

WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS AND BIOLOGY REPORT

TTM NO. 38151 MADONE COLLECTIONS (MA 21143) PROJECT

**MSHCP PERMITTEE:
CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY**

Prepared for:

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WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS AND BIOLOGY REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc., (LSA) was retained by TK Management Services, LLC, (Client) to conduct a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis and general biological study of the approximately 6.88-acre proposed Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project (project) site located at 7586 Jurupa Road on the southeast corner of Jurupa Road and Kirby Drive in Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The study was conducted to address compliance with the MSHCP and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and for the identification of potential jurisdictional waters. Results of the MSHCP consistency analysis and general biological study are summarized below.

No aquatic resources subject to the jurisdiction by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) were found within the project site. No riparian habitat was found within the project site.

The project site is not within an MSHCP designated Criteria Area.

The site does not contain riverine/riparian areas as defined in the MSHCP. The site does not contain fairy shrimp habitat or potential vernal pools; therefore, focused surveys will not be required for sensitive riparian bird species or fairy shrimp species associated with vernal pools.

The project site is not within the MSHCP survey area for the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*); however, suitable habitat for this species was present on site. Therefore, focused burrowing owl breeding season surveys (March 1–August 31) and a preconstruction survey are required.

The project site is not located within an MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA).

The project site is not located within an MSHCP designated survey area for any other species and does not contain Delhi series soils. Therefore, no surveys for other species will be required.

The project will not be subject to MSHCP Urban/Wildlands interface requirements because the site is not within or adjacent to an identified Conservation Area.

The project is not located within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan area, and payment of the appropriate fees will not be required.

INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by TK Management Services, LLC, to conduct a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis and general biological study of the approximately 6.88-acre (ac) proposed Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project (project) site located at 7586 Jurupa Road on the southeast corner of Jurupa Road and Kirby Drive in Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (Figure 1; all figures are provided

in Appendix A). The study was conducted to address compliance with the MSHCP and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and identify potential jurisdictional waters. The study included a site visit on September 14, 2021, by LSA biologist Jeremy Rosenthal.

Project Area

The project area consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 183-030-014. The project area is approximately 6.88 ac. The project proposes to develop the entire parcel.

Project Description

The project is a community of 36 single-family homes. The detached homes would be on 4,634-square-foot (sf) lots, have either one or two stories, and range from 1,354 to 2,375 sf. The community will have private streets, parks, a dog park, community gardens, a tot lot, walking trails, walkways, and sidewalks to connect to all open spaces. There would be public lighting, vinyl and wrought iron fencing, landscape parkways, and private on-site utilities. The landscaping will be drought tolerant with drip system irrigation. All homes will have solar systems and meet California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) requirements (Figure 2).

General Setting

The project area is located at 7586 Jurupa Road on the southeast corner of Jurupa Road and Kirby Drive (Figure 1). It is bounded by residential development to the north and west, a school to the south, and a detention basin to the east. The project location is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 7 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1980; Figure 1). The project area is a 6.88 ac lot (APN 183-030-014-2), which currently contains the standing ruins of two buildings. The site elevation averages approximately 830 feet above mean sea level. The only mapped soils on the site are Monserate sandy loam (MmB), 0 to 5 percent slopes, and Ramona sandy loam (RaB3), 0 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded (NRCS 2021) (Figure 3). Soil observed throughout the site appears to be consistent with this designation.

RESERVE ASSEMBLY ANALYSIS

Cell and Criteria Analysis

The MSHCP provides for the assembly of a Conservation Area consisting of Core Areas and Linkages for the conservation of covered species. The Conservation Area is to be assembled from portions of the MSHCP Criteria Area, which consist of quarter-section (i.e., approximately 160 ac) Criteria Cells, each with specific criteria for the species conservation within that cell.

The project site is not within the MSHCP Criteria Area; therefore, no cell or criteria analysis is required.

Public/Quasi-Public Lands Analysis

The project site is not within or adjacent to public/quasi-public lands; therefore, no additional public/quasi-public lands analysis is required.

