

MEMORANDUM

To: Melissa Matlock, Water Resources Specialist, Western Municipal Water District
From: Kimberly Narel, Dudek Biologist
Subject: Riverside County Sanitation District – Jurupa Valley Well 25 and Treatment Site Project – NEPA Biological Resources Technical Memorandum
Date: October 18, 2023
cc: Laura Masterson, Dudek Project Manager
Tommy Molioo, Dudek Senior Biologist
Attachments: Figures 1 and 2
A – Species Compendium
B – Photo Log
C – USFWS IPAC Species Lists
D – NWI Wetlands Map
E – USFWS Critical Habitat Map

Western Municipal Water District (WMWD) was recently awarded a grant for the Building Groundwater Reliability and Resiliency: Regional Well Installation and Water Quality Treatment Project (project). The project includes a joint regional effort between WMWD, Riverside Highland Water Company, and Rubidoux Community Services District (RCSD). The purpose and need of the proposed project are to provide regional drought resiliency. The project has undergone National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review per U.S. Bureau of Reclamation requirements for federal drought resiliency grant funding, which requires that the project is reviewed for potential impacts to federal species and designated critical habitats protected by the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA).

This Biological Resources Technical Memorandum (memorandum) documents the results of Dudek’s biological reconnaissance and desktop research conducted for WMWD to identify potential federal biological resources constraints for two proposed site locations in Jurupa Valley. The first site location is “Well 25,” a vacant lot at 5292 Mission Boulevard in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The second site location is a proposed treatment plant (Treatment Site) located five blocks north of the Well 25 site, on an irregularly shaped parcel on the western corner of Crestmore Road and 34th Street in Jurupa Valley. This memorandum documents the existing conditions associated with the Well 25 and Treatment Site locations (project site) and immediately adjacent areas, as well as evaluates the potential for federally protected biological resources to occur on or immediately adjacent to the project site. Federally protected resources considered for this analysis include any federally listed species, federally protected waters and wetlands, and applicable federal laws and policies (e.g., NEPA and Migratory Bird Treaty Act) that could be affected by implementing the proposed project.

1 Well 25 Project Location

The approximately 1.0-acre Well 25 project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 181-120-014 and 181-120-015 in the eastern portion of the City of Jurupa Valley, which is located in the northern region of Western Riverside County (Figure 1, Project Location). The project site and 100-foot buffer (study area) totals approximately 2.7 acres. The project is located west of the Santa Ana River, south of Mission Boulevard, east of Wallace Street, and south of a residential development. Specifically, the Well 25 site is located at 5292 Mission Boulevard in the City of Jurupa Valley, in Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 5 West, as depicted on the northeastern portion of the Riverside West, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The study area accounts for potential indirect project impacts to federally protected biological resources immediately adjacent to the project site.

2 Well 25 Project Description

The proposed Well 25 development consists of the development of a new potable groundwater well. The new well will produce 1,500 acre-feet per year with a 200-horsepower motor. The project is currently in design. However, the proposed scope includes drilling of a well and outfitting with a pump and 200-horsepower motor. The water supply well will be drilled approximately 150 feet in depth and will pump directly to RCSD's pressure zone 1066' via a proposed operating pump with associated piping. The project would increase local potable water supply by 4,286 acre-feet of water per year.

3 Treatment Site Project Location

The approximately 1.4-acre Treatment Site project site is located on the southern portion of APN 179-270-017 in the eastern portion of the City of Jurupa Valley, which is located in the northern region of Riverside County (Figure 1). The study area totals approximately 3.6 acres. The Treatment Site is located west of Crestmore Road, north of 34th Street, east of residential development, and south of disced non-native grassland. Specifically, the Treatment Site is located on the western corner of 34th Street and Crestmore Road in the City of Jurupa Valley, in Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 5 West, as depicted on the northeastern portion of the Riverside West, California, USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.

4 Treatment Site Project Description

The proposed Treatment Site development consists of the development a small-scale water treatment facility with water pipelines and treatment systems to treat for contaminants including nitrates, iron manganese, arsenic, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and 1,2,3-trichloropropane removal. Treatment of the impaired groundwater will be for potable, urban water use. The project is currently in design. The design of the treatment system and water quality results at Well 25 will determine if granular activated carbon or ion exchange (resin media) filtration will be implemented.

5 Federal Regulatory Setting

5.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 et seq.), as amended, is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for most plant and animal species, and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service for certain marine species. This legislation is intended to provide a means to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend and provide programs for the conservation of those species, thus preventing the extinction of plants and wildlife. The FESA defines an endangered species as “any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” A threatened species is defined as “any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” Candidate species are plants and animals for which USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status and threats to propose them as endangered or threatened under the FESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities. Under the FESA, it is unlawful to “take” any listed species; “take” is defined as, “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.”

