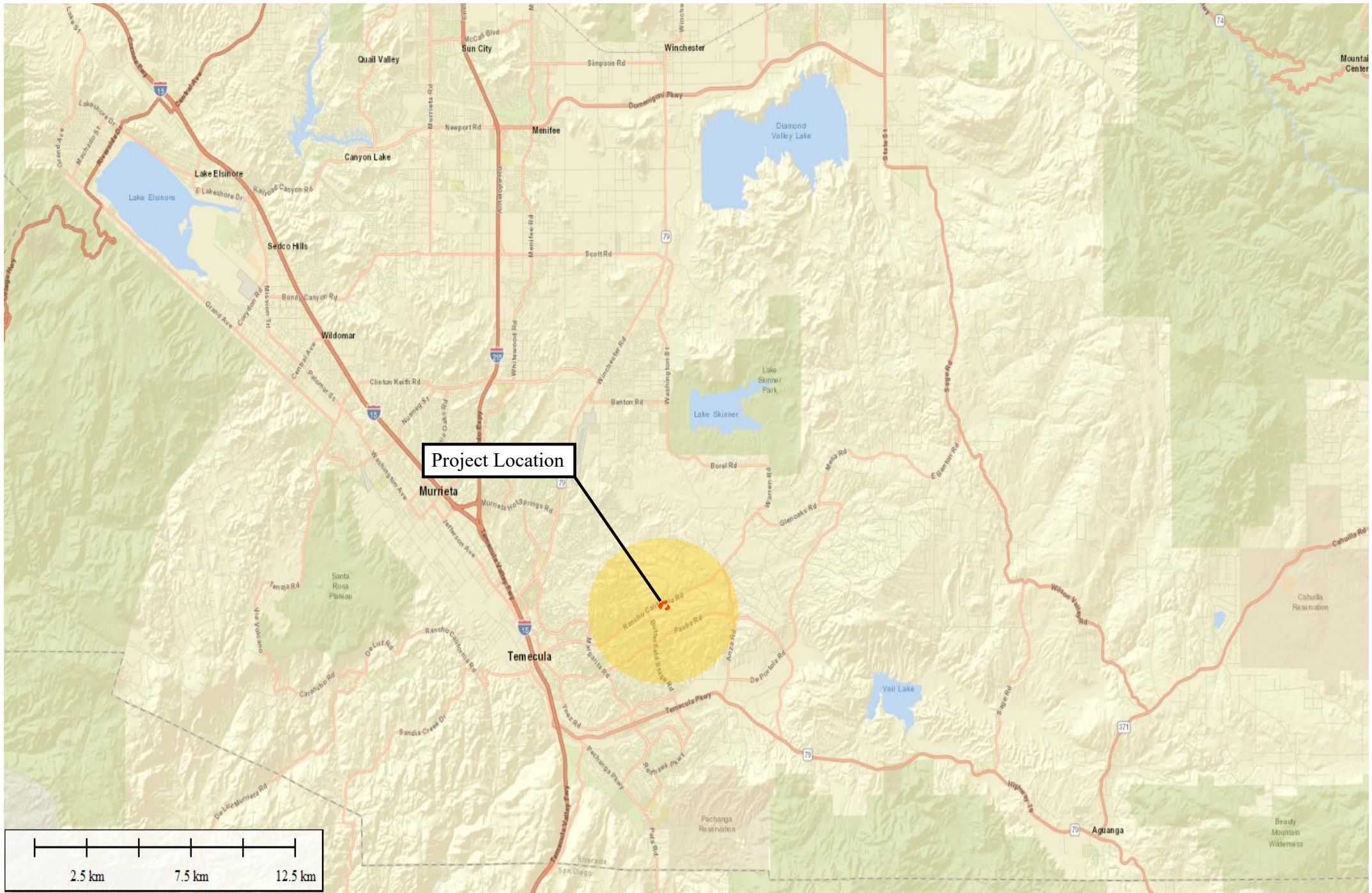


Figure 2
 Vicinity Map
 APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend

Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acres)





Figure 3

Survey Area and Results Map
 APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend

- Project Location
- 150 Meter (500 foot) Buffer Area
- Transect Locations



APPENDIX A



View of disturbed, non-native vegetation in northeast portion of the study area.



View of eastern portion of the study area.



View of disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat on northwest portion of study area.



View of empty field located to the east of the study area.



View of culverts at western border of study area.



View of inactive burrow along western border of study area.