VEGETATION

The study area is highly disturbed due to continued disking and its urban residential setting, as well as a recent brush fire that occurred on the northern portion of the site. Based on historical aerial imagery, the project site consisted of single-family residential structures and orchards through at least 2002, when the orchards were removed. The majority of the site has been regularly mowed and/or disked since 2003 through the present, based on a review of historical aerial imagery from Google Earth.

As a result of the disturbance by the crop production and disking, the vegetation on the project site is sparse and ruderal in nature. Vegetation communities on the site consists of ruderal disturbed vegetation and nonnative grasslands and are described in detail below (Figure 4). A complete list of plant species observed on the site is included in Appendix B. Figure 4 shows vegetation communities/land cover and photograph locations, and site photographs are provided in Figure 5.

Dominant species within ruderal disturbed vegetation include Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*). This includes areas recently burned in a brush fire. This land cover was the most abundant vegetation/land cover present on the site and occurs throughout most of the site.

Dominant species within nonnative grassland areas include mouse barley, Australian saltbush, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and smilo grass (*Stipa miliacea* var. *miliacea*). This vegetation community was present throughout the southern portion of the project site.

Areas mapped as “developed” in Figure 4 consist of dilapidated structures, concrete pads, and well-traveled dirt roads that do not allow for the establishment of vegetation. This land cover was present along the western boundary of the project site.

Native trees within the project site consist of a single coast live oak tree (*Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*). Nonnative trees within the project site consist of Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), China berry (*Melia azedarach*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), gold medallion (*Cassia leptophylla*), Mexican palo verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), date palm (*Phoenix* spp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and citrus (*Citrus* sp.).

PROTECTION OF SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH RIPARIAN/RIVERINE AREAS AND VERNAL POOLS (MSHCP SECTION 6.1.2)

Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP requires assessment of impacts to riparian habitats, riverine areas, and vernal pools, including focused surveys for sensitive riparian bird and fairy shrimp species when suitable habitat is present. The intent of the assessment requirement is to provide for the protection of resources used by MSHCP-covered species, as well as existing and future downstream conservation areas. Riverine/riparian areas and vernal pools are defined in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP as follows:

Riparian/Riverine Areas are lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to

or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year.

Vernal pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, must be made on a case-by-case basis. Such determinations should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.

Fairy Shrimp. For Riverside, vernal pool and Santa Rosa fairy shrimp, mapping of stock ponds, ephemeral pools and other features shall also be undertaken as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist.

With the exception of wetlands created for the purpose of providing wetland habitat or resulting from human actions to create open waters or from the alteration of natural stream courses, areas demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions.

Riparian/Riverine Areas

Methods

The project site was assessed for riparian/riverine areas at the time of the September 14, 2020, site visit. The assessment included identification and mapping of plant communities on the site as well as any drainage features. The assessment also included a review of seasonally appropriate aerial photographs from Google Earth. (The photos covered these dates: 5/1994, 6/2002, 9/2003, 10/2003, 12/2003, 9/2004, 10/2004, 4/2005, 12/2005, 1/2006, 6/2006, 8/2006, 6/2009, 11/2009, 3/2011, 6/2012, 11/2012, 11/2013, 4/2014, 2/2016, 10/2016, 2/2018, 6/2018, 8/2018, and 4/2020.)

Existing Conditions and Results

There are no drainage features or riparian vegetation on the project site; therefore, there are no areas that would meet the MSHCP definition of riparian/riverine areas.

Vernal Pools

Methods

The project site was assessed for the presence of potential vernal pools at the time of the September 14 site visit. The assessment included a search for depressions that may provide sufficient ponding of water to sustain hydrophytic vegetation and create hydric soil conditions during the growing season. The assessment also included a review of seasonally appropriate aerial photographs from Google Earth.

Existing Conditions and Results

No vernal pools were observed on the site. Low-lying areas that occur on site did not show signs of ponding or surface water and lacked hydrophytic vegetation. The soil mapped and observed on the site is sandy loam, which is unlikely to support ponding sufficient for vernal pool formation. No areas containing surface water were observed on historical aerial imagery.