5.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was originally passed in 1918 as four bilateral treaties, or conventions, for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The primary motivation for the international negotiations was to stop the “indiscriminate slaughter” of migratory birds by market hunters and others. The MBTA protects more than 800 species of birds (including their parts, eggs, and nests) from killing, hunting, pursuing, capturing, selling, and shipping unless expressly authorized or permitted.

The MBTA (16 USC 703 et seq.), as amended, prohibits the intentional take of any migratory bird or any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird. Additionally, Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, requires that any project with federal involvement address impacts of federal actions on migratory birds with the purpose of promoting conservation of migratory bird populations (66 FR 3853–3856). The Executive Order requires federal agencies to work with USFWS to develop a Memorandum of Understanding. USFWS reviews actions that might affect these species.

5.3 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act provides guidance for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. Section 401 requires a project operator for a federal license or permit that allows activities resulting in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain state certification, thereby ensuring that the discharge will comply with provisions of the Clean Water Act. The Regional Water Quality Control Board administers the certification program in California. Section 402 establishes a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. Section 404 establishes a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) that regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. USACE implementing regulations are found at

33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 320 and 330. Guidelines for implementation are referred to as the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines, which were developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in conjunction with USACE (40 CFR 230). The guidelines allow the discharge of dredged or fill material into the aquatic system only if there is no practicable alternative that would have less adverse impacts.

5.4 Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States

Aquatic resources, including riparian areas, wetlands, and certain aquatic vegetation communities, are considered sensitive biological resources and can fall under the jurisdiction of several regulatory agencies. USACE exerts jurisdiction over waters of the United States, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; wetlands and other waters such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent or ephemeral streams), mudflats, sandflats, sloughs, prairie potholes, vernal pools, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds; and tributaries of the above features. The extent of waters of the United States is generally defined as that portion that falls within the limits of the ordinary high water mark. Typically, the ordinary high water mark corresponds to the 2-year flood event.

Wetlands, including swamps, bogs, seasonal wetlands, seeps, marshes, and similar areas, are defined by USACE as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (33 CFR 328.3[b]; 40 CFR 230.3[t]). Indicators of three wetland parameters (i.e., hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetlands hydrology), as determined by field investigation, must be present for a site to be classified as a wetland by USACE (USACE 1987).

6 Methods

6.1 Database and Literature Review

Prior to conducting a biological reconnaissance of the study areas, Dudek reviewed USFWS species occurrence data from the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2023a), USFWS critical habitat data (USFWS 2023b), and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data (USFWS 2023c) prior to conducting the reconnaissance-level site visits to identify any special-status species and resources that are known to occur or may potentially occur in the vicinity of the study areas. Potential and/or historic drainages and aquatic features were investigated based on a review of USGS topographic maps (1:24,000-scale), aerial photographs, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023a). Any observable special-status species including flowering annual plants, shrubs and trees, and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds and some reptiles) considered sensitive by USFWS were also mapped.

Data regarding biological resources present within the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas (Figure 2, Biological Resources) were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and field reconnaissance, which are described in detail in this section. For purposes of this report, special-status plant and wildlife species are those designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by USFWS and are protected under the FESA (16 USC 1531 et seq.), as well as species that are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under the FESA. Special-status vegetation communities and designated critical habitats are those that provide habitat essential to support recovery of special-status listed species. Note that while the proposed Well 25 and Treatment Site project occurs within the

boundaries of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), because the WMWD is a Special District, the project is not required to comply with state or regional regulations such as the Western Riverside County MSHCP.

6.2 Field Reconnaissance and Land Cover Mapping

Dudek biologist Kimberly Narel conducted reconnaissance-level field surveys of the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas to document existing biological resources and vegetation communities on September 8 and 9, 2023, from 1100 hours to 1300 hours. The biological reconnaissance surveys were conducted during the daytime to maximize the detection of most wildlife. Limitations of the survey include a diurnal bias, as many species of reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals are secretive in their habitats or are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during the day.

Dudek used the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW 2018) and the California Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023), also referred to as the Natural Communities List, based on the Manual of California Vegetation, second edition (Sawyer et al. 2009), to map the study areas. These classification systems focus on a quantified, hierarchical approach that includes both floristic (plant species) and physiognomic (community structure and form) factors as currently observed. Vegetation communities and land covers were delineated to the vegetation alliance level and, where appropriate, the association level. Some modifications, such as the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986), were incorporated to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities to those included in these references.

Vegetation mapping was conducted on foot to visually cover 100% of the project site. Vegetation communities were classified based on site factors, descriptions, distribution, and characteristic species present within an area. Information was recorded, including dominant species and associated cover classes, aspect, canopy height, and visible disturbance factors. Minimum mapping units were established at 0.25 acres. Dudek GIS analysts digitized the vegetation boundaries as delineated by the field biologist and created a GIS coverage for vegetation communities on the study areas.