APPENDIX F



**JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION
FOR
ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBERS
951-020-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, 951-060-002
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

**EPD Solutions, Inc.
2 Park Plaza Suite 1120
Irvine, CA 92614**

Prepared by:

**Hernandez Environmental Services
17037 Lakeshore Drive
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530**

MARCH 2021

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- Figure 2 – Vicinity Map
- Figure 3 – Site Plans
- Figure 4 – Jurisdictional Drainage Map
- Figure 5 – Jurisdictional Drainages Impacts Map

APPENDICES

- Appendix A – Site Photos
- Appendix B – Soils Map

1.0 Introduction

Hernandez Environmental Services (HES) was contracted to prepare a Jurisdictional Delineation (JD) for Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 951-020-001, 951-020-002, 951-060-001, 951-060-002. The project site consists of approximately 18.14 acres located south of Rancho California Road, in unincorporated Riverside County, California.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this JD is to:

- Determine if any state or federal jurisdictional waters are present within the project site boundaries;
- Quantify any impacts to jurisdictional waters due to the proposed project, if possible;
- Determine if the project will require state or federal permits for impacts to jurisdictional waters; and,
- Recommend mitigation measures to offset impacts to state or federal jurisdictional waters.

1.2 Site Location

The project site is located southwest of the intersection of Rancho California Road and La Serena Way within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The project site consists of Riverside County APNs 951-020-001, 002, 951-060-001, and 002. Specifically, the project site is located within the *Bachelor Mountain* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle. The center point latitude and longitude for the project site are 33°31'17.2954" North and 117°05'07.4808" West (Figures 1 and 2).

1.3 Project Description

The proposed project includes the construction of a Class V winery, which will include a vineyard, wine production and storage facility, a special occasions and small restaurant and guest inn. The project also includes associated parking and infrastructure (Figure 3, *Site Plans*).

2.0 Regulatory Background

2.1 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's fish, wildlife, and native plant resources. To meet this responsibility, the California Fish and Game Code (F&GC), requires that the CDFW be consulted if a proposed development project has the potential to detrimentally effect a stream and thereby wildlife resources that depend on a stream for continued viability (F&GC Division 2, Chapter 5, section 1600-1616). A Section 1602 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement is required, should the CDFW determine that the proposed project may do one or more of the following:

- Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake;
- Substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit debris, waste or other materials that could pass into any river, stream or lake.

For the purposes of clarification, a stream is defined by CDFW as “a body of water that flows perennially or episodically and that is defined by the area in which water currently flows, or has flowed, over a given course during the historic hydrologic regime, and where the width of its course can reasonably be identified by physical or biological indicators.” The historic hydrologic regime is defined as circa 1800 to the present (CDFW 2010).

2.2 United States Army Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act 404 Permit

The Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating quality standards for surface waters. Under Section 404 of the CWA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into WUS, including wetlands. Section 404 requires a permit from the USACE or authorized state for the discharge of dredged or fill material into WUS, including wetlands.

On April 21, 2020, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the USACE published the Navigable Waters Protection Rule in the Federal Register to finalize a revised definition of WUS under the CWA. The rule became effective on June 22, 2020. In this final rule, the agencies interpret the term WUS to encompass the following:

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters;
- certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and,
- wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters.

The final rule specifically clarifies that “waters of the United States” do not include the following:

- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems;
- ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools;
- diffuse stormwater runoff and directional sheet flow over upland;
- ditches that are not traditional navigable waters, tributaries, or that are not constructed in adjacent wetlands, subject to certain limitations;

- prior converted cropland;
- artificially irrigated areas that would revert to upland if artificial irrigation ceases;
- artificial lakes and ponds that are not jurisdictional impoundments and that are constructed or excavated in upland or non-jurisdictional waters;
- water-filled depressions constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters incidental to mining or construction activity, and pits excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel;
- stormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater runoff;
- groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters; and
- waste treatment systems.

For purposes of Section 404 of the CWA, the lateral limits of jurisdiction over non-tidal WUS extend to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), in the absence of adjacent wetlands. Under 33 CFR 328.3(e), the USACE defines the term OHWM as “that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.”

According to the EPA and USACE, “wetlands are 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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” Water saturation (hydrology) largely determines how the soil develops and the types of plant and animal communities living in and on the soil. Wetlands may support both aquatic and terrestrial species. The prolonged presence of water creates conditions that favor the growth of specially adapted plants (hydrophytes) and promote the development of characteristic wetland (hydric) soils. The EPA and the Corps use the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Regional Supplements to define wetlands for the CWA Section 404 permit program. To qualify for wetlands status, vegetation, soils, and hydrologic parameters must all be met.

For the purposes of this section, the term “fill” is defined as material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of:

- Replacing any portion of a WUS with dry land; or
- Changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a WUS.

Examples of such fill material include, but are not limited to rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mining or other excavation activities, and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in the WUS. The term fill material does not include trash or garbage.

The definition of “discharge of dredged material” is defined as any addition of dredged material into, including redeposit of dredged material other than incidental fallback within, the WUS. The term includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- The addition of dredged material to a specified discharge site located in WUS;
- The runoff or overflow, associated with a dredging operation, from a contained land or water disposal area; and
- Any addition, including redeposit other than incidental fallback, of dredged material, including excavated material, into WUS which is incidental to any activity, including mechanized land clearing, ditching, channelization, or other excavation.