Fairy Shrimp

Methods

The project site was assessed for fairy shrimp habitat at the same time and using the same methods as the assessment for vernal pools. The MSHCP calls for habitat assessments for three sensitive species of fairy shrimp: Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santarosae*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). The Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp occurs only on the Santa Rosa Plateau of extreme southwest Riverside County. A fourth sensitive species of Southern California, the San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), is found primarily in coastal areas of Orange and San Diego Counties. It has been found as far inland as the Wildomar area of southwest Riverside County but is not expected in the project area. These sensitive fairy shrimp species inhabit vernal pools as well as stock ponds, large road ruts, or other similar habitats that pond water long enough to allow growth and reproduction. To provide fairy shrimp habitat, a feature must regularly pond water for at least 18 days for vernal pool fairy shrimp (Eriksen and Belk 1999) and two months for Riverside fairy shrimp (USFWS 2012).

Existing Conditions and Results

As noted above, there are no vernal pools or low-lying areas that may function as vernal pools or depressions that hold water long enough to eliminate upland vegetation on the project site. No inundation on the site was seen in seasonally appropriate aerial photographs, and the sandy loam soils are porous and unsuitable for ponding of sufficient duration to provide habitat suitable for shrimp habitat. Given these factors, the site does not have habitat suitable for sensitive fairy shrimp species, and no surveys are required.

Riparian Birds

Methods

Habitat suitability for riparian birds, including the least Bell's vireo (LBVI; *Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL; *Empidonax traillii extimus*), and yellow-billed cuckoo (YBCU; *Coccyzus americanus*), was assessed in conjunction with the assessment for riverine/riparian areas.

Existing Conditions and Results

Riparian/riverine and/or any habitat suitable for riparian bird habitat is absent from the project site. Therefore, no surveys for riparian birds will be required.

PROTECTION OF NARROW ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES (MSHCP SECTION 6.1.3)

Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP requires focused surveys for specified sensitive plant species if the project is located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) and suitable habitat is present. The project site is not located within an NEPSSA.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY NEEDS AND PROCEDURES (MSHCP SECTION 6.3.2)

MSHCP Section 6.3.2 requires surveys for additional plants, amphibians, small mammals, and the burrowing owl (BUOW) for projects located within mapped survey areas.

Criteria Area Plant Species

The project is not within a mapped survey area for Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA) plant species; therefore, no surveys for Criteria Area plant species are required.

Amphibians

The project is not within a mapped survey area for amphibian species.

Burrowing Owl

The project site is not located within the MSHCP BUOW survey area. BUOW is found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and rangelands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. It can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. It nests in abandoned burrows of ground squirrels or other animals, in pipes, under piles of rock or debris, and in other similar features.

Methods

Habitat suitability for BUOW was assessed during the September 14, 2021, site visit. The assessment included an evaluation of soil texture; vegetative cover; topography; and the presence of mammal burrows, rock piles, or other areas suitable for nest construction.

Existing Conditions and Results

The site has low vegetative cover, is mostly devoid of trees, and contains suitable substrate for ground squirrel burrows. These conditions indicate suitable habitat for BUOW. The project site, with the exception of the southern-most portion adjoining the southern site boundary, is suitable for BUOW.

Since suitable habitat is present, a focused BUOW survey will be required during the breeding season (the survey window is March 1–August 31) in accordance with County of Riverside (County) survey instructions (County of Riverside 2006). Survey visits should be a week or more apart and

spaced so that they are not all at the beginning or end of the survey season, when owls may not be present.

A preconstruction survey for BUOW will also be required within 30 days prior to any ground-disturbing activities.

Impacts and Mitigation

If BUOW is found during the preconstruction survey, the project proponent will need to inform the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and prepare a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan for approval by these agencies prior to initiating ground disturbance.

If BUOW is detected during the focused survey, a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) will be required under the MSHCP to document avoidance or justify unavoidable impacts to this species and to describe and commit to the implementation of an appropriate mitigation strategy to be approved by the wildlife resource agencies.

Mammals

The project is not within a mapped survey area for mammals.

INFORMATION ON OTHER SPECIES

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly

The MSHCP requires surveys for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) in most areas of mapped Delhi series soils where suitable habitat exists (MSHCP Section 9).