6.3 Flora

Latin and common names for plant species follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2023) and common names follow the USDA NRCS Plant Database (USDA 2023b). Plant species observed within the study area are provided in Attachment A, Species Compendium.

6.4 Fauna

All wildlife species detected during the biological reconnaissance by site, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, and other signs were recorded. Latin and common names of animals follow the American Ornithological Society (AOS) checklist (2023) for birds, and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals. Wildlife species expected to occur within the study area include common avian species typically observed in disturbed settings and urban environments such

as mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). Wildlife species observed within the study areas are provided in Attachment A.

7 Results

7.1 Existing Site Conditions

Well 25

The Well 25 project site currently consists of a vacant, graded, and compacted lot characterized as disturbed habitat and non-native grassland. The study area buffer is predominantly developed and consists of a parking lot, Mission Boulevard, and residential and commercial development (Attachment B, Photo Log). The study area is relatively flat with elevation ranges between 770 and 780 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The site is located approximately 0.23 miles east of the Santa Ana River, which discharges into the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River is designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), and is mapped on the NWI as a freshwater forested wetland and riverine feature (Attachment D) (USFWS 2023b, 2023c). Access to the site is gained via the adjacent parking lot along Mission Boulevard.

Treatment Site

The study area consists of a developed junkyard on the southern portion, with non-native grassland on the northern half of the study area. A circular patch of disturbed habitat from a horse training ring occurs in the center of the site. Access to the study area is gained via 34th Street. The site occurs approximately 1,000 feet east of the Santa Ana River, which discharges into the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River is designated as Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker, and is mapped on the NWI as a freshwater forested wetland and riverine feature (USFWS 2023b, 2023c).

7.2 Soils

Well 25

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, two soil types are mapped within the Well 25 study area: Delhi fine sand, 2–15% slopes, wind-eroded, and Grangeville loamy fine sand, drained, 0–5% slopes (USDA 2023a). These two soil types are described in further detail herein. However, due to the previously graded nature of the project site and location within an urban setting, these soil types are remnants as they have been significantly altered from their natural condition due to the grading and compaction of surface soils.

Delhi Series. The Delhi soil series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in wind-modified material weathered from granitic rock sources. Delhi sands are on floodplains, alluvial fans, and terraces from 0 to 15% at elevations ranging from 25 to 1,400 feet amsl. Delhi fine sands have a depth to water table greater than 80 inches and a depth to restrictive layer greater than 80 inches. Delhi soils are associated with the federally endangered Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), which is native to the inland empire of Southern California. It feeds on nectar from flowers and feeds, mates, and lay eggs in the Delhi sand dunes from July through September. There are about a dozen populations of this species in Riverside and

San Bernardino Counties. Note that no dunes occur on the Well 25 study area that are capable of supporting Delhi Sands flower-loving fly.

Grangeville Series. The Grangeville series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in moderate coarse-textured alluvium dominantly from granitic rock sources. Grangeville soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains and have slopes ranging from 0 to 2% at elevations between 0 and 1,800 feet amsl. Some areas are saline and saline-sodic affected. Grangeville loamy fine sand, drained, has a surface water table and a restrictive layer at greater than 80 inches.

Treatment Site

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, one soil type is mapped within the Treatment Site study area: Grangeville loamy fine sand, drained, 0–5% slopes. Note that the southern portion of the study area is developed by 34th Street and residential development, which have significantly altered the natural condition of surface soils. The Grangeville soil series is described above.

7.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

A total of three vegetation communities and/or land covers were observed on the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas (Figure 2). No sensitive or native vegetation communities were observed. The three observed vegetation communities and/or land covers are described herein. Figure 2 depicts soils and mapped vegetation communities/land covers within the study areas.

Well 25

Non-Native Grassland. The project site is dominated by ruderal forbs and grasses characteristic of non-native grassland. Non-native grassland is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023) but is described by Oberbauer et al. (2008). The quality of non-native grassland on the project site has been negatively affected by trampling, vehicles, illegal dumping, and surface compaction from prior grading. Characteristic species observed on the project site include Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), slender oat (*Avena barbata*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), flax-leaf fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), spotted spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), southern Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon pilulifer*), common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), cowpen daisy (*Verbesina encelioides*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). A limited number of annual native herbs were observed within the non-native grassland, specifically annual burweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) and slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*).

Disturbed Habitat. A dirt path bisects the project site from the residential development to the south and terminates at Mission Boulevard. Multiple tire and pedestrian tracks were observed on the dirt path, which is characterized as disturbed habitat. The Disturbed Habitat mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023) but is described by Oberbauer et al. (2008). Disturbed habitat is described as areas that have been physically disturbed by previous human activity and are no longer recognizable as native or naturalized vegetation, but continue to retain a soil substrate. Vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native ornamentals or ruderal exotic species that take advantage of disturbance. Examples of disturbed land include areas that have been graded or have experienced repeated use that prevents natural revegetation (Oberbauer et al. 2008).