The term discharge of dredged material does not include the following:

- Discharges of pollutants into WUS resulting from the onshore subsequent processing of dredged material that is extracted for any commercial use (other than fill). These discharges are subject to section 402 of the CWA even though the extraction and deposit of such material may require a permit from the Corps or applicable State.
- Activities that involve only the cutting or removing of vegetation above the ground (e.g., mowing, rotary cutting, and chain-sawing) where the activity neither substantially disturbs the root system nor involves mechanized pushing, dragging, or other similar activities that redeposit excavated soil material.
- Incidental fallback.

2.3 Regional Water Quality Control Board Clean Water Act /Porter-Cologne Act

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) (collectively Water Boards) have the authority to regulate discharges of dredged or fill material to waters of the state under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne). CWA Section 401 water quality certifications are issued to applicants for a federal license or permit for activities that may result in a discharge into WUS, including but not limited to the discharge or dredged or fill material (as defined in Section 2.2 above). Waste discharge requirements under Porter-Cologne are issued for discharges of dredged or fill material to waters of the state.

In accordance with Porter-Cologne (Water Code, § 13000 et seq.), the Water Boards are authorized to regulate discharges of waste, which includes discharges of dredged or fill material, that may affect the quality of waters of the state. The Water Code defines waters of the state broadly to include “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” Waters of the state includes all WUS. On April 2, 2019, the State Water Board adopted State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures), which contained a wetland definition and wetland delineation procedures. The Procedures state that “an area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area’s vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation.” The following wetlands are waters of the state:

1. Natural wetlands;
2. Wetlands created by modification of a surface water of the state;
3. Artificial wetlands that meet any of the following criteria:
 - a. Approved by an agency as compensatory mitigation for impacts to other waters of the state, except where the approving agency explicitly identifies the mitigation as being of limited duration;
 - b. Specifically identified in a water quality control plan as a wetland or other water of the state;
 - c. Resulted from historic human activity, is not subject to ongoing operation and maintenance, and has become a relatively permanent part of the natural landscape;
 - d. Greater than or equal to one acre in size, unless the artificial wetland was constructed, and is currently used and maintained, primarily for one or more of the following purposes (i.e., the following artificial wetlands are not waters of the state unless they also satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3a, or 3b):
 - i. Industrial or municipal wastewater treatment or disposal,
 - ii. Settling of sediment,
 - iii. Detention, retention, infiltration, or treatment of stormwater runoff and other pollutants or runoff subject to regulation under a municipal, construction, or industrial stormwater permitting program,
 - iv. Treatment of surface waters,
 - v. Agricultural crop irrigation or stock watering,

- vi. Fire suppression,
- vii. Industrial processing or cooling,
- viii. Active surface mining – even if the site is managed for interim wetlands functions and values,
- ix. Log storage,
- x. Treatment, storage, or distribution of recycled water, or
- xi. Maximizing groundwater recharge (this does not include wetlands that have incidental groundwater recharge benefits);
- xii. Fields flooded for rice growing.

All artificial wetlands that are less than an acre in size and do not satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3.a, 3.b, or 3.c are not waters of the state. If an aquatic feature meets the wetland definition, the burden is on the applicant to demonstrate that the wetland is not a water of the state.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to the site visit, a literature review was conducted to aid in determining the potential for the presence of drainages, wetlands and riparian vegetation on the project site. Project background documents, topographic maps, satellite imaging, soils maps, and land use maps were examined to establish an accurate project site location, project description, potential for onsite drainages and wetlands, records of on-site vegetation, watershed, soils, and surrounding land uses.

3.2 Field Survey

On October 20, 2020, HES conducted a field survey of the approximately 18.14-acre project site. Field surveys were conducted to delineate jurisdictional drainages and wetland resources associated with jurisdictional drainages. Global Positioning System (GPS) waypoints were taken to delineate specific state or federal waters and any other information that would be useful for the assessment of the project site.

Jurisdictional drainages were identified by looking for features such as a bed, bank or channel. Where riparian vegetation was present, the drip line of the outer edge of the vegetation was used as the measuring criteria. Furthermore, the presence of an OHWM was recorded. Where the presence of an OHWM was evident, a measurement was taken for the width of the OHWM and the measurement was recorded. Where changes in plant community composition were apparent, the area was examined for the possibility of wetlands. Whether or not adjacent to WUS, the potential wetland area was evaluated for the presence of the three wetland indicators: hydrology, hydric soils and hydrophytic vegetation.

4.0 Results

4.1 Environmental Setting

The site is located within unincorporated Riverside County, California. It is bordered by wineries to the north, southwest and west, residential development to the southeast, and a vacant lot to the east. Rancho California Road borders the project site to the north. The project site is primarily developed and disturbed by residential structures and previous agricultural use. The site is on a hillside with onsite elevations ranging from 1,269 feet above mean sea-level (AMSL) in the northwest portion of the site to 1,394 feet AMSL in the southeast portion of the site. The project site contains a disturbed ephemeral drainage, which crosses the northern portion of the site from east to west. The project site contains five different habitat types, including ruderal, disturbed coastal sage scrub, ornamental trees, ephemeral drainage and residential development.

