Biological Technical Report and MSHCP Consistency Analysis for the Wineville Property Project

Riverside County, California

APNs 157-250-011 and 157-250-013

Prepared For:

Mr. Jason Holt
Diversified Pacific
10621 Civic Center Drive
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Prepared By:

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
215 North 5th Street
Redlands, California 92374

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
Act	Endangered Species Act
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank

Term	Definition
CWA	Clean Water Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IA	Implementing Agreement
I-15	Interstate 15
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mph	miles per hour
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEPSSA	Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
PQP	Public/Quasi-Public
RCA	Riverside Conservation Authority
RCLMA	Riverside County Land Management Agency
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SBCFCD	San Bernardino County Flood Control District
SSAR	Study of Amphibians and Reptiles
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

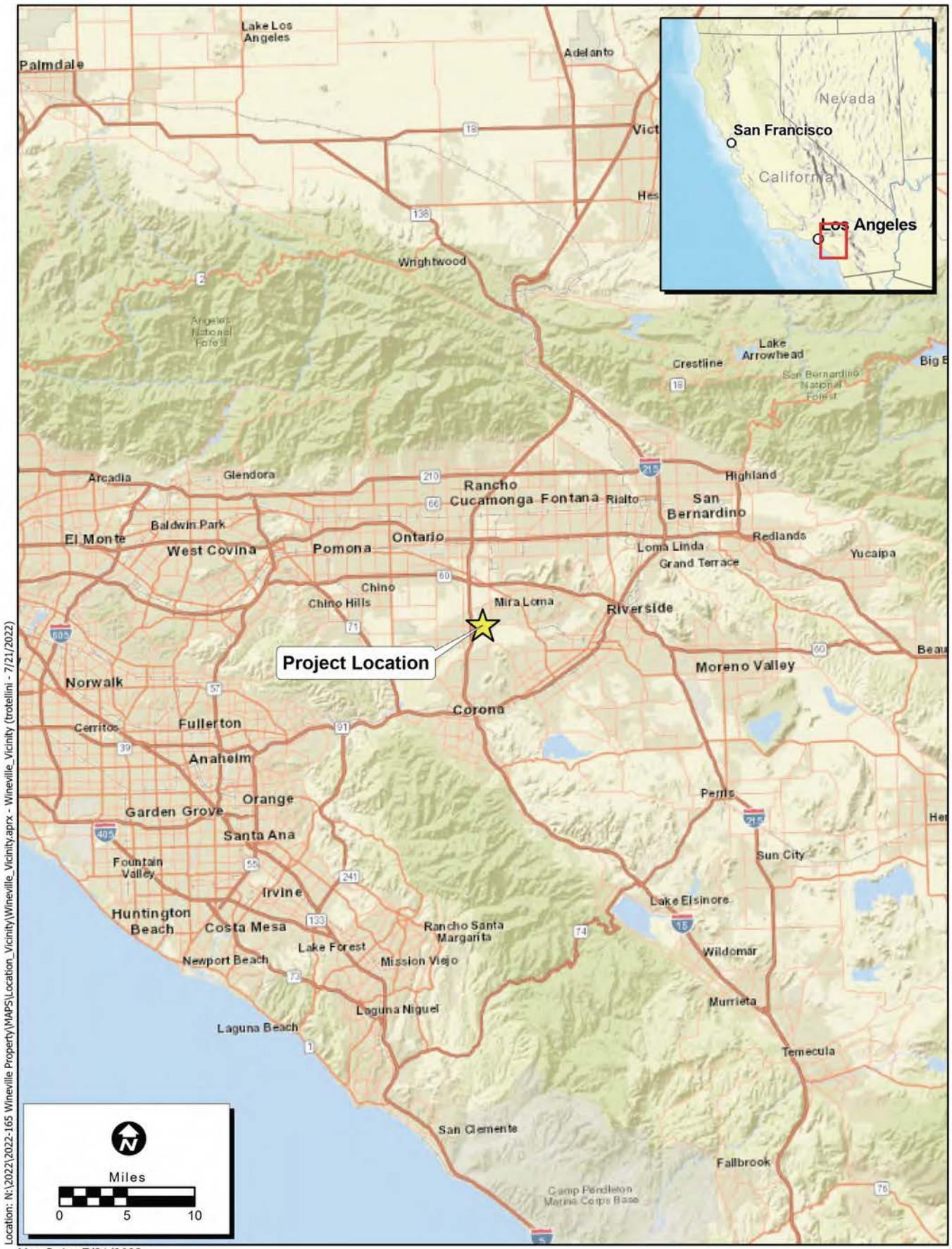
1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) was retained by Diversified Pacific, to provide a biological report for Wineville Project (Project), which encompasses approximately 34-acres. The Project site is located in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County. A reconnaissance-level biological survey of the Project site was conducted in July 2022, and again in May 2024, to document the existing biological resources, to assess the habitat for its potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species, and to determine whether Project-related impacts would occur to sensitive biological resources, as required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The surveys were also conducted in accordance with the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The MSHCP provides information on plant and wildlife species of concern to the County of Riverside (*Planning Species*) and outlines goals for their conservation. A burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) habitat assessment and focused burrowing owl surveys, and Narrow Endemic Plant Species habitat assessment and survey were also conducted on the Project site in 2022. The purpose of the study is to comply with the requirements of the MSHCP and identify any biological resources that may require mitigation prior to impacts from development. The Project will be subject to County, State, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and California Fish and Game Code.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The approximately 34-acre site is located east of Interstate 15 (I-15) in the City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The Project site is bounded by Wineville Avenue to the west, Limonite Avenue to the north, 63rd Street and residential houses to the south, and a shopping center, and Etiwanda Avenue to the east. The Project site is made up of two parcels, including Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 157-250-011 (approximately 16.30 acres) and 157-250-013 (approximately 17.64-acre). Day Creek Channel, made up of parcel 157-250-012 is located in between parcels 11 and 13 (Figure 2). As depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, the Project site is located within Section 29, Township 2 South, Range 6 West. The topography throughout the Project site is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately 650 to 670 feet (approximately 198 to 204 meters) above mean sea level (Google Earth 2024).

The proposed Project entails the construction of mixed residential lots and commercial retail facilities with walking paths and open space areas. As currently designed, no impacts to Day Creek Channel are expected to occur as result of the proposed Project.



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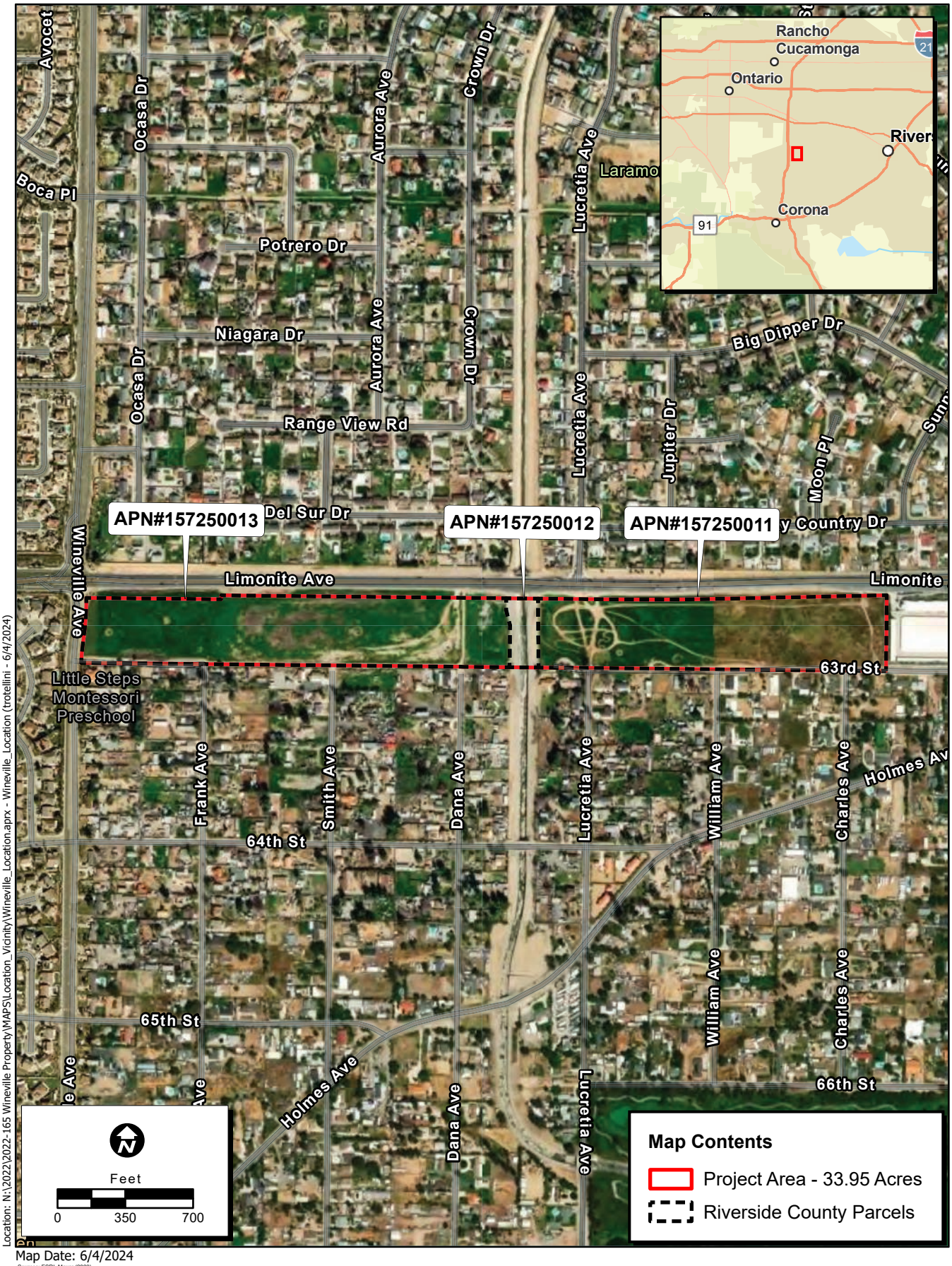
Map Date: 7/21/2022