Urban/Developed Land. The surrounding study area buffer consists of developed land. The Urban/Developed land cover mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023) but is described by Holland (1986). Urban/developed land refers to areas that have been constructed upon or disturbed so severely that native vegetation is no longer supported (Holland 1986). Developed land includes areas with permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, landscaped areas, and areas with a large amount of debris or other materials (Holland 1986). Developed areas are generally graded and compacted, sometimes covered with gravel road base or built, and have little to no vegetation present. Developed land on the study area consists of Mission Boulevard, residential and commercial development, and a parking lot. These areas support limited natural ecological processes, native vegetation, or habitat for wildlife species, and thus are not considered sensitive by federal agencies.

Ornamental vegetation was observed within portions of the Urban/Developed mapped areas. Specifically, ornamental vegetation occurs along Mission Boulevard, immediately north of the Well 25 project site. Ornamental vegetation observed along Mission Boulevard included palm trees (*Washingtonia filifera*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and ornamental shrubs, which may provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for a number of common resident and migratory bird species protected under the MBTA. Suitable nesting habitat for common species such as American crow and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) occurs within ornamental vegetation on the study area.

Treatment Site

Non-Native Grassland. The project site consists of ruderal forbs and grasses characteristic of non-native grassland on the northern half of the project site, with recently disced non-native grassland in the northern study area buffer. Non-native grassland is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023) but is described by Oberbauer et al. (2008). The quality of non-native grassland on the project site has been negatively affected by horse trampling, refuse, and vehicles. Characteristic forbs and grasses observed include Bermuda grass, ripgut brome, puncture vine, shortpod mustard, southern Russian thistle, cheeseweed mallow, cowpen daisy, common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia* var. *menziesii*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Some native herbs were observed within the non-native grassland, including jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*) and Palmer's amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*). Non-native trees, including tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and tree of heaven, bordered the fence line between non-native grassland and developed land on the project site.

Disturbed Habitat. A circular patch of disturbed habitat occurs in the center of the project site. The Disturbed Habitat mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2023) but is described by Oberbauer et al. (2008). The circular patch of disturbed habitat consists of loose, upturned soil and horse manure from an active horse training ring.

Urban/Developed Land. The southern half of the project site consists of developed land characterized by a fenced vehicle junkyard. The western and southern study area buffers consist of a paved road (34th Street) and residential development.

7.4 Special-Status Species

7.4.1 Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed within the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas during the biological reconnaissance. A total of 24 plant species (6 native and 18 introduced) and 5 wildlife species (4 native and 1 introduced) were observed. Attachment A details all observed species within the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas.

According to USFWS's IPaC, six federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife species and one federal candidate wildlife species are known to occur within the immediate vicinity of the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas: Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), Santa Ana sucker, Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, and monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) (Attachment C). These species and their potential to occur within the study areas are described in further detail below.

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat. This small, nocturnal mammal is listed as threatened under the FESA and is endemic to Southern California. It is a fossorial rodent that inhabits warm, arid environments, generally open grasslands and sparsely vegetated scrub, where it eats seeds. They construct and live in underground burrow systems used for shelter, protection from predators, food storage, and nesting, preferring gravelly soils. Breeding activity is higher in winter and spring. Populations of Stephens' kangaroo rat occur in three geographic regions of Southern California: western Riverside County, and western and central San Diego County.

Although sparsely vegetated non-native grassland occurs on both the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas, no small animal burrows were observed to support Stephens' kangaroo rat. Additionally, surface soils at Well 25 have been compacted and graded, making it difficult for fossorial species to dig burrows. Further, although loose upturned soils on disturbed habitat and non-native grassland on the Treatment Site study area are slightly more capable of supporting foraging and burrowing habitat for Stephens' kangaroo rat, frequent use by horses from adjacent residential development has prevented fossorial species from burrowing on the study area. Finally, the nearest occurrence records on the California Natural Diversity Database for this species are separated from the study areas by the Santa Ana River, and Stephens' kangaroo rat is not known to occur within Jurupa Valley. Therefore, this species is not expected to occur on the study areas.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher. The federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher is a blue-gray songbird that inhabits several distinctive sub-associations of the coastal sage scrub plant community, especially those dominated by *Artemisia californica*. It generally avoids crossing even small areas of unsuitable habitat, preferring dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low plant growth (about 1 meter high).

Both Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas are devoid of native coastal sage scrub vegetation capable of supporting the coastal California gnatcatcher. As such, the lack of suitable habitat and native vegetation communities observed at both study areas eliminate the potential for this species to occur.

Least Bell's Vireo. This federally threatened songbird is endemic to California. It inhabits dense brush consisting of mesquite (*Prosopis* sp.), willow/cottonwood (*Salix/Populus*) forest, riparian areas, streamside thickets, and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), in arid regions but often near water. It prefers open woodland and brush in winter.