4.2 Existing Hydrological Features

The 18.14-acre project area contains a disturbed ephemeral drainage dominated by non-native upland plant species. The drainage contains cement culverts, piping, and weed control fabric and has been heavily disturbed and altered by human activity. The onsite ephemeral drainage generally flows from east to west across the northern portion of the site. The ephemeral drainage measures approximately 984 linear feet in length.

4.3 Soils

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation District's Web Soil Survey was consulted and indicates that the project site contains five soil types, including Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loam (AtD2), 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded; Gorgonio loamy sand (GhC), 0 to 8 percent slopes; Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC), 2 to 8 percent slopes; Ramona and Buren loams (RnE3), 5 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded; and Rough broken land (RuF). Refer to Appendix B, *Soils Map*. No soils classified as hydric were found to occur on the project site area.

4.4 Vegetation

The onsite disturbed ephemeral drainage is dominated by upland non-native vegetation, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and foxtail barely (*Hordeum murinum*). The only riparian habitat occurring within the drainage are individual trees of red willow (*Salix laevigata*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) at the west end. Other species observed within the drainage include fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*) and California buckwheat.

4.5 Hydrology

The ephemeral drainages are part of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin which is administered by the San Diego RWQCB (Region 9). The onsite waters are within the Santa

Margarita Hydrologic Unit and Murrieta Hydrologic Area. The project area contains an unnamed tributary to Murrieta Creek which ultimately flow to the Santa Margarita River and into the Pacific Ocean.

4.6 Existing Wetlands

The project site contains no wetlands or vernal pools as defined by the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual.

4.7 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Jurisdiction

The project site contains approximately 0.56 acres (984 linear feet) of ephemeral drainage that would be considered CDFW jurisdictional (Figure 4, *Jurisdictional Drainage Map*). The banks of the drainage are dominated by upland non-native vegetation with individual red willow trees, mulefat, and Fremont cottonwood trees at the west end. The project has been designed to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to the onsite CDFW jurisdictional stream (Figure 5, *Jurisdictional Drainages Impacts Map*).

4.8 Waters of the United States

A tributary, lake, pond, or impoundment of a jurisdictional water meets the definition of a WUS if it contributes surface water flow directly or indirectly to a traditional navigable water or territorial sea in a typical year. For a surface water channel like a river, stream, or ditch to meet the definition of WUS, the channel must be perennial or intermittent (i.e., flowing continuously year-round or flowing continuously during certain times of the year and more than in direct response to a single precipitation event) in a typical year. Under the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, ephemeral features and other excluded artificial and natural features are not jurisdictional and do not become jurisdictional even if they episodically convey surface water from upstream relatively permanent jurisdictional waters to downstream jurisdictional waters in a typical year, and thereby help maintain the jurisdictional status of the upstream waters.

Based upon this guidance, the onsite ephemeral drainage is not considered jurisdictional WUS, which are regulated by the USACE Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA.

4.9 Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction

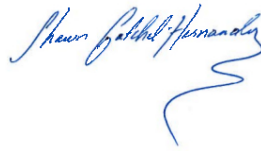
The project site contains approximately 0.56 acres (984 linear feet) of ephemeral drainage that would be considered waters of the state subject to Porter-Cologne (Figure 4, *Jurisdictional Drainage Map*). Beneficial uses for the onsite ephemeral drainages have been identified by the San Diego Quality Control Basin Plan as Municipal (MUN), Agriculture (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Industrial Process Supply (PROC), potentially for Water Contact Recreation (REC1), Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), and Wildlife Habitat (WILD). The project has been designed to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to Waters of the State (Figure 5, *Jurisdictional Drainages Impacts Map*).

5.0 Recommendation

USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB jurisdictional waters are regulated by federal, state, and local governments under a no-net-loss policy, and all impacts are considered significant and should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. The project has been designed to avoid any direct or indirect impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands. However, should impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands result from project implementation, the project would require mitigation through habitat creation, enhancement, or preservation as determined by consultation with the regulatory agencies during the permitting process. Any impacts to CDFW jurisdictional waters would require a 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW. Any impacts to WUS would require a Section 404 permit authorization from the USACE and a 401 State Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB. Should impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands result from project implementation, mitigation for impacts to jurisdictional resources will be addressed in a mitigation plan to be submitted for approval with the permit application packages.