The project site is not within an area of mapped Delhi soils, and (as noted in Section 2.0, above) the soil mapped and observed throughout the site is sandy loam, which is inconsistent with Delhi soils; therefore, no survey or additional analysis is required for this species.

Species Not Adequately Conserved

Some species that will eventually have full coverage under the MSHCP are not considered adequately conserved until the requirements indicated in Table 9-3 of MSHCP Section 9 are met.

Methods

A literature review was conducted to investigate the potential occurrence of special-status species on the project site or in the vicinity. Database records for a 3-mile (mi) radius of the project site were searched on September 13, 2021, using RareFind 5 (CDFW 2021).

Existing Results

One of the species listed in MSHCP Table 9-3, which lists species that have not met the MSHCP definition of a covered species, has been reported within 0.8 mi of the project site. None of the MSHCP Table 9-3 species were observed during the site visit. Given the habitat quality and the

recent fire that occurred on the project site, Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) has more than a low potential of being present, as described below in Table A.

Table A: MSHCP Species Not Adequately Conserved

Species	Status	MSHCP Habitat	Growth Form and Blooming Period	Occurrence Probability
Plummer's mariposa lily (<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>)	US: - CA: 4.2 MSHCP: P	Perennial herb. Occurs in rocky and sandy sites within coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Can be found at elevations ranging from 195 to 8,200 ft amsl. Can be very common after fire.	May through July	Moderate. Suitable grasslands occur on site. Additionally, a brush fire recently swept through the project site. Finally, this species was observed approximately 0.8 mi northwest of the site (source: CNDDB).

State Classifications

4.2 Plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California

Western Riverside County MSHCP Status

P Species is covered and will be adequately conserved when MSHCP specified requirements are met.

amsl = above mean sea level

mi = mile(s)

CA = California

MSHCP = Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

US = United States

ft = foot/feet

Although suitable habitat is present for Plummer's mariposa lily, a special-status plant survey will not be required due to the plant's California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 4.2. Plants with a CRPR of 4.2 are of limited distribution, and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears low. They are not considered rare from a statewide perspective.

Impacts and Mitigation

Due to the CRPR of 4.2 for Plummer's mariposa lily, avoidance and mitigation measures are not required.

GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE URBAN/WILDLANDS INTERFACE (MSHCP SECTION 6.1.4)

To preserve the integrity of areas described as existing or future MSHCP Conservation Areas, the guidelines contained in MSHCP Section 6.1.4 (Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines) are to be implemented for projects adjacent to either existing conservation or land described for conservation in the MSHCP Criteria Area.

The project site is not adjacent to conserved lands or lands in a Criteria Area described for conservation. Therefore, the Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines do not apply to this project.

POTENTIAL JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND STREAMBEDS

No drainage features, ponded areas, or riparian habitat potentially subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW or United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) were found within the project site.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report, including the location and extent of wetlands and other waters subject to regulatory jurisdiction, represent the professional opinion of LSA. These findings and conclusions should be considered preliminary until verified by USACE and the CDFW.

NESTING BIRDS

During the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), electrical distribution poles and large trees on or adjacent to the project site may be used by hawks, ravens, or other large birds for nesting. Trees, shrubs, and other vegetation may provide nest sites for smaller birds, and burrowing owls may nest in ground squirrel burrows, pipes, or similar features. Most birds and their active nests are protected from “take” (meaning destruction, pursuit, possession, etc.) under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Sections 3503 through 3801 of the California Fish and Game Code. Activities that cause destruction of active nests, or that cause nest abandonment and subsequent death of eggs or young, may constitute violations of one or both of these laws.

If vegetation is to be removed during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted, and avoidance measures shall be taken to ensure that no take of birds or their nests will occur.

CEQA COMPLIANCE

Adopted Habitat Conservation Plans

Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the 1973 Federal Endangered Species Act requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for incidental take of threatened or endangered species when there is no federal agency involvement in a project. Continuing land development may cause incidental take of listed species; therefore, HCPs have been prepared for areas within western Riverside County. The MSHCP and the Stephens’ Kangaroo Rat (SKR) HCP are the principal habitat conservation plans in western Riverside County. The USFWS regional office maintains a current list of habitat conservation plans for the Southern California region.