This species nests in shrubs or low trees, usually averaging about 1 meter above ground, often willow or other dense shrubbery such as mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and California rose bush (*Rosa californica*).

The study areas are located between 0.10 and 0.23 miles east of the Santa Ana River, which contains potentially suitable riparian habitat for this species. However, the Santa Ana River is separated from both study areas by urban development. Additionally, the lack of suitable native dense willow/cottonwood habitat and natural wetland habitat on the study areas would prevent this species from using either study area as a stopover or nesting site. As such, this species has no potential to occur.

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. The federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher is a summer breeder within dense riparian vegetation near surface water or saturated soils in the southwest United States. Nesting for this neotropical migrant begins in late May and early June with fledging from late June to mid-August. For nesting, it requires dense riparian habitats with cottonwood/willow or tamarisk vegetation. Saturated soils, standing water, or nearby streams are a component of nesting. Habitat not suitable for nesting may be used for migration and foraging. The southwestern willow flycatcher primarily eats flying insects. This species is typically found below 8,500 feet amsl.

The study areas are located between 0.10 and 0.23 miles east of the Santa Ana River, which contains potentially suitable riparian habitat for this species. However, the Santa Ana River is separated from both study areas by urban development. Additionally, the lack of suitable native dense willow/cottonwood habitat and natural wetland habitat at the study areas would prevent this species from using the area as a stopover or nesting site. As such, this species has no potential to occur.

Santa Ana Sucker. This federally threatened freshwater fish is endemic to California, historically occupying upper watershed areas of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains down to the Pacific Ocean. At present, the Santa Ana sucker is found in three disjunct populations that occupy portion of the San Gabriel, Los Angeles, and Santa Ana River basins in Southern California. Santa Ana suckers rely on perennial flows with suitable water quality and substrate to support breeding, feeding, and sheltering. Over different life history stages, it depends on a variety of coarse substrate types such as gravel, cobble, or mixtures of both with sand, and a variety of riverine features, predominantly in the shallow portions of rivers and streams.

Both study areas are devoid of aquatic habitat capable of supporting this species. However, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 0.10 miles from the proposed Treatment Site, and 0.23 miles from the Well 25 site. The lower and middle Santa Ana River is designated critical habitat for the Santa Ana sucker (Attachment E). However, the study areas do not contain suitable aquatic habitat capable of supporting this species. Further, the Santa Ana River is separated by urban development from the study areas. As such, this species is not expected to occur at or within the immediate vicinity of the study areas.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly. This federally endangered fly is found in the sandy foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. It spends about 95% of its life underground within Delhi sand dunes from July through September. They are active during the hottest part of the day; the females lay their eggs below the sand, where larvae pupate and emerge from the soil as adults in the early summer. Adults appear to feed exclusively on nectar from the blooms of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*).

No Delhi sands or natural dunes occur on the Treatment Site study area. However, the southern portion of the Well 25 study area is mapped as Delhi fine sands. Although suitable soils for Delhi Sands flower-loving fly are mapped on the Well 25 study area, prior compaction and grading have significantly altered surface soils, and no natural dunes are present on the study area. Further, no known food plants for this species, such as California buckwheat, were observed on either study area. As such, Delhi Sands flower-loving fly is not expected to occur on either study area.

Monarch Butterfly. This federal candidate is an herbivorous invertebrate that breeds in patches of milkweed throughout the United States. It overwinters in coastal California conifer or Eucalyptus groves. Coastal regions are important flyways and migratory stopovers where floral nectar from wild plants or gardens are an important resource. As the California overwintering population of monarch butterfly is a candidate species, it is a species that USFWS finds warrants a proposal to list as endangered or threatened, but listing is precluded by higher priority listing activities. Candidate species receive no statutory protection under the FESA. USFWS encourages cooperative voluntary conservation efforts for candidate species, such as formal Candidate Conservation Agreements between USFWS and the participating party, because they are, by definition, species that may warrant future protection under the FESA. Both study areas contain limited suitable ruderal and ornamental vegetation with floral nectar resources (cowpen daisy, tree tobacco, jimsonweed, wild gourd) capable of supporting this species. As such, there is a low potential for this species to opportunistically forage on the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas within the non-native grassland and ornamental vegetation.

All the above federally listed or candidate wildlife special-status species are not expected to occur or have a low potential to occur and are not discussed further.

7.4.2 Special-Status Plants

According to the USFWS IPaC occurrence records, four federally listed threatened or endangered plant species are known to occur at or within the immediate vicinity of the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas: Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Santa Ana River woolly-star (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), and slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*). These species and their potential to occur within the study areas are described in further detail below.

Nevin's Barberry. This federally endangered evergreen shrub is endemic to California and found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and possibly San Diego Counties. It inhabits a variety of different topographical conditions ranging from nearly flat sandy washes, terraces, and canyon floors to ridges and mountain summits. This plant is also associated with mesic habitats and plant communities such as alluvial scrub, chamise chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland, and riparian scrub or woodland.