<ita>Service Layer Credits: Esri, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS, Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

2022-165 Wineville Property



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\Wineville_Location.aprx - Wineville_Location (trotellini - 6/4/2024)

Map Date: 6/4/2024

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023)

Figure 2. Project Location

2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

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

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 The Federal Endangered Species Act

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

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

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

2.1.3 Federal Clean Water Act

Under Section 404 of the federal CWA, potential Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The limit of USACE jurisdiction for non-tidal watercourses (without adjacent wetlands) is defined in 33 CFR 328.4(c)(1) as the "ordinary high-water mark" (OHWM).

The OHWM is defined as the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas. The upstream limits of other waters are defined as the point where the OHWM is no longer perceptible.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) are delineated in accordance with the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the Federal Register (FR) in 2022 and which became final on January 18, 2023. This rule, set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and USACE, was consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory definition as all waters that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. This definition also includes all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including all intermittent and ephemeral streams), mudflats, sand flats, sloughs, and prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Under this rule, WOTUS do not include prior converted cropland.

The definition of WOTUS in accordance with this rule (40 CFR 230.3[s]), is summarized below.

"1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;

3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;

4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under the definition;

5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (s)(1)-(4) of this section;

6. The territorial sea; and

7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (s)(1) through (6) of this section; waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not WOTUS."

On May 25, 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court adopted a narrower definition of WOTUS in the case *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*. Under the majority opinion, WOTUS refers to "geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as 'streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes' and to adjacent wetlands that are 'indistinguishable' from those bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection." On August 29, 2023, the agencies issued a final rule to amend the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule to conform the definition of "waters of the United States" to the U.S. Supreme Court's May 25, 2023, decision in the case of *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*.

Parts of the January 2023 Rule are invalid under the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of the CWA in the *Sackett* decision. Therefore, the agencies have amended key aspects of the regulatory text to conform to the Court's decision. Key changes under the amendment include:

- Definition of "adjacent" is now "having a continuous surface connection;"
- Only tributaries that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water (or tributaries with a continuous surface connection to those) are considered jurisdictional;
- Interstate wetlands are no longer jurisdictional just by virtue of being interstate; and
- Significant nexus test is eliminated.

Where areas jurisdictional to the USACE are present, and will be impacted by a project, the project proponent must usually apply for permitting with the agency, which generally consists of submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification under Section 404 of the CWA. As of the writing of this report, we do not know the details of how the individual USACE offices will implement the conforming rule for permitting purposes.

2.2 State and Local Regulations

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

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

2.2.2 Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or

endangered under the federal and/or California ESA. Previously, the regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. However, as of July 10, 2023 Senate Bill 147 (SB147) was signed into law, authorizing CDFW to issue take permits under the California ESA for fully protected species for qualifying projects through 2033. As stated in section 2081.15 of SB147, qualifying projects include:

- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to the State Water Project, including existing infrastructure, undertaken by the Department of Water Resources;
- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to critical regional or local water agency infrastructure;
- A transportation project, including any associated habitat connectivity and wildlife crossing project, undertaken by a state, regional, or local agency, that does not increase highway or street capacity for automobile or truck travel;
- A wind project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California based balancing authority; and
- A solar photovoltaic project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California-based balancing authority.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1900-1913) was created with the intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA is administered by CDFW. The Fish and Wildlife Commission has the authority to designate native plants as *endangered* or *rare* and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code

2.2.4.1 Streambed Alteration Agreement

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

2.2.4.2 Migratory Birds

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

2.2.5 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

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

The approval of the MSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) by the wildlife agencies allows signatories of the IA to issue *take* authorizations for all species covered by the MSHCP, including state- and federally listed species, as well as other identified sensitive species and/or their habitats. Each city of local jurisdiction will impose a Development Mitigation Fee for projects within their jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee to the County and compliance with the survey requirements of the MSHCP where required, full mitigation in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California ESA, and the ESA will be granted. The Development Mitigation Fee varies according to project size and project description and is dependent on development density (Riverside County Ordinance No. 810.2). Payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP are intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, and the California and federal ESAs for impacts to the species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with USFWS, CDFW, and/or any other appropriate participating regulatory agencies as set forth in the IA for the MSHCP.

2.2.6 CEQA Significance Criteria

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

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state HCP.

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

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Review

3.1.1 Sensitive Plant Communities

Sensitive plant communities (sensitive habitats) as defined below, are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. Sensitive habitats are often threatened with local extirpation and are therefore considered as valuable biological resources. Plant communities are considered *sensitive* by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and CDFW if they meet any of the following criteria listed below.

- The habitat is recognized and considered sensitive by CDFW, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and/or special interest groups such as CNPS.
- The habitat is under the jurisdiction of the USACE pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA.

- The habitat is under the jurisdiction of the CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600 through 1612 of the California Fish and Game Code.
- The habitat is known or believed to be of high priority for inventory in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).
- The habitat is considered regionally rare.
- The habitat has undergone a large-scale reduction due to increased encroachment and development.
- The habitat supports special status plant and/or wildlife species (defined below).
- The habitat functions as an important corridor for wildlife movement.

The most current version of CDFW's List of California Sensitive Natural Communities indicates which natural communities are sensitive given the current state of the California classification (CDFW 2024a).

3.1.2 Special Status Species

Species of plants and wildlife are afforded *special status* by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or non-governmental organizations (e.g., USFWS, CDFW, CNPS, and U.S. Forest Service [USFS]) because of their recognized rarity, potential vulnerability to extinction, and local importance. These species typically have a limited geographic range and/or limited habitat and are referred to collectively as *special status* species. Plant and wildlife species are considered *special status* species if they meet any of the following criteria:

- Taxa with official status under the federal and California ESAs, and/or the NPPA.
- Taxa proposed for listing under the federal and/or California ESA.
- Taxa designated a species of special concern or a state fully protected species by CDFW.
- Taxa identified as sensitive, unique, or rare, by the USFWS, CDFW, USFS, and/or the Bureau of Land Management.
- Plants that meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA Section15380(b) and (d). Species that may meet the definition of rare or endangered include the following:
    1. Species considered by CNPS and CDFW to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California" (California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1A, 1B and 2; CNPS 2024). A majority of the CRPR 3 and CRPR 4 plant species generally do not qualify for protection under the California ESA and NPPA.
    2. Species that may warrant consideration on the basis of local significance or recent biological information.
    3. Some species included on the CNDDB Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2024b).