6.0 Certification

***"CERTIFICATION:** I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this jurisdictional delineation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."*



DATE 03-26-2021 SIGNED

Project Manager

Fieldwork Performed By:

Shawn Gatchel-Hernandez

Principal Regulatory Specialist

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FIGURES



Figure 1

Location Map
APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
951-060-001 & 951-060-002
Riverside County, California

Legend



Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acre)



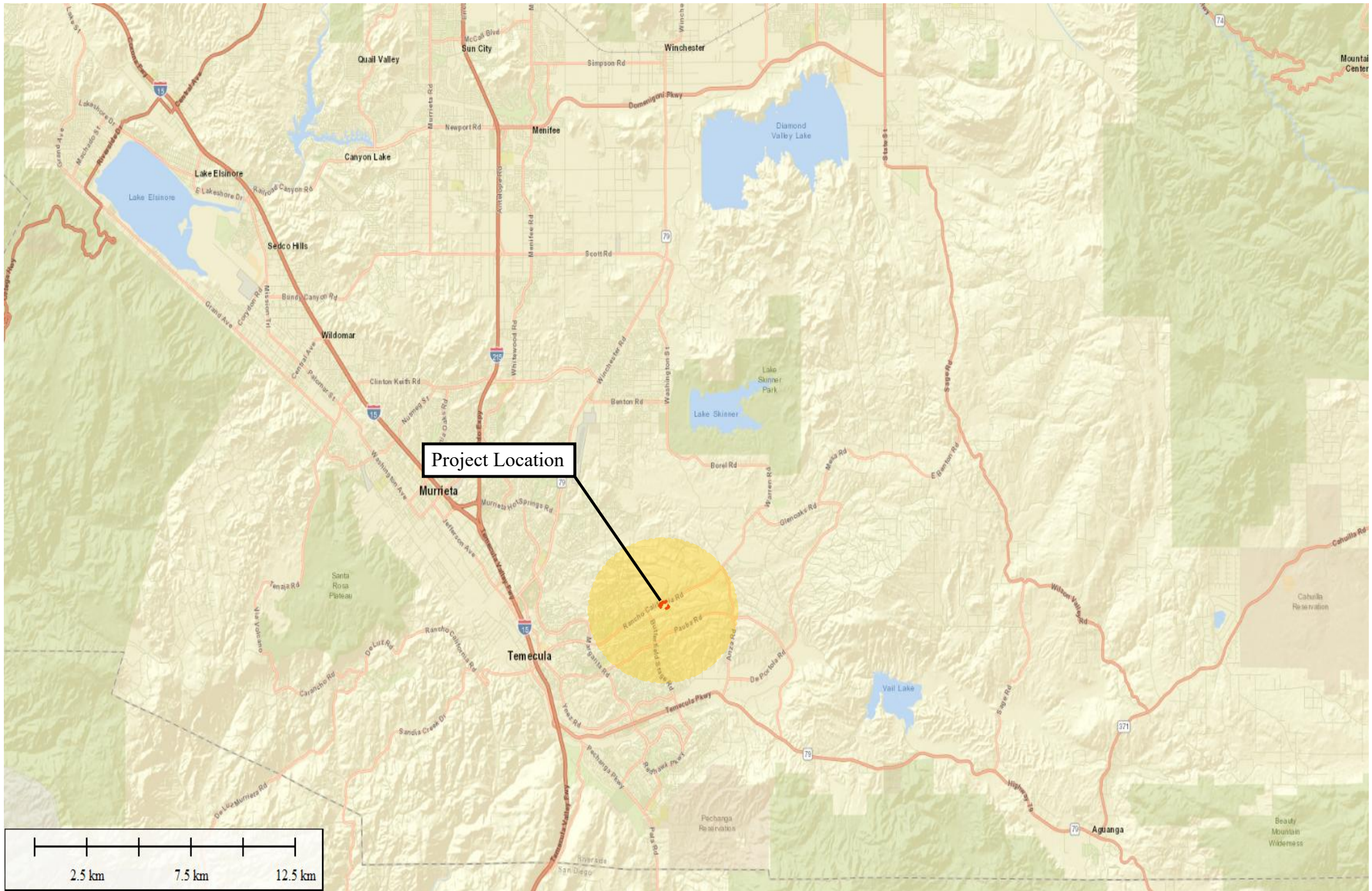


Figure 2

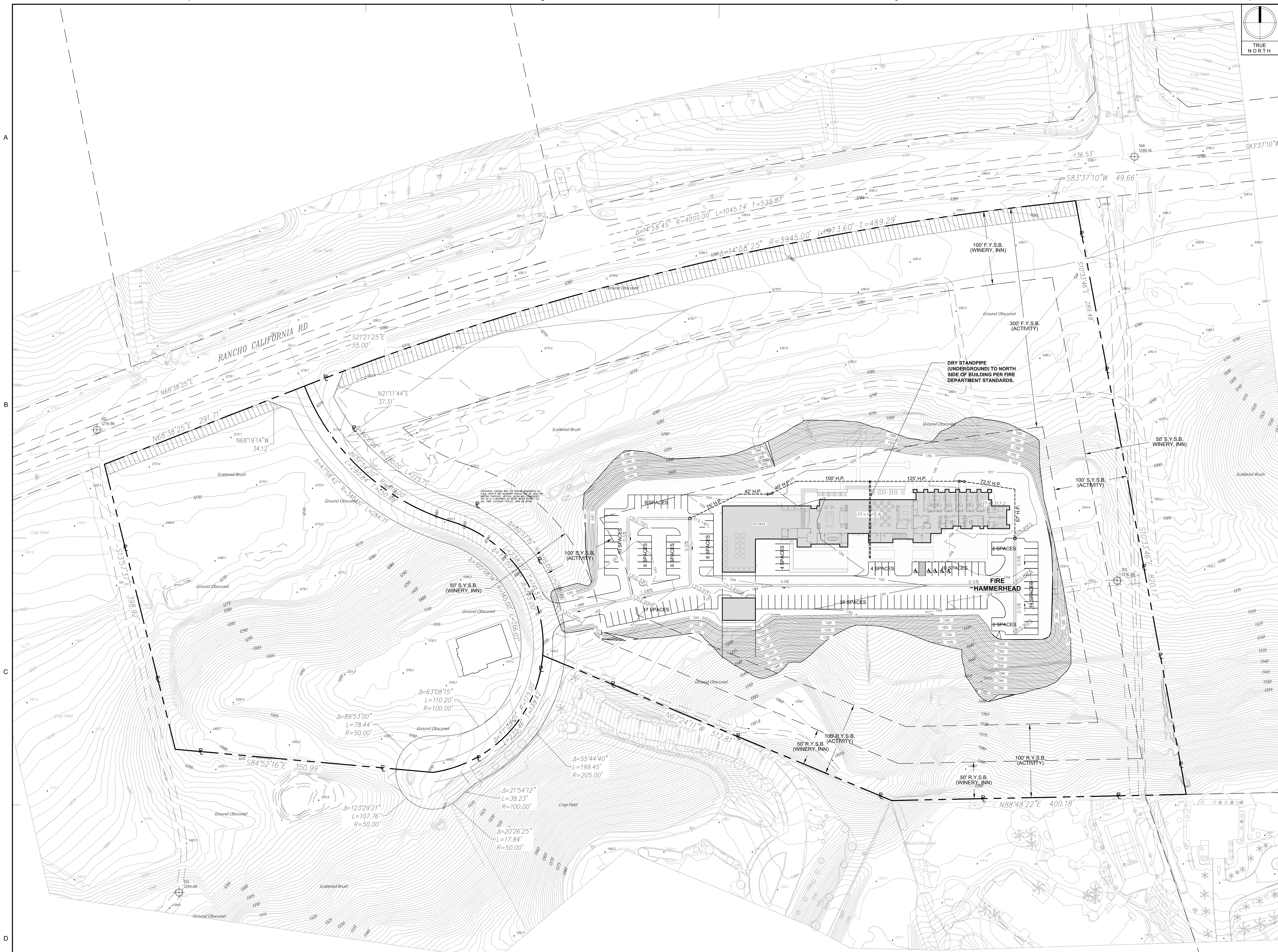
Vicinity Map
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 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend



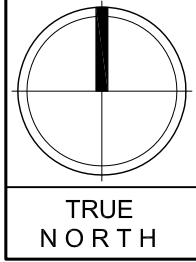
Project Site Boundary (18.14 Acres)





ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN
1" = 50'-0"

KEYNOTES



GENERAL NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL LEGEND

- 01 Doors
- A Windows
- 01 Keynote
- A Wall Type
- 01 Interior Elevation
- A-1 Storefront Elevation
- A-1 Building Elevation
- New Wall
- Existing Wall
- Demolition
- Insulation
- Overhead
- Centerline
- Property Line
- Revision

NOTE: NOT ALL SYMBOLS SHOWN ABOVE ARE USED IN THIS SET OF DRAWINGS.

Signature Date



BGI ARCHITECTURE
Beery Group Inc.
2292 Faraday Avenue, #100
Carlsbad, CA 92008
(760) 438-2963
bgiarchitect.com



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TEME WINERY
41325 CALLE ENCANTADO
TEMECULA, CA 92592

REVISIONS	By

Date 2020.11.03
Scale 1" = 50'-0"
Drawn by BPB
Job No. 2005
Sheet Name
ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