No suitable topography, mesic or native habitat is present on either study area to support Nevin's barberry. As such, this species is not expected to occur on the study areas.

San Diego Ambrosia. This federally endangered clonal, monoecious perennial herb is endemic to Southern California. It flowers from May through October at elevations below 1,600 feet and generally occurs in floodplain terraces and watershed margins of vernal pools and alkali playas, as well as open grasslands and upland areas on clay slopes.

No clay or alkali soils are mapped on the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas. In addition, no floodplains, riparian habitats, wetlands, or vernal pool habitats are present. The study areas are relatively flat and no uplands occur on or in the immediate vicinity. Note that one native ambrosia species, annual burweed, was observed within non-native grassland on the Well 25 Site. No other ambrosia species were observed on either study area. Although open non-native grassland is present on both Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas, there are no wetlands, mesic habitats, or suitable substrates capable of supporting San Diego ambrosia on site. As such, this species is not expected to occur on either study area.

Santa Ana River Woolly-Star. The federally endangered Santa Ana River woolly-star is endemic to the Santa Ana River drainage in Southern California, in Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub communities. It thrives in open areas that receive a lot of sun and where there are infrequent flood events that contribute to seed dispersal. It grows in sandy areas and is a pioneer subshrub that flowers between May and August, and fruits from July to October. Most occurrence records are in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

The Santa Ana River occurs approximately 0.23 miles east from the Well 25 study area and 1,000 feet east from the Treatment Site study area. However, no Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub vegetation occurs on either study area, and the Santa Ana River is separated from both study areas by urban development. No wetlands occur on either study area. As such, Santa Ana River woolly-star is not expected to occur on the study areas.

Slender-Horned Spineflower. The federally endangered slender-horned spineflower is an annual plant endemic to southwestern California. It is found in silt-rich floodplains and washes in alluvial fan sage scrub and areas prone to drought. Specifically, slender-horned spineflower occurs in the floodplains surrounding the Santa Ana and San Jacinto Rivers.

No alluvial fans, alluvial sage scrub, or silt-rich floodplains occur on either study area to support slender-horned spineflower. Although this species is present within alluvial fan scrub along the Santa Ana River, which lies approximately 0.20 miles east from the study areas, it is separated from the Well 25 and Treatment site study areas by urban development. Therefore, slender-horned spineflower is not expected to occur on the study areas.

7.5 Designated Critical Habitat

According to the USFWS online Critical Habitat Mapper, the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas are not located within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species. Designated critical habitat is defined as specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that contain physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection (USFWS 2023b).

Note that designated critical habitat for the Santa Ana sucker occurs approximately 0.2 miles east of the Well 25 study area and 1,000 feet east from the Treatment Site study area (Attachment E). Essential physical habitat or biological features for the Santa Ana sucker (e.g., Santa Ana River) are not present at or within the immediate vicinity of either study area. Additionally, no primary constituent elements (aquatic resources) of the designated critical habitat occur within the study areas. Project activities will not encroach into this designated critical habitat and, as such, direct and indirect impacts to Santa Ana sucker critical habitat are not anticipated to occur due to Well 25 and Treatment Site project implementation.

7.6 National Wetlands Inventory

While the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas do not contain any mapped wetlands, the Santa Ana River flows north-south approximately 0.2 miles east of the Well 25 study area and 1,000 feet east from the Treatment Site study area (USFWS 2023c). The Santa Ana River is mapped as a riverine and freshwater forested/shrub and emergent wetland that is separated from the study areas by urban development (USFWS 2023c). No project activities are proposed to encroach into the Santa Ana River. As such, implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to have a direct or indirect impact on mapped wetlands located within the immediate vicinity of the study areas.

8 Impacts

Due to the urban setting surrounding Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas, no special-status species or sensitive habitats were observed during the biological reconnaissance. Construction of the proposed project would not encroach into any native habitats or sensitive biological areas such as the Santa Ana River to the east. Therefore, the project would have no effect on federally listed species or federally protected waters and wetlands, would not remove any potentially suitable habitat for federally listed species, nor would it affect any USFWS-designated critical habitat.

However, the project may likely affect migratory bird species protected by the MBTA that may nest within the ornamental vegetation on the Well 25 and Treatment Site study areas, particularly if vegetation removal occurs during the avian nesting season of February through August. To reduce potential project-related effects to nesting birds, pre-construction clearance surveys are recommended below.