4. Considered a locally significant species, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA Section15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances. Examples include a species at the outer limits of its known range or a species occurring on an uncommon soil type.

Available literature and databases were reviewed regarding sensitive habitats and special status species. Special status species that have the potential to occur within the immediate region of the Project site were identified. Several agencies, including the USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS publish lists of particular taxa (species and subspecies) and the associated level of protection or concern associated with each. Reviewed and consulted literature and databases focused on the Project site and included the following sources listed below:

- The CNDDB, a CDFW species account database that inventories status and locations of rare plants and wildlife in California, was used to identify any sensitive plant communities and special status species that may exist within a five-mile radius of the Project site (CDFW 2024b);
- Online CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2024). ECORP searched records within the Project site boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute Corona North topographic quadrangle, and the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles: Riverside West, Prado Dam, Guasti, Ontario, Fontana, Black Star Canyon, Corona South, and Lake Mathews. The CNDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), and/or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or in the vicinity of the Project.
- A map of USFWS critical habitat to determine species with critical habitat mapped in the general vicinity of the Project (USFWS 2024a).
- Pertinent maps, scientific literature, websites, and regional flora and fauna field guides.

Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) *Web Soil Survey* (NRCS 2024);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2024c);
- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2024d);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009); and
- various online websites (e.g., CalFlora 2024).

For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, and/or are protected under either the federal or California ESAs;

- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515;
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions; and/or
- are covered species under the MSHCP, that are not already adequately conserved.

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

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

High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project site and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within 5 miles of the area.

Moderate: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project site and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project site; or a recently documented observation occurs within 5 miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project site.

Low: Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project site and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

Presumed Absent: Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist on site; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project site.

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

3.1.3 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Designated Critical Habitat

The USFWS's online service for information regarding Threatened and Endangered Species Final Critical Habitat designation within California was reviewed to determine if the Project is within any species designated Critical Habitat (USFWS 2024a).

3.1.4 Aquatic Resources

The following sources were reviewed to determine the potential presence or absence of jurisdictional streams/drainages, wetlands, and their location within the watersheds associated with the Project site, and other features that might contribute to federal or state jurisdictional authority located within watersheds associated with the Project. Additionally, the property was walked to look for signs of Ordinary High-Water Mark as defined by the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Arid West Region Supplement) (USACE 2008). However, the boundaries of potential jurisdictional areas were not formally delineated.

- Pertinent maps, scientific literature, websites, and regional flora and fauna field guides.
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps (USFWS 2024b). The NWI database indicates potential wetland areas based on changes in vegetation patterns as observed from satellite imagery;
- USGS National Hydrography Dataset. Provides the locations of *blue-line* streams as mapped on 7.5-Minute Topographic Map coverage;
- Aerial Imagery (Google Earth©) (Google Earth 2024);
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Maps; and
- NRCS Soil Survey.

3.1.5 Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis

Data regarding the Project site were reviewed to determine consistency with the MSHCP. The Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP Information Map was queried to determine requirements for habitat assessment(s), potential focused survey(s), or other issues related to biological resources that could exist on the Project site (RCA 2024).

The Project site is located within the western Riverside County MSHCP area. Section 6.0 of the MSHCP also requires that an assessment of the Project site be completed to identify any potential Project-related effects on biological resources including the following sections:

- Section 6.1.2 – Riparian/Riverine, Vernal Pool, and Fairy Shrimp Habitat Assessment
- Section 6.1.3 and 6.3.2 – Species surveys in designated survey areas if suitable habitat will be impacted

In addition, the MSHCP requires that an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis be conducted to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in the proximity of MSHCP Conservation Areas.

3.1.6 Review of Previous Biological Assessments

General and focused biological surveys were previously conducted on the Project site by Ecological Sciences, Inc. in 2005 (Ecological Sciences 2005). A burrowing owl habitat assessment and focused survey was conducted on April 18, 2005, and a general habitat assessment for Narrow Endemic Plant

Species was conducted on August 5, 2005. Results of the previous surveys indicated that no observations of burrowing owl or burrowing owl sign (e.g., pellets, whitewash, feathers, prey remains) were recorded during the April or August 2005 survey efforts. Suitable habitat to support Narrow Endemic Plant species such as Brand's phacelia, San Miguel savory, or San Diego ambrosia were not recorded onsite during the survey efforts. The report concludes that the existing degraded condition of the site is the direct consequence of long-standing anthropogenic disturbances that has resulted in low biological diversity (e.g., dominance of non-native species), absence of special-status plant communities, and overall low potential for special-status species to utilize or reside within areas proposed for direct impacts.

3.2 Biological Surveys

3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance surveys were conducted by walking the entire Project site and a 500-foot buffer, where access was permissible, to identify the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats on the Project site. Portions of the buffer that were private property or not accessible due to unknown property ownership were surveyed from a distance with binoculars. The Project site was assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. The biologists also recorded signs of wildlife species including wildlife tracks, burrows, nests, scat and remains. Binoculars were used to aid in the identification of observed wildlife. Wildlife field guides and photographs were used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the field survey, as necessary.

Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, and/or aerial maps. Photographs were taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the various vegetation communities within the Project site. The Project site was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologists mapped the vegetation communities present on the Project site. Aerial photographs and maps were used to assist in the delineation of plant community boundaries.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (2017), *Check-list of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2019), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014). In instances where a special-status species was observed, the species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded.

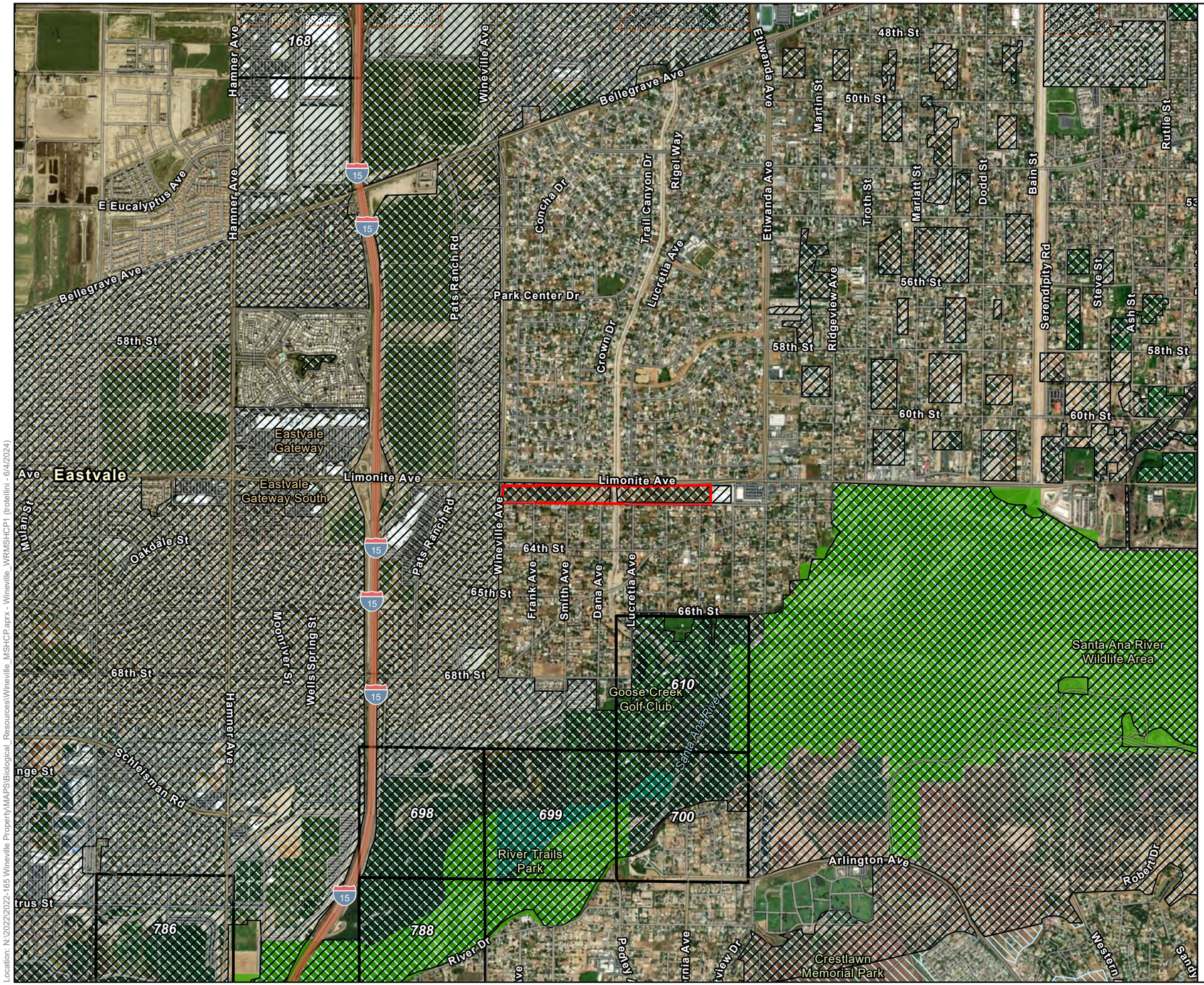
A general biological reconnaissance survey cannot be used to conclusively determine presence or absence of a species; therefore, assessments of presence/absence and potential for occurrence were made based on presence of suitable habitat to support the species, diagnostic signs (e.g., burrows, scat, tracks, vocalizations, and nests), known records or occurrence within the area, known distribution and elevation range, and habitat utilization from the relevant literature.