The project site is within the MSHCP area but not within the SKR HCP fee area. Because the project site is not within the SKR HCP, focused surveys for SKR (*Dipodomys stephensi*) will not be required, nor will a fee associated with the SKR HCP be required. The project site is not subject to any other adopted HCP.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The USFWS and CDFW may list species as threatened or endangered under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts. The USFWS can designate critical habitat that identifies specific areas, either occupied or unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections. The USFWS and CDFW have issued permits for the take of most threatened and endangered species within the

MSHCP area. The MSHCP covers impacts to these species. However, if a project has the involvement of a federal agency, that agency is required to address impacts to listed species and critical habitat by consulting with the USFWS. The USFWS has indicated in the permit issued for the MSHCP that, in such cases, the consultation will be expedited and no restrictions will be imposed on the project beyond those specified in the MSHCP.

No critical habitat occurs on the project site. Six federal and/or State listed species have been reported within 3 mi of the project site according to California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) records: the Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), Delhi sands flower-loving fly, coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), least Bell's vireo, and San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*). Table B describes the habitat requirements for all six species, along with an assessment of habitat and the likelihood of the species occurring on the site.

None of these species are expected to occur within the project site due to habitat suitability requirements; therefore, no surveys or additional mitigation measures are required for these species.

Other Special-Status Species

Other special-status species may occur on the project site. The CDFW; the USFWS; local agencies; and special interest groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS 2021), maintain lists of species they consider to need monitoring. Legal protection for special-status species varies widely.

The special-status species listed in Table C may be expected to occur in the general project vicinity but are not covered under the MSHCP. None of the species listed in Table C have been reported from the project site, and none were observed during the site visit. The special-status species listed in Table E was reported within 3 mi of the project site: the southern steelhead—Southern California (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*). It is not likely to occur, given that perennial aquatic resources are absent on the project site.

Wildlife Movement, Corridors, and Nursery Sites

Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors, as well as daily movements for foraging. Migration corridors may include areas of unobstructed movement of deer, riparian corridors providing cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and areas between roosting and feeding areas for birds.

Table B: Threatened and Endangered Species

Species	Status	MSHCP Habitat	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Santa Ana sucker (<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>)	US: FT CA: SSC MSHCP: C	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in Southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Year-round	Absent. Perennial aquatic resources are absent on site.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>)	US: FE CA: SA MSHCP: S	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Above-ground emergence in August and September; Not visible during the rest of the year	Not Expected. Delhi series sands are not present within the project site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting) (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	US: FT CA: SE MSHCP: S	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	June through September	Not Expected. Extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest are absent from the project site.
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>)	US: FT CA: SSC MSHCP: C	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 1,640 ft (500 m) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	Not Expected. Coastal sage scrub habitat is not present on the project site.
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>)	US: FE CA: SE MSHCP: S	Inhabits riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell's Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 ft (0.6–3.0 m) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	Not Expected. Riparian forests and willow thickets are not present on the project site.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>)	US: FE CA: SSC MSHCP: S	Inhabits gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels, and terraces in the San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of I-10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and Reche Canyon. In Riverside County, this species occurs along the San Jacinto River east of approximately Sanderson Avenue, and	Nocturnal, active year-round	Not Expected. Gravelly and sandy soils are not present on the project site. Additionally, braided river channels, active channels, and terraces are not present on the project site. Finally, the project site is fragmented from the Jurupa Mountains range in Riverside County due to the

Table B: Threatened and Endangered Species

Species	Status	MSHCP Habitat	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
		along Bautista Creek. Remnant populations may also occur within Riverside County in Reche Canyon, San Timoteo Canyon, Laborde Canyon, the Jurupa Mountains, and the Santa Ana River Wash north of SR-60.		highly developed nature surrounding the project site.

Federal Classifications

- FT Listed as threatened.
- FE Listed as endangered.

State Classifications

- SE Listed as endangered.
- ST Listed as threatened.
- SSC Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
- SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the CNDDDB, regardless of its legal or rarity status.