9 Recommendations

Nesting Bird Avoidance and Minimization Measures. To avoid potential indirect impacts to nesting birds protected by the MBTA, project activities should avoid the avian nesting season of February through August. If this season cannot be avoided, then a pre-construction clearance survey should be conducted within 3 days prior to vegetation removal to determine the presence/absence of any nesting bird species within 500 feet of the project sites. If a nesting bird is found, an avoidance buffer will be established around the nest, based on the species' sensitivity to disturbance and proximity to impact areas. The buffer will remain in place as long as the nest is considered active, as determined by a qualified on-site biologist. No encroachment into the buffer may occur as long as a nest is still active.

10 References

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- USFWS. 2023b. "USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report." Online Mapper. Accessed September 2023. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html>.
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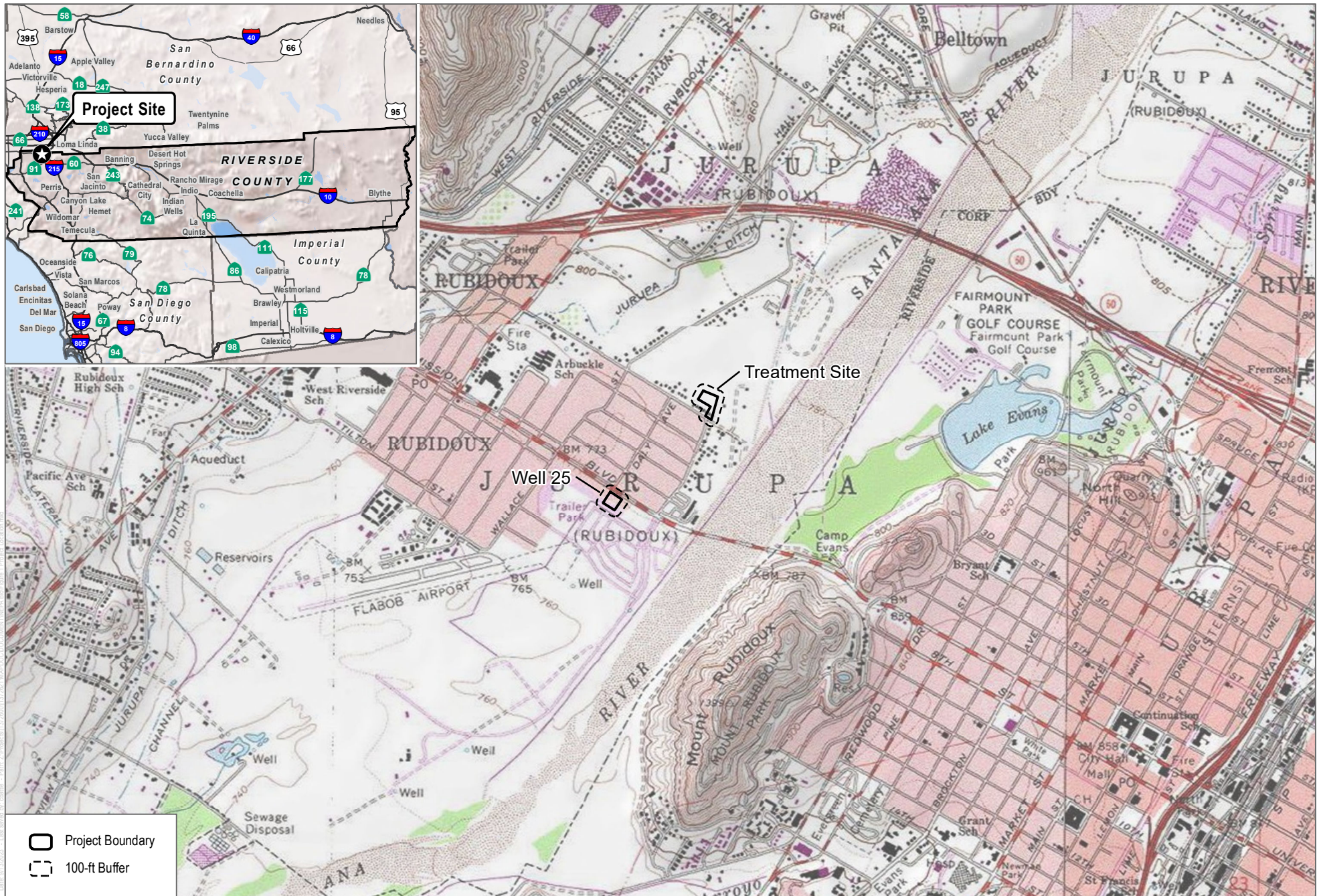


FIGURE 1

Project Location

WMWD Jurupa Valley Project



SOURCE: ESRI 2023



FIGURE 2
Biological Resources
WMWD Jurupa Valley Project

Attachment A

Species Compendium

Plant Species

Angiosperms (Dicots)

AMARANTHACEAE – AMARANTH FAMILY

- * *Amaranthus albus* – tumbleweed
- Amaranthus palmeri* – Palmer's amaranth

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Ambrosia acanthicarpa* – annual burweed
- * *Erigeron bonariensis* – flax-leaved horseweed
- Helianthus gracilentus* – slender sunflower
- * *Lactuca serriola* – prickly lettuce
- * *Oncosiphon pilulifer* – stinket
- * *Verbesina encelioides* – cowpen daisy