3.2.2 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Habitat Assessment and Survey

The Project site is located within a MSHCP designated Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area (NEPSSA) for the following plant species: San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*) and Brand's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*) (Figure 3; RCA 2024). To determine if suitable habitat is present, a Narrow Endemic Plant Species habitat assessment was conducted concurrently with the biological reconnaissance survey in 2022. The site and a 500-foot buffer, where access was permissible, were walked to identify the presence of habitat suitable for the three Narrow Endemic Plant Species. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat.

Due to the presence of suitable habitat for San Diego ambrosia, a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey was conducted in 2022. The survey was scheduled to coincide with the San Diego ambrosia's blooming period (April through October) and during a period when the target species was most likely identifiable. A protocol-level survey for San Diego ambrosia was conducted by qualified biologists with extensive experience with botanical surveys and knowledge regarding plant taxonomy, plant species in the region, and special-status plant species. Surveys were conducted in consideration of the following resources: 1) Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Plants (USFWS 1996), 2) General Rare Plant Survey Guidelines (USFWS 2002), 3) Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW 2018, minor revisions 2021), and 4) CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines (CNPS 2001).

The biologists walked pedestrian transects spaced 10 meters apart throughout the Project site and a 100-foot buffer. Global Positioning System (GPS) devices (tablets running Field Maps software) were used during the survey to record data. Geode™ receivers were used to obtain sub-meter accuracy on the GPS devices. Each GPS device displayed a position using the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system, North American Datum 1983. Common plant species were identified and recorded in order to maintain a compendium of plant species that occur in the survey area. Taxonomy of plant species identified within the Survey Area are based on The Jepson Manual, 2nd Ed. (Baldwin et al. 2012). If a special-status plant species was detected, its location was documented using a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. If the number of individuals in a population was distributed across an area that exceeded 10 square meters, a polygon was recorded using the GPS device so that the extent of the population would be documented.



Map Contents

- Project Area - 33.95 Acres

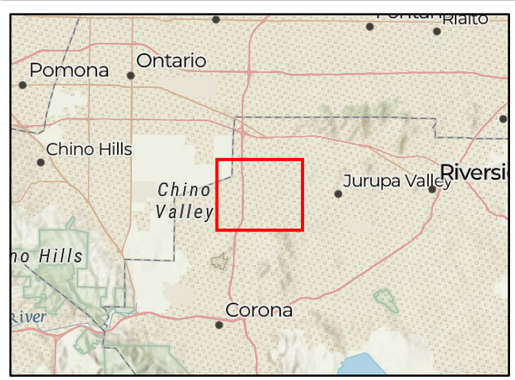
WR MSHCP Features

- Criteria Cells
- Public/Quasi-public Conserved Lands
- Conserved Lands
- Delhi Sand Flower-Loving Fly Survey Area
- Burrowing Owl Survey Area

WR MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

- San Diego ambrosia, Brand's phacelia, San Miguel savory

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), RCIT



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Biological_Resources\Wineville_MSHCPaprx - Wineville_WRMSHCP1 (trotellini - 6/4/2024)

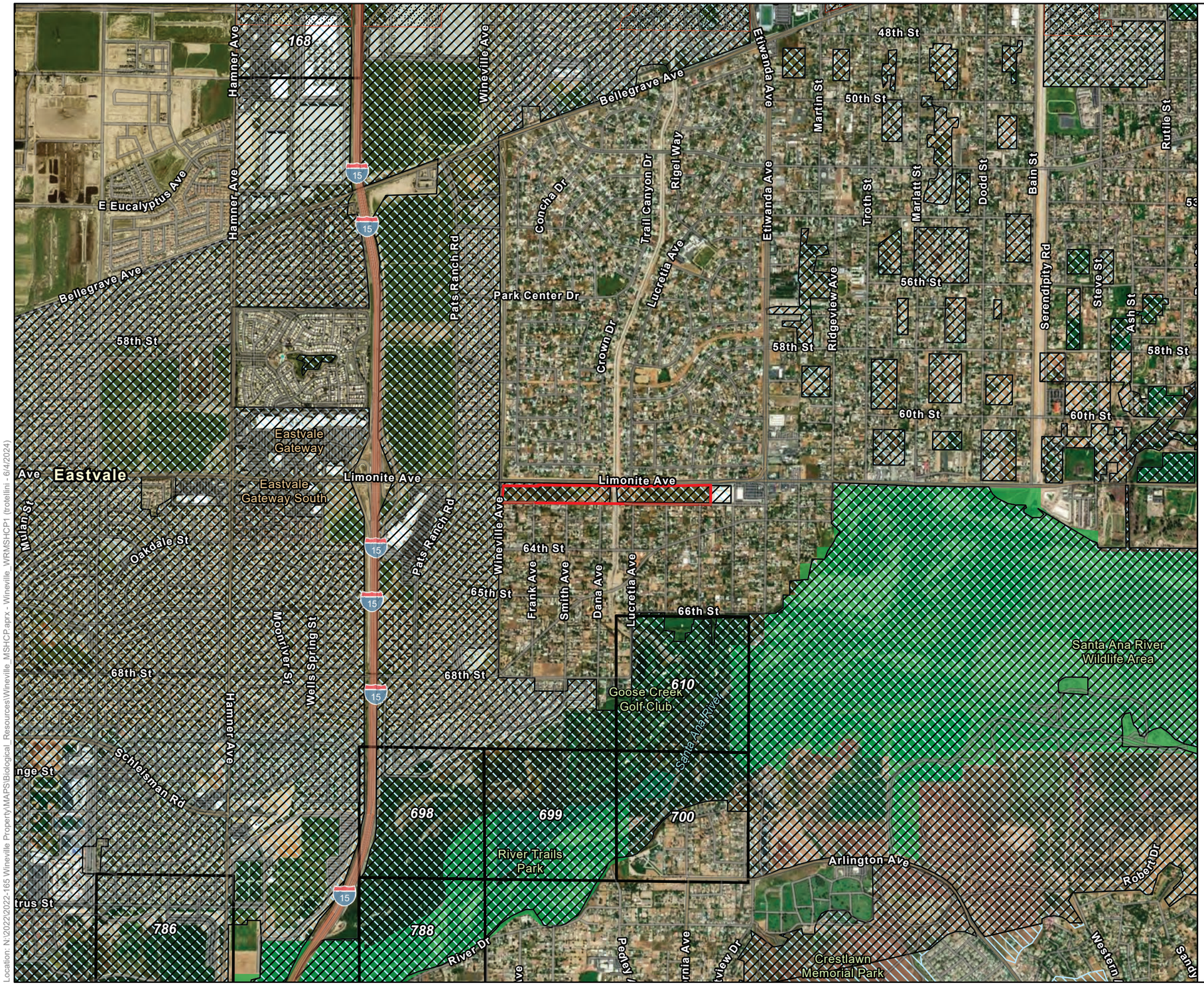
Map Date: 6/4/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 2,000