AC-1

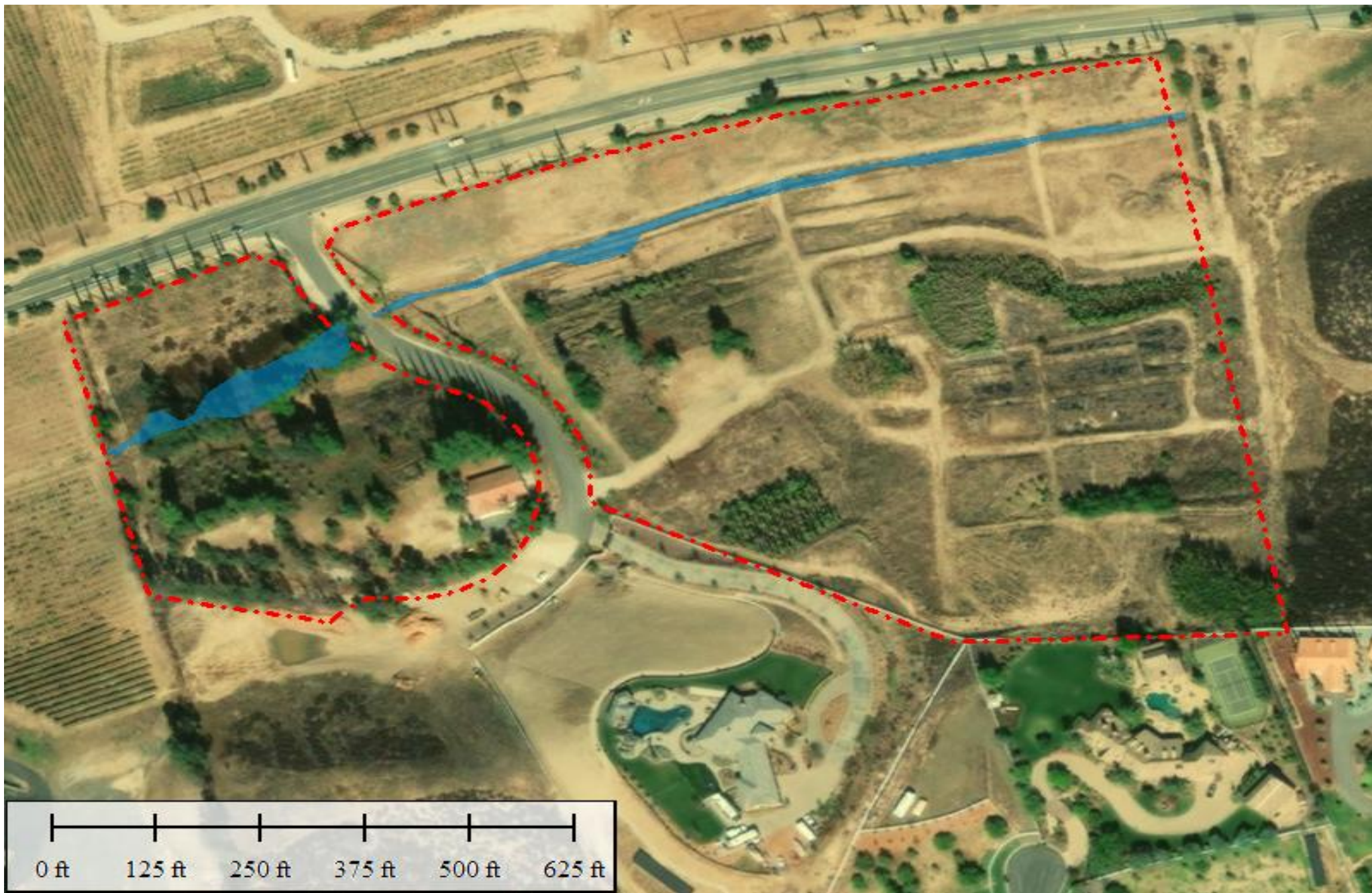


Figure 4

Jurisdictional Drainage Map
APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
951-060-001 & 951-060-002
Riverside County, California

Legend



Project Site Boundary

CDFW Jurisdiction/Waters of the State (0.56 Acre)