Western Riverside County MSHCP Status

- C Species is covered and adequately conserved under the MSHCP.
- S Species is covered and adequately conserved under the MSHCP, but surveys are required within indicated habitats and/or survey areas.

CA = California

CNDDDB: California Natural Diversity Database

ft = foot/feet

I-10 = Interstate 10

m = meter(s)

MSHCP = Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

SR-60 = State Route 60

US = United States

**Table C: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Vicinity
(Not Covered by MSHCP)**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Growth Form and Blooming Period/Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Southern steelhead—Southern California (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>)	US: FE CA: SA	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek). Proposed rulemaking 12/19/2000 to extend southern portion of the range to San Mateo.	Year-round	Absent. Perennial aquatic resources are absent on the project site.

Federal Classifications

- FE Listed as endangered.

State Classifications

- SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the CNDDDB, regardless of its legal or rarity status.

CA = California

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

MSHCP = Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

US = United States

The project site is bordered by existing paved roads and development on all four adjoining properties that already restrict wildlife movement in the project vicinity. Although Centennial Park, located to the adjoining east of the project site, consists of mostly open landscaped grass fields and gravel-covered slopes, it is enclosed with a chain-link fence that inhibits wildlife movement. While there is undeveloped land to the east of Centennial Park that connects with larger contiguous segments of land that could offer opportunities for wildlife movement or act as a corridor, the

majority of wildlife movement within the project site is anticipated to be limited to wildlife present on site or present within Centennial Park. The project would not substantially limit wildlife movement.

Natural Communities of Interest

Riparian habitats, oak woodlands, and vernal pools are among the natural communities of interest to the CDFW.

Plant communities and land covers present on site are limited to nonnative grassland, ornamental, disturbed, and developed. None of these plant communities or land covers are riparian habitats, oak woodlands, or vernal pools or are considered natural communities of interest. Therefore, impacts to natural communities of interest will not occur on site.

Wetlands

Wetlands areas are not present on site. Additional focused surveys are not required.

Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources

City of Jurupa Valley and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, and significant ecological areas.

The project will not be in conflict with local policies or ordinances applicable to biological resources.

Indirect Effects

Indirect impacts to surrounding areas as a result of the project may include, but are not limited to, increased dust, noise, lighting, traffic, and storm water runoff. Because of the small scale of the project and its location within a landscape that is already highly disturbed or developed, substantial indirect impacts to sensitive biological resources are not anticipated.

Cumulative Effects

Project construction will contribute to the incremental loss of nonnative grassland in the region, including potential habitat for some special-status species. Cumulative impacts potentially include habitat fragmentation, increased edge effects, reduced habitat quality, and increased wildlife mortality. The MSHCP provides a comprehensive approach to the regional conservation of these habitats and, as a regional plan, serves to provide mitigation for cumulative impacts to covered species. Project compliance and consistency with the MSHCP ensure that any cumulative impacts to covered species are effectively mitigated. Special-status species that are not covered by the MSHCP also benefit from the surveys, conservation, and other measures of the MSHCP because they occupy many of the same habitats.

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- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. Website: <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> (accessed September 2021).
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- Eriksen, C., and D. Belk. 1999. *Fairy Shrimps of California's Puddles, Pools, and Playas*. Eureka, California: Mad River Press, Inc.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2021. Web Soil Survey. Website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> (accessed September 2021).
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2012. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Critical Habitat for the Riverside Fairy Shrimp. 77 *Federal Register*, pp. 72069–72140.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS). 1980. *Fontana, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 7 of Township 2 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I hereby certify that the statements furnished in this report 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: October 22, 2021