BORAGINACEAE – BORAGE FAMILY

- Amsinckia intermedia* var. *menziesii* – rancher's fireweed, common fiddleneck

BRASSICACEAE – MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Hirschfeldia incana* – short-pod mustard

CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- * *Salsola tragus* – southern Russian thistle

CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY

- Cucurbita foetidissima* – wild gourd

EUPHORBIACEAE – SPURGE FAMILY

- * *Euphorbia maculata* – spotted spurge

MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY

- * *Malva parviflora* – cheeseweed mallow

PORTULACEAE – PURSLANE FAMILY

- * *Portulaca oleracea* – common purslane

SIMAROUBACEAE – PARADISE TREE FAMILY

- * *Ailanthus altissima* – tree of heaven
- Datura wrightii* – jimsonweed

SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

- * *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE – CALTROP FAMILY

- * *Tribulus terrestris* – puncture vine

Angiosperms (Monocots)

ARECACEAE – PALMS

- * *Washingtonia robusta* – Mexican fan palm

POACEAE – GRASSES

- * *Avena barbata* – slender oat
- * *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut brome
- * *Cynodon dactylon* – Bermuda grass
- * *Hordeum murinum* – foxtail barley

Wildlife Species – Vertebrates

Birds

COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura – mourning dove

CORVIDAE – JAYS AND CROWS

Corvus brachyrhynchos – American crow

FRINGILLIDAE – FINCHES

Carpodacus mexicanus – house finch

Mammals

DIDELPHIDAE – OPOSSUMS

* *Didelphis virginiana* – opossum

Reptiles

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE – SIDE BLOTCHED LIZARDS

Uta stansburiana – common side-blotched lizard

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment B

Photo Log



1. Overview of Well 25 Project Site, facing south



2. Well 25 Project Site, facing east



3. Well 25 Project Site, facing west



4. Well 25 Project Site, facing north



5. View of Treatment Site, facing south



6. View of Treatment Site, facing east



7. View of Treatment Site, facing north



8. View of Treatment Site, facing west

Attachment C

USFWS IPAC Species Lists

Attachment C1

Well 25 Site



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901



In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0126641
Project Name: Jurupa Valley Well 25

September 08, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A biological assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a biological assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a biological assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at the Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Consultation website at:

<https://www.fws.gov/service/esa-section-7-consultation>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

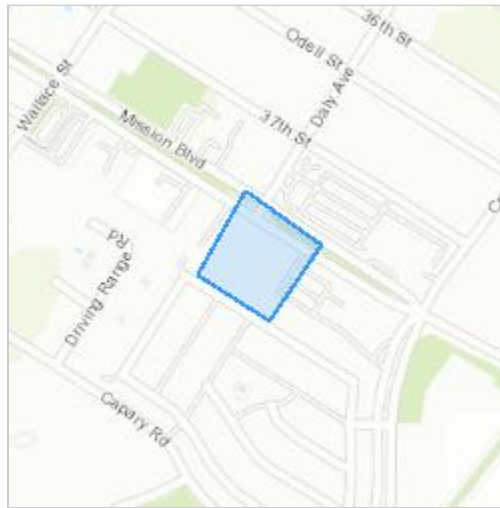
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0126641
Project Name: Jurupa Valley Well 25
Project Type: Commercial Development
Project Description: WMND development for HUD EA
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.9924616,-117.39927812712568,14z>



Counties: Riverside County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> (incl. <i>D. cascus</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

FISHES

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Population: 3 CA river basins There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785	Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1540	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Nevin's Barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
San Diego Ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
Santa Ana River Woolly-star <i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: County of Riverside
Name: Kimberly Narel
Address: 27372 Calle Arroyo
City: San Juan Capistrano
State: CA
Zip: 92675
Email: knarel@dudek.com
Phone: 9495085745

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Attachment C2

Treatment Site



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Phone: (760) 431-9440 Fax: (760) 431-5901



In Reply Refer To:

Project Code: 2023-0126677

Project Name: Jurupa Valley treatment site

September 08, 2023

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

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Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0126677
Project Name: Jurupa Valley treatment site
Project Type: Commercial Development
Project Description: WMND development - HUD EA
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.9966748,-117.39441995265861,14z>



Counties: Riverside County, California

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FISHES

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NAME	STATUS
Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1540	Endangered
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Nevin's Barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
San Diego Ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
Santa Ana River Woolly-star <i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6575	Endangered
Slender-horned Spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Department of Housing and Urban Development

Attachment D

NWI Wetlands Map



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Jurupa Valley



September 11, 2023

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Attachment E

USFWS Critical Habitat Map

Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species [USFWS]



A specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection.

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