Figure 3. Western Riverside MSHCP Designation

2022-165 Wineville Property



Map Contents

- Project Area - 33.95 Acres

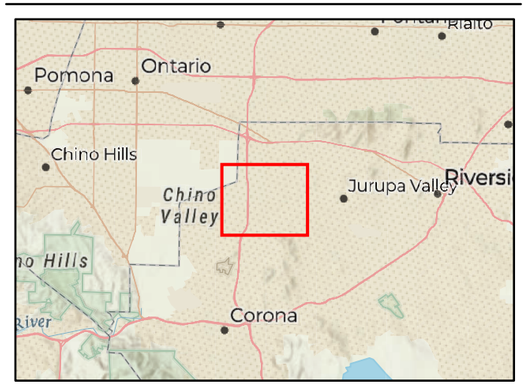
WR MSHCP Features

- Criteria Cells
- Public/Quasi-public Conserved Lands
- Conserved Lands
- Delhi Sand Flower-Loving Fly Survey Area
- Burrowing Owl Survey Area

WR MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

- San Diego ambrosia, Brand's phacelia, San Miguel savory

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), RCIT



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Biological_Resources\Wineville_MSHCPaprx - Wineville_WRMSHCP1 (trotellini - 6/4/2024)

Map Date: 6/4/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 2,000

Figure 3. Western Riverside MSHCP Designation

2022-165 Wineville Property

3.2.3 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment, Focused Burrow Survey, and Focused Breeding Season Surveys

Projects within the MSHCP designated Burrowing Owl Survey Area are subject to the MSHCP burrowing owl survey requirements. The entirety of the Project is within the MSHCP designated Burrowing Owl Survey Area (Figure 3); therefore, a burrowing owl habitat assessment was performed for the entire site. The burrowing owl habitat assessment followed the guidelines identified in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (County of Riverside 2006). The survey instructions note the following steps to the MSHCP burrowing owl assessment:

- Step 1: Habitat Assessment
- Step 2: Locating Burrows and Burrowing Owls
    - Part A: Focused Burrow Survey
    - Part B: Focused Burrowing Owl Surveys (four separate surveys)

The habitat assessment and focused burrow survey were performed concurrently with the general biological reconnaissance survey in July 2022 to assess whether potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owl, suitable burrows, or burrowing owl were present within the Project site and/or adjacent to the Project site. The site and any potential suitable habitat within a 500-foot buffer were walked, where access was permissible, to identify the presence of owl habitat. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat.

Following the habitat assessment and focused burrow survey, three focused breeding season surveys were conducted in 2022 (Step 2, Parts A and B). The biologist walked pedestrian transects spaced 20-30 meters apart across the entire Project site and 500-foot buffer (Survey Area), where access was permissible. Surveys were conducted during the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1- August 31) and in accordance with the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (Riverside County Land Management Agency [RCLMA] 2006). In locations where the survey area was inaccessible due to unknown property ownership; biologists visually surveyed the area with binoculars. Prior to the start of a transect, biologists visually surveyed the transect and surrounding area. The biologists visually inspected any burrows, rocky areas, or manufactured materials within the survey area for potential burrowing owl occupation. All burrows encountered were inspected for presence or sign of burrowing owl (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, and/or prey remains) and classified according to the guidelines in the Staff Report (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2012).

Data collected for each burrow included the condition and size of the burrow, number of entrances, presence of burrowing owl sign near the burrow, and location. The location was marked using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Burrows were individually numbered and classified into two categories based on definitions found in the CDFG Staff Report (CDFG 2012): occupied burrow or potential burrow. Burrows classified as occupied showed sign (consisting of whitewash, feathers, pellets, and/or bones of prey outside the burrow), indicating burrowing owl presence and/or use at some point in time.

Potential burrows were defined as burrows that are large enough for a burrowing owl but do not show sign of use by the species. Data were recorded on survey sheets and photographs were taken.

Weather data were recorded at the time of the surveys (including time, temperature, cloud cover, and wind speed at the start and end of the survey). Surveys were not conducted during rain, high winds (over 20 miles per hour [mph]), dense fog, or temperatures over 90 °F. The focused burrowing owl surveys were conducted in the morning one hour before sunrise and up to two hours after sunrise. Biologists also recorded the major plant and wildlife species observed or detected during the surveys.

4.0 RESULTS

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

4.1 Literature Review

4.1.1 Sensitive Plant Communities, Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

The CNDDB and CNPSEI searches were conducted in July 2022 and then updated in May 2024. The updated database searches identified 46 special-status plant species and 46 special-status wildlife species that could occur on or near the Project site. No sensitive plant communities were identified in the database searches or documented on the Project site during the surveys. A list was generated from the results of the literature review, and the Project site was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list.

4.1.2 USFWS Designated Critical Habitat

The Project site is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat. The closest designated critical habitat for least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) and Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) is located approximately 0.35 miles to the southeast of the Project site (USFWS 2024a). However, neither of these species are expected to occur on the Project site due to the absence of suitable habitat.

4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

Two biological reconnaissance surveys were conducted by ECORP biologists. The first survey was conducted in July 2022 and an updated survey was conducted in May 2024. The first survey was conducted by ECORP Biologists, Carla Marriner and Verity Richardson, on July 12, 2022, and the second survey was conducted by ECORP Biologist, Phillip Wasz, on May 29, 2024. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey, including site characteristics, plants and plant communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the surveys were suitable for identifying special-status species. The weather conditions during the May 2022 survey included clear, sunny skies, with temperatures ranging from 63 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and 0-2 mph winds. The weather conditions for the May 2024 survey included partly cloudy skies, with temperatures ranging from 75 to 85 °F, and 1-5 mph winds.

4.2.1 Property Characteristics and Existing Conditions

The Project site is surrounded by residential and commercial development to the north, east, south and west. The Project site is characterized as an undeveloped vacant lot with several dirt roads and pathways traversing the site. The Project site is covered primarily with nonnative grassland composed of mostly nonnative grasses and forbs, with a few patches of native shrubs. Scattered trash, concrete piles and other discarded items were also observed during the biological surveys. Additionally, most of the site showed evidence of mechanical disturbance and appeared to have been disced within the last year, likely associated with annual weed and fire abatement procedures. A review of historical aerial images revealed that the Project site has been mechanically disturbed (disced and/or mowed) for many years (NETR Online 2024).