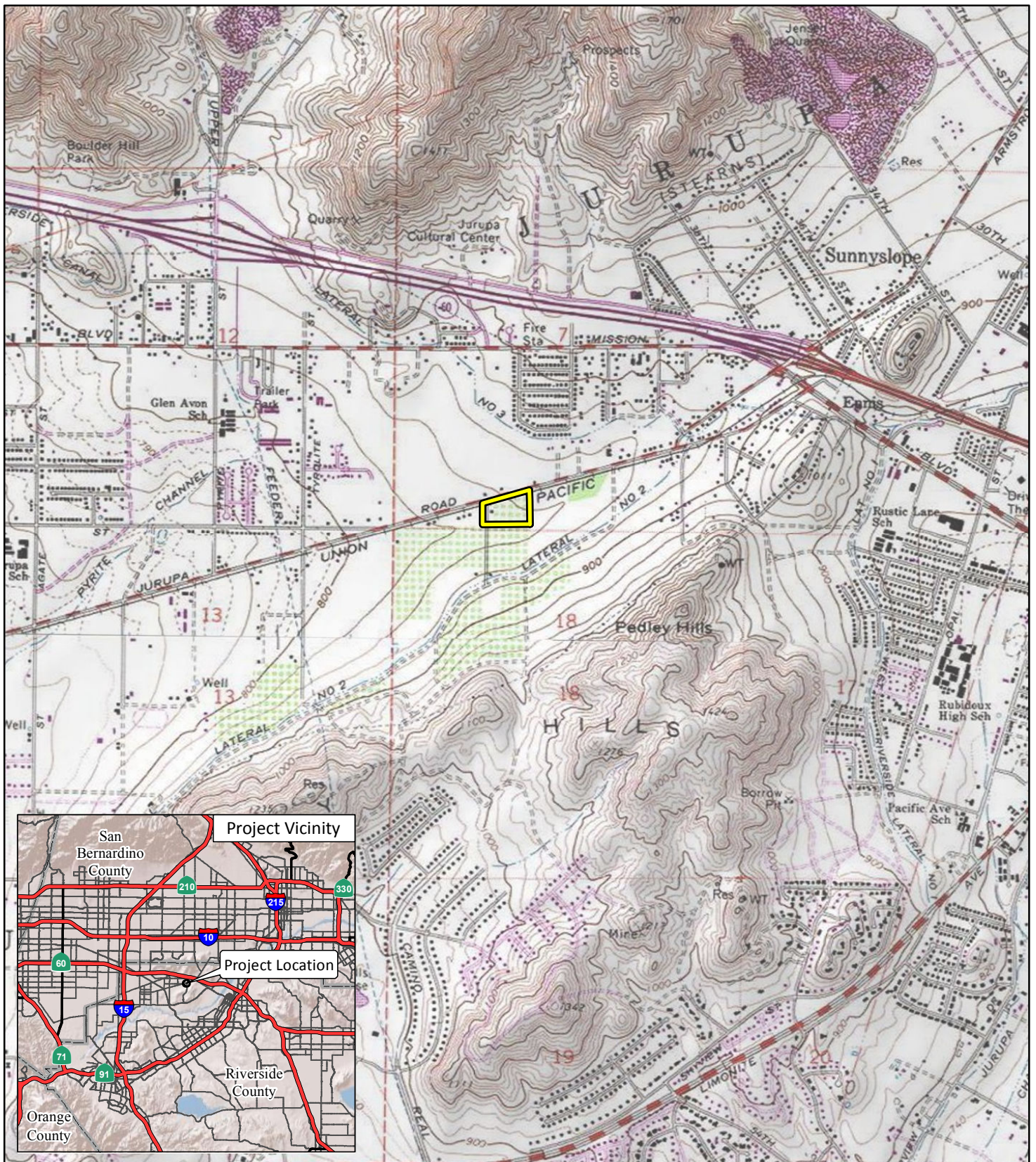
Signature: _____



APPENDIX A

FIGURES 1 THROUGH 5

- Figure 1: Project Location and Vicinity
- Figure 2: Site Plan
- Figure 3: Soils
- Figure 4: Vegetation, Land Use, and Photo Locations
- Figure 5: Representative Site Photos

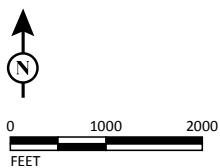


LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location

FIGURE 1



TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Project Location and Vicinity

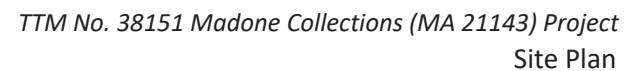




FIGURE 3

LSA



0 50 100
FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2020)