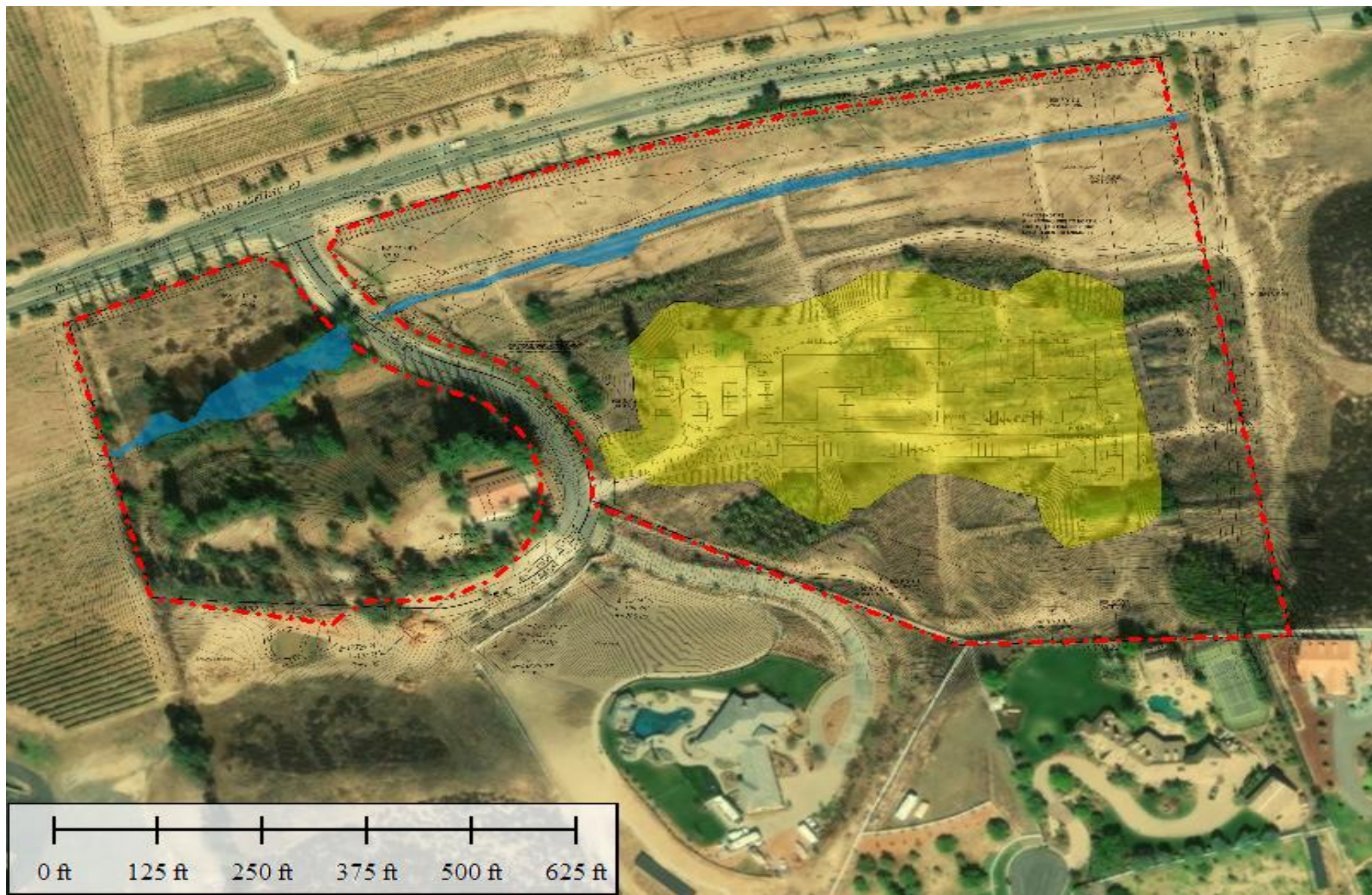


Figure 5

Jurisdictional Drainages Impacts Map
 APNs 951-020-001 951-020-002
 951-060-001 & 951-060-002
 Riverside County, California

Legend



Project Site Boundary



CDFW Jurisdiction/Waters of the State (0.56 Acre)



Project Impact Area



APPENDIX A



View of the west end of the ephemeral drainage on the project site.



View of cement culverts within the onsite ephemeral drainage.



View of the piping and weed control fabric within the onsite ephemeral drainage.

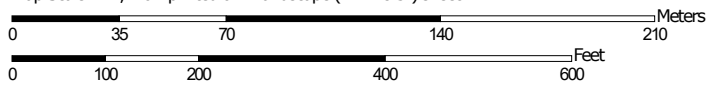
APPENDIX B

Soil Map—Western Riverside Area, California



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:2,470 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84



**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

3/18/2020
Page 1 of 3

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Western Riverside Area, California

Survey Area Data: Version 12, Sep 16, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 15, 2018—Jun 25, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AtD2	Arlington and Greenfield fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	2.6	13.0%
GhC	Gorgonio loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6.8	33.8%
RnE3	Ramona and Buren loams, 5 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	7.9	39.2%
RuF	Rough broken land	2.8	13.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		20.1	100.0%

APPENDIX G



ELIZABETH GONZALEZ

Associate Biologist

EDUCATION

- ❑ B.S., Biology, California State University, San Diego, 2015

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

- ❑ As an associate biologist for Hernandez Environmental Services Ms. Gonzalez has conducted biological studies, including presence/absence surveys for nesting birds, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), and for the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*), vegetation sampling, and jurisdictional delineations. Ms. Gonzalez also has experience preparing biological assessment reports, constraints analyses, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) compliance documents, and regulatory permitting applications. Ms. Gonzalez has provided biological monitoring and prepared worker's educational awareness programs for development projects within Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties.
- ❑ As an undergrad, Ms. Gonzalez volunteered in multiple labs gaining knowledge on how scientific experiments are performed in various terrains. Ms. Gonzalez volunteered in an entomology lab and learned how to identify species and how to conduct surveys for specific insects. Ms. Gonzalez also volunteered with multiple grad students at the SDSU Coastal and Marine Institute where she gained insight on how to conduct aquatic research.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- ❑ Wetland Delineation Training, Wetland Training Institute, 2020.
- ❑ 24 Hour Mine Safety Training Course, 2020
- ❑ MSHCP Consultant Training, Regional Conservation Authority, 2019