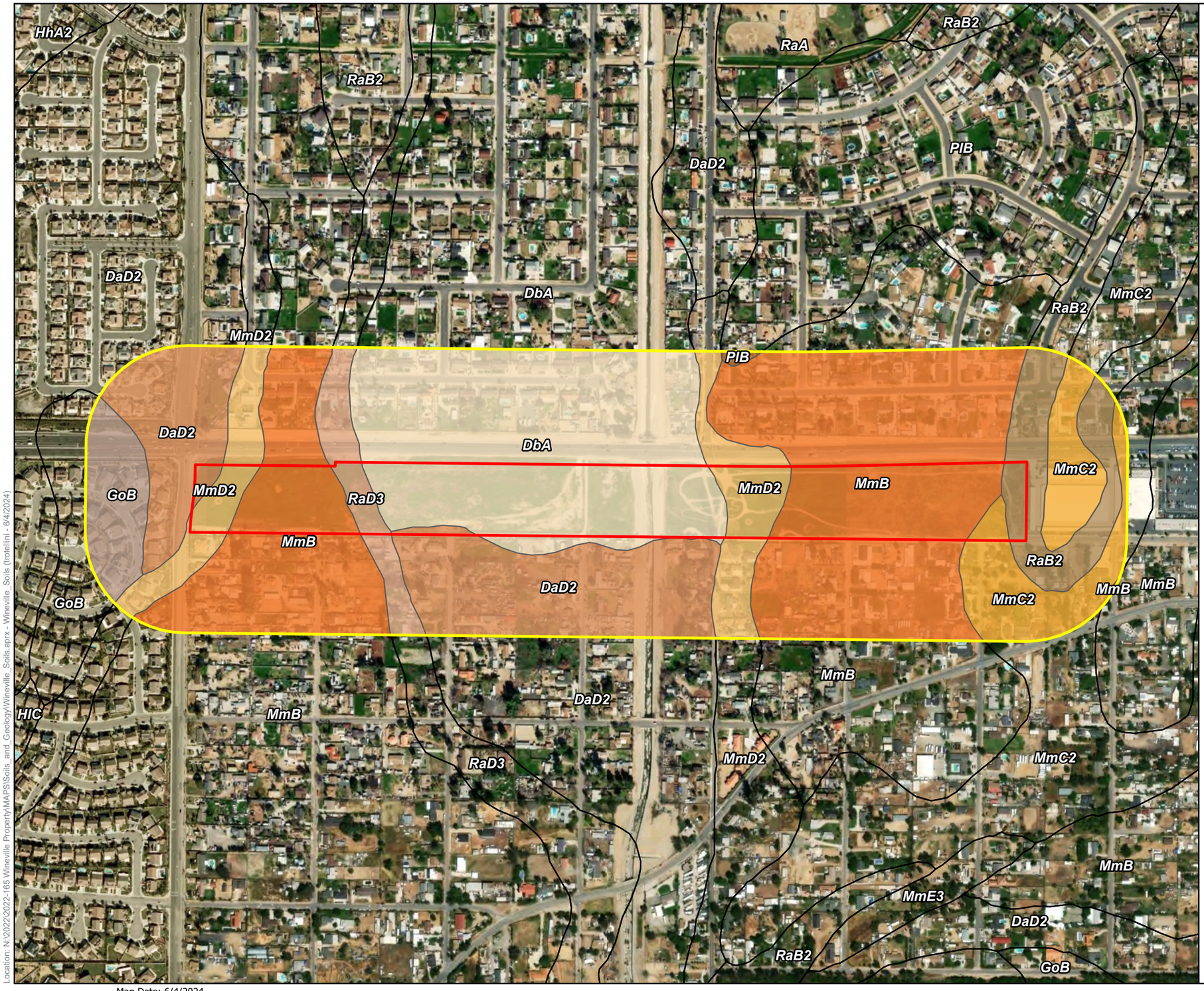
The Project site also encompasses a portion of the Day Creek Channel, which is a concrete line flood control channel; however, a chain-link fence on both sides prevented access to the channel area. Representative site photographs of the site are attached as Appendix A.

The Project site contains seven different soil types (Figure 4):

- Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind-eroded;
- Delhi loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes;
- Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes;
- Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded;
- Monserate sandy loam 8 to 15 percent, eroded;
- Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded;
- Ramona sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded (NRCS 2024).

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

The Project site is within a developed/disturbed environment which is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. The dominant vegetation community identified during the survey was disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland (*Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance; Figure 5). This vegetation community is characteristic of areas subjected to anthropogenic disturbances. Two additional land cover types were identified onsite that did not meet alliance membership requirements of the manual of California vegetation (Sawyer 2009). Detailed descriptions of each of these land cover types including disturbed and Day Creek channel can be found below.



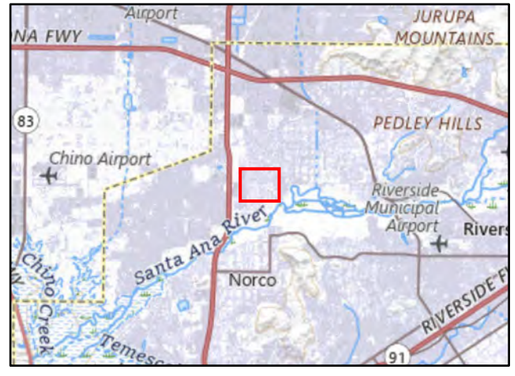
Map Features

- Project Area - 33.95 Acres
- 500-ft Buffer

Series Designation - Series Description

- DaD2 - Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind-eroded
- DbA - Delhi loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- GoB - Grangeville loamy fine sand, drained, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- MmB - Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- MmC2 - Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- MmD2 - Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
- PlB - Placentia fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- RaB2 - Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
- RaD3 - Ramona sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), NRCS (gSSURGO)



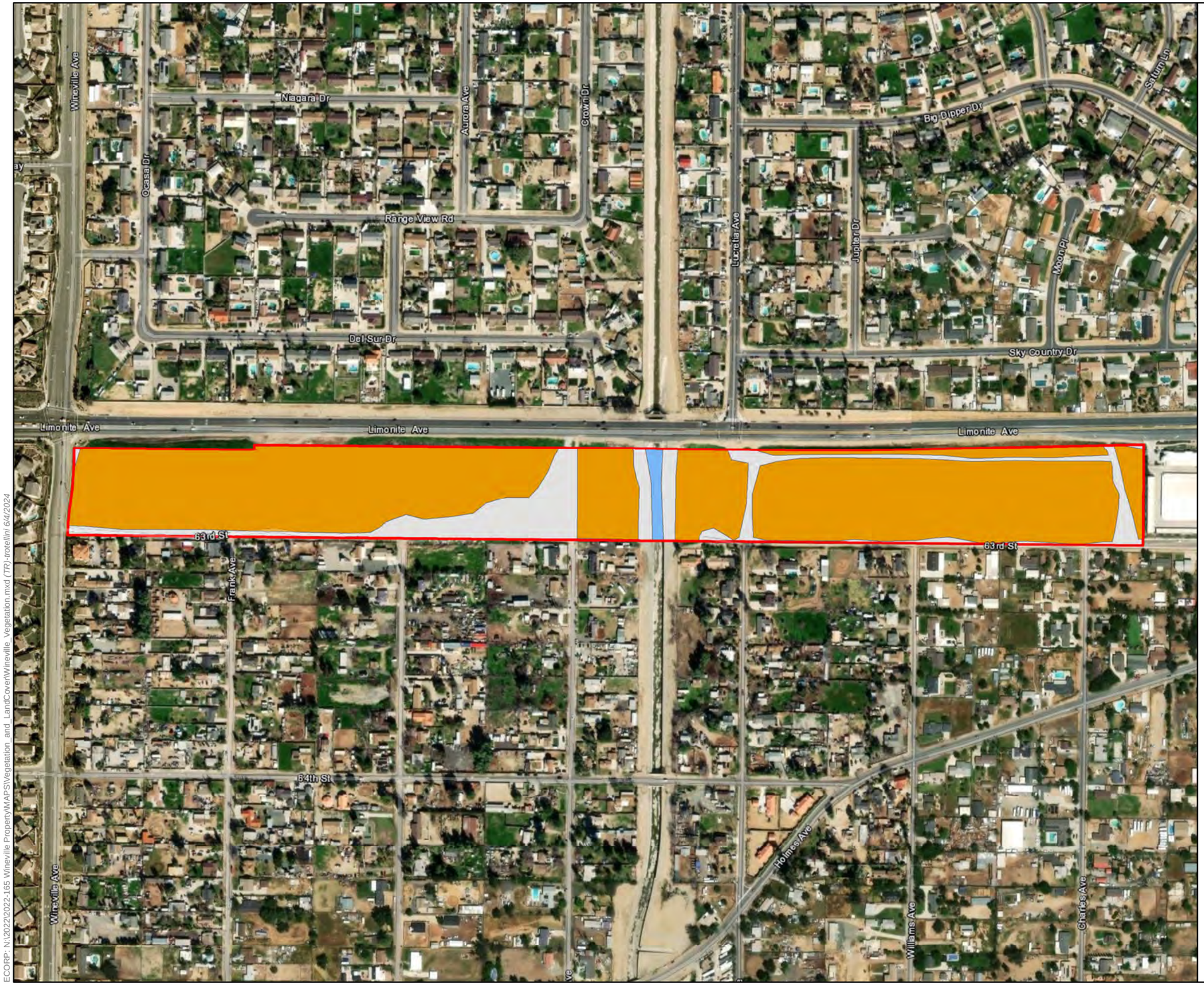
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Map Date: 6/4/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 500

Figure 4. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Types
2022-165 Wineville Property



Map Features

Project Area - 33.95

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Day Creek Channel - 0.373 Acres

Disturbed - 5.966 Acres

Disturbed Wild Oat and Brome Grassland - 27.616 Acres

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023)



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Map Date: 6/4/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 200 400

Figure 6. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

2022-165 Wineville Property

Table 1. Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types Observed	
Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	**Project site (acres)**
Disturbed Wild Oat and Annual Brome Grassland – (*Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)	27.61
Disturbed	5.97
Day Creek Channel	0.37
Total:	**33.95**

4.2.2.1 Disturbed Wild Oat and Annual Brome Grassland – (Avena spp. - Bromus spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance)

The Project site contains approximately 27.61 acres of disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland with varying levels of disturbance, which ranged from light in some areas to heavy in most areas. Areas mapped as disturbed wild oat and annual brome grasslands were largely devoid of native vegetation due to human disturbance (e.g., annual discing and mowing) and were dominated by areas of nonnative grasses including nonnative weedy and ruderal vegetation. Disturbed wild oat and annual brome grasslands was the dominant vegetative cover within the Project site boundaries (Figure 5).