I:\TKM2101\GIS\MXD\Bio\Soils.mxd (10/12/2021)

LEGEND

 Project Location

Soils

 MmB – Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

 RaB3 – Ramona sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes, severely eroded

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Soils



FIGURE 4

LSA



0 50 100
FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2020)

I:\TKM2101\GIS\MXD\Bio\Vegetation_LandUse_PhotoLocs.mxd (10/12/2021)

LEGEND

Project Location

Photo Location

Vegetation

Developed

Disturbed (Fire Damaged)

Nonnative Grassland

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Vegetation, Land Use, and Photo Locations



Photo 1: Northwestern portion of the project site, facing northeast.



Photo 2: Northwestern portion of the project site, facing south.

LSA

FIGURE 5
Sheet 1 of 3

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Representative Site Photos



Photo 3: Northeastern portion of the project site, facing south.



Photo 4: Southeastern portion of the project site, facing west.

LSA

FIGURE 5
Sheet 2 of 3

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Representative Site Photos



Photo 5: South-central portion of the project site, facing west.



Photo 6: South-central portion of the project site, facing west.

LSA

FIGURE 5
Sheet 3 of 3

TTM No. 38151 Madone Collections (MA 21143) Project
Representative Site Photos

APPENDIX B

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

The following species were observed in the specified study area by LSA biologists.

* Introduced species that are not native to California

EUDICOTS

Amaranthaceae

*Amaranthus albus**

Anacardiaceae

*Schinus molle**

Asteraceae

Helianthus annuus

*Lactuca serriola**

*Oncosiphon piluliferum**

*Verbesina encelioides**

Brassicaceae

*Hirschfeldia incana**

Chenopodiaceae

*Atriplex semibaccata**

*Chenopodium album**

*Salsola tragus**

Euphorbiaceae

*Ricinus communis**

Fabaceae

*Cassia leptophylla**

*Parkinsonia aculeata**

Fagaceae

Quercus agrifolia var. *agrifolia*

Malvaceae

*Malva parviflora**

Meliaceae

*Melia azedarach**

Myrtaceae

Eucalyptus spp.*

Amaranth Family

Tumbling pigweed

Sumac Family

Peruvian pepper tree

Sunflower Family

Western sunflower

Prickly lettuce

Stinknet

Golden crownbeard

Mustard Family

Shortpod mustard

Goosefoot Family

Australian saltbush

Lamb's quarters

Russian-thistle

Spurge Family

Castor bean

Legume Family

Gold medallion tree

Mexican palo verde

Oak Family

Coast live oak

Mallow Family

Cheeseweed

Mahogany Family

Persian lilac, chinaberry

Myrtle Family

Eucalyptus

Rutaceae

Citrus spp.*

Solanaceae

Datura wrightii

MONOCOTS

Arecaceae

Phoenix spp.*

*Washingtonia robusta**

Poaceae

*Bromus diandrus**

Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens**

*Hordeum murinum**

*Polypogon monspeliensis**

Stipa miliacea var. *miliacea**

Rue Family

Citrus

Nightshade Family

Jimsonweed

Palm Family

Date palm

Mexican fan palm

Grass Family

Ripgut grass

Red brome

Mouse barley

Rabbitfoot grass

Smilo grass

BIRDS

Columbidae

*Columba livia**

Zenaida macroura

Trochilidae

Calypte anna

Charadriidae

Charadrius vociferus

Accipitridae

Accipiter cooperii

Tyrannidae

Sayornis nigricans

Corvidae

Aphelocoma californica

Aegithalidae

Psaltirparus minimus

Fringillidae

Haemorhous mexicanus

Pigeons and Doves

Rock pigeon

Mourning dove

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Plovers and Lapwings

Killdeer

Hawks, Kites, Eagles, and Allies

Cooper's hawk

Tyrant Flycatchers

Black phoebe

Crows and Jays

California scrub-jay

Long-Tailed Tits and Bushtits

Bushtit

Fringilline and Cardueline Finches and Allies

House finch

MAMMALS

Sciuridae

Otospermophilus beecheyi

Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Marmots

California ground squirrel