Plants present in this community included primarily nonnative grasses and forbs species such as wild oat (*Avena fatua*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), five-hooked bassia (*Bassia hyssopifolia*), golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), and ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*). Native species present in this community observed at the time of the survey included patches of common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), annual bursage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) and common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*).

4.2.2.2 Disturbed

Disturbed is not a vegetation classification, but rather a land cover type. Approximately 5.97 acres of disturbed land cover was mapped within the Project site (Figure 5). Areas mapped as disturbed were largely devoid of native vegetation due to human disturbance and were dominated by open areas, dirt roads, concrete pads and other related debris, and access roads on both sides of Day Creek channel. Few scattered, weedy nonnative species were observed within this land cover.

4.2.2.3 Day Creek Channel

Approximately 0.37 acres of Day Creek channel was mapped in the middle portion of the Project site in between the two parcels (Figure 5). This area is owned and operated by the San Bernardino County Flood Control District (SBCFCD). This is a concrete lined open channel. No vegetation was observed in this portion of the channel. Ponded water was observed during the general biological survey.

4.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed on the Project site were generally characteristic of disturbed urban/wildland interface areas. Nonnative plant species observed on the Project site included wild oat, brome grasses, short-pod mustard, and Russian thistle. Native plants observed on the Project site included common sunflower, annual bursage, common fiddleneck, and jimson weed. A full list of plant species observed on the Project site is included in Appendix B.

4.2.4 Wildlife

The Project site provided habitat for species adapted to disturbances and urban environments. Bird species observed during the reconnaissance surveys included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), two mammal species were observed included domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi)*. A full list of wildlife species observed on or immediately adjacent to the Project site is included in Appendix C.

4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Site

The literature review and database search identified 46 special-status plant species and 46 special-status wildlife species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project site. However, due to the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant and wildlife species, many of the species have a low potential to occur or are presumed absent from the Project site.

4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants

There were 46 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project site (CDFW 2024b, CNPS 2024). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix D.

With various habitat types occurring within the 9-quadrangle search, including the Santa Ana River, located approximately 0.7 miles south of the Project site, several species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project site due to elevational and habitat requirements. Additionally, CNPS Rare Plant Rank 3 or 4 species were eliminated from the analysis if no records of the species were recorded within 5 miles of the Project, because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. Descriptions of the CNPS designations can be found in Table 2. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix D.

Table 2. CNPS Status Designations	
List Designation	**Meaning**
1A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but Common Elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants about which we need more information; a review list
4	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
List 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:	
.1	Seriously threatened in California (more than 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

Note: According to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 1984). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.

4.2.5.2 Special-Status Plant Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur

One species was found to have a moderate potential to occur on the Project site:

Smooth Tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*)

Smooth tarplant is a CNPS 1B.1 and MSHCP Covered Species. Although the species was not identified on the Project site during the biological surveys, the site provides marginal suitable habitat, this species often grows in disturbed habitats, and there are recently documented records within 5 miles of the Project site. This species was not observed during the biological surveys conducted in July and August 2022 or May 2024, but due to the presence of suitable habitat and the recently documented records in within 5 miles, this species has a moderate potential to occur on the Project site.

4.2.5.3 Special-Status Plant Species with a Low Potential to Occur

The following two species have a low potential to occur on the Project site because limited habitat for the species occurs on site and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within 5 miles of the site, or a historic documented occurrence (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found in the database search. The dense nonnative vegetation observed on site combined with the mechanically disturbed soils limits the amount of suitable habitat; however, the disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland on the Project site may provide low quality suitable habitat for these species.

- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), CNPS 1B.1, federally listed (endangered), MSHCP Covered
- Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), federally listed (endangered), state-listed (threatened), CNPS 1B.1, MSHCP Covered Species

4.2.5.4 Special-Status Plant Species Presumed Absent

A total of 43 plant species were presumed absent from the Project due to lack of suitable habitat (including associated soil types) on the Project site, or because the Project is located outside of the known elevation range for the species. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix D.

4.2.5.5 Special-Status Wildlife

The literature search identified 46 special-status wildlife species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status wildlife species on the list. The Project site's long history of mechanical disturbances (e.g., discing, mowing) on the site, proximity to residential development, and the presence of anthropogenic influences on the site likely preclude many of these species from occurring. A brief natural history and discussion of the special-status wildlife species found to be present onsite or to have a high potential to occur on the Project site is provided below. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix E.

4.2.5.6 Special-Status Wildlife Species with a High Potential to Occur

The following species has a high potential to occur on the Project site due to the presence of suitable habitat for the species occurring on the Project site and a known occurrence has recently (within the last 20 years) been recorded within 5 miles of the Project site.

Burrowing owl

The western burrowing owl is a CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC) and a MSHCP-Covered Species. Burrowing owls make use of mammal burrows and can also be found nesting in burrows made under concrete or other anthropogenic features and are often found near human activity. Suitable foraging and burrow habitat is present within some of the open and disturbed grassland habitat on the Project site and suitable small mammal burrows, likely from California ground squirrel, were located throughout the Project site. However, at the time of the survey the vegetation height was very high in most areas, which would likely deter burrowing owl from occupying the site in its current state. The literature review identified 13 recent occurrences of burrowing owls within 5 miles of the Project site between 2003 and 2011 (CDFW 2024b). Due to the presence of suitable habitat, potential burrows, and multiple recent occurrences within 5 miles of the Project site, burrowing owls have a high potential to occur. However, no owls or sign of owls presence were detected during the focused surveys.

4.2.5.7 Special-Status Wildlife Species with a Low Potential to Occur

The following five species have a low potential to occur on the Project site because limited habitat for the species occurs on site, a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within 5 miles of the site; and/or a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records were found in the database search. The disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland on the Project site provide low quality habitat for species that are typically associated with grassland communities. Furthermore, the dense nonnative vegetation observed onsite combined with the mechanically disturbed soils severely limits the amount of suitable habitat for these species. The special-status wildlife species with a low potential are listed below and detailed in Appendix E.

- Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), CDFW Candidate (Endangered)
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), CDFW SSC
- Red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), CDFW SSC, MSHCP Covered Species
- Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), CDFW SSC, MSHCP Covered Species
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC, MSHCP Covered Species

4.2.5.8 Wildlife Species Presumed Absent

A total of 40 special-status wildlife species were presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat present on the Project site. For some species, there were historic or recent sightings near the site; however, due to the lack of suitable habitat, these species are presumed absent. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project site can be found in Appendix E.

4.2.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present adjacent to the Project site in some of the larger trees and shrubs. Additionally, the grassland habitat present could be suitable for some ground nesting species (e.g., mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). Raptors typically breed between February and August, and songbirds and other passerines generally nest between March and August. Due to the presence of suitable nesting habitat, there is potential for nesting to occur within the Project site. The biologists did not observe any nests or nesting activity within the Project site or in the vicinity during the July 2022, August 2022, or May 2024 biological surveys.

4.3 Aquatic Resources

Based on the results of the literature review, the USFWS's NWI (USFWS [2024b]) identifies a riverine feature that transects the Project site (Figure 6). This SBCFCD concrete lined trapezoidal channel (Day Creek Channel) is located in between APNs: 157-250-011 & 13. This channel is located in between the two parcels that will be subject to permanent impacts. A 24-inch concrete drainage culvert that outlets to Day Creek Channel was also observed adjacent to the southeastern portion of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 157-250-013 and within Day Creek Channel limits in APN 157-250-012. However, at the time of the survey this culvert did not show any sign of regular or seasonal water flow and did not contain any riparian habitat. Additionally, there was no evidence of an ordinary high-water mark or noticeable bed or bank features. The area around the culvert was also dominated by non-native weedy vegetation. This feature was likely built to eventually support run off from future planned developments on the Project site but does not appear to be currently functional.

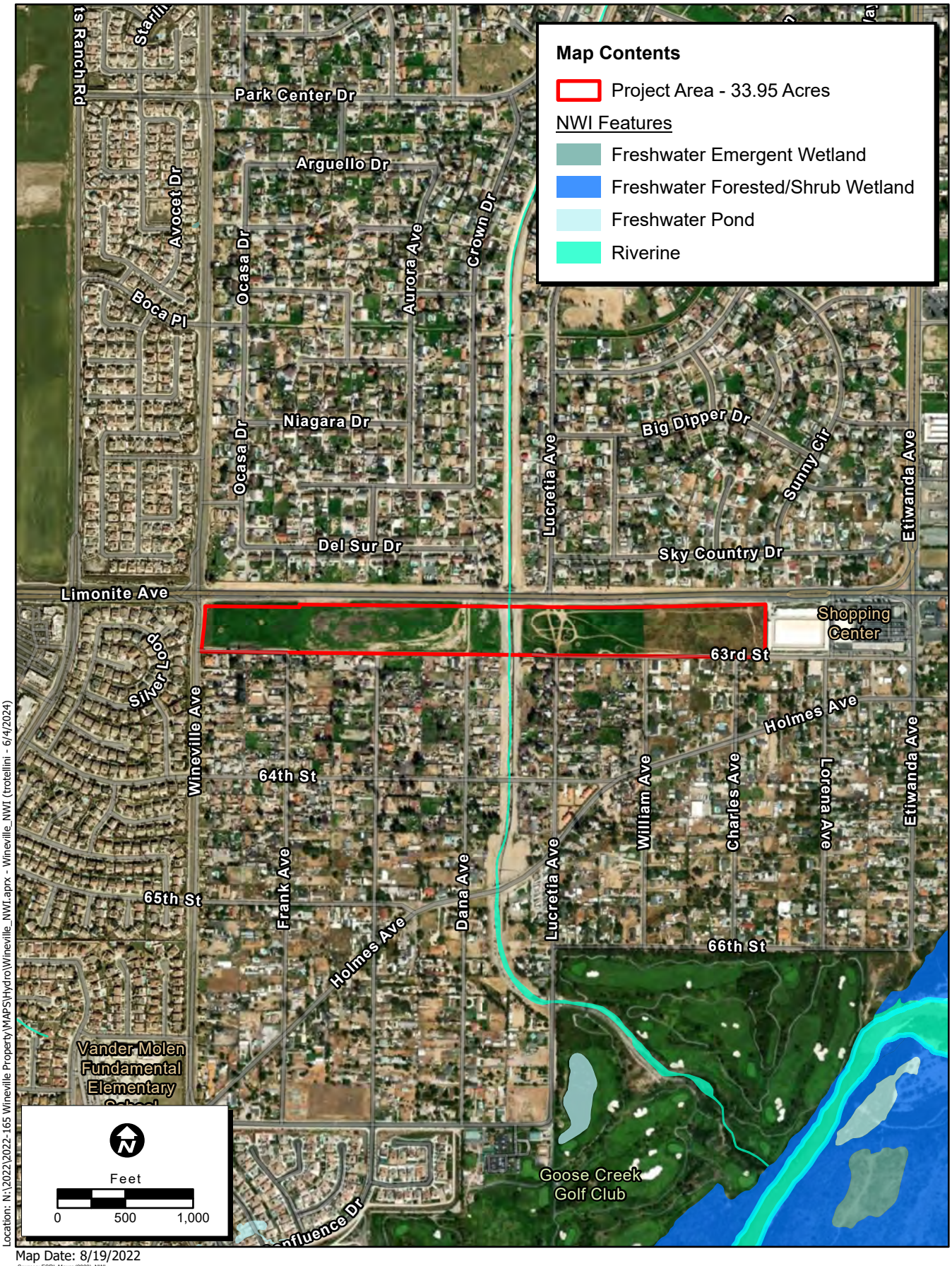
There were no suspected wetlands identified within the project site. The Day Creek Channel or earthen channel did not support soils or vegetation that would indicate it as a wetland.

Although a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted during the initial site assessment, it was determined that Day Creek Channel and the associated outlet culvert are likely jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Although no riparian/riverine habitat would be affected, impacts to the channel could require regulatory permitting under the direction of the USACE, CDFW, and SWRCB.

No other aquatic resources occur within the Project site.

4.4 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Habitat Assessment and Focused Surveys

The Project site is located within a MSHCP designated NEPSSA for the following plant species: San Miguel savory, San Diego ambrosia, and Brand's phacelia (RCA 2024). Therefore, a Narrow Endemic Plant Species habitat assessment was conducted concurrently with the biological reconnaissance survey on July 12, 2022, to determine if suitable habitat for any of the three Narrow Endemic Plant Species was present on site. Following the habitat assessment, it was determined that the Project site represents marginally suitable habitat for San Diego ambrosia. On August 24, 2022, a Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey was conducted by ECORP biologists, Alexandra Dorough and Carla Marriner, to determine if San Diego ambrosia was present on the Project site. None of the three Narrow Endemic Plant Species were observed within the Project site during the July or August 2022 biological surveys. Additionally, none of the three Narrow Endemic Plant species were observed during the May 2024 survey either. Descriptions of the three Narrow Endemic Plant Species and their habitat can be found below.



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Hydro\Wineville_NWI.aprx - Wineville_NWI (trotellini - 6/4/2024)

Map Date: 8/19/2022

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), NWI

Figure 8. National Wetlands Inventory

4.4.1 Brand's phacelia

This species is designated as a Group 3 species in the Riverside County MSHCP (2003) and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 1B species. The Project site is located within a NEPSSA for this taxon (MSHCP 2003). Projects proposed within the NEPSSA require that a habitat assessment be prepared prior to site development. Suitable habitat for this species includes coastal dunes and/or coastal scrub in sandy openings, sandy benches, dunes, sandy washes, or flood plains of rivers and is restricted to clay soils at elevations between 0 and 400 meters. Brand's phacelia historically occurred from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego counties and northern Baja California, Mexico (CNPS 2024). This annual herb blooms from March to June. Within western Riverside County, Brand's phacelia is restricted to sandy benches along the Santa Ana River. The MSHCP states that conservation for this species would be achieved by inclusion of at least 6,100 acres of suitable conserved habitat and two known occurrences along the Santa Ana River (Volume II-B, Species Accounts, Final MSHCP 2003). Suitable habitat for this species was not present on the Project site. Therefore, focused surveys were not conducted for the species.

4.4.2 San Miguel Savory

This species is designated as a Group 3 species in the Riverside County MSHCP (2003) and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 4 species. The Project site is located within a NEPSSA for this taxon (MSHCP 2003). Projects proposed within the NEPSSA require that a habitat assessment be prepared prior to site development. Suitable habitat for San Miguel savory includes rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic substrates in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands between 120 and 1,005 meters. The MSHCP states that conservation for this species would be achieved by inclusion of at least 201,450 acres of suitable conserved habitat and seven known localities (Santa Rosa Plateau and Santa Ana Mountains) within large blocks of habitat in the MSHCP Conservation Area (Volume II-B, Species Accounts, Final MSHCP 2003). Suitable habitat for this species was not present on the Project site. Therefore, focused surveys were not conducted for the species.

4.4.3 San Diego Ambrosia

This species is designated as a Group 3 species in the Riverside County MSHCP (2003), a federally listed endangered species, and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 1B species. The Project site is located within a NEPSSA for this taxon (MSHCP 2003). Projects proposed within the NEPSSA require that a habitat assessment be prepared prior to site development. Suitable habitat for this species includes open floodplain terraces or in the watershed margins of vernal pools. This species occurs in a variety of associations dominated by sparse, non-native grasslands or ruderal habitats in association with river terraces, vernal pools, and alkali playas (Munz 1974; Reiser 2001 in Riverside County MSHCP 2003). San Diego ambrosia generally occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools habitats at less than 1600 feet in the Riverside population and less than 600 feet in San Diego. It can be found in sandy loam or clay soils and is often found in disturbed areas. Since this species tends to be found in disturbed areas and the Project site contains suitable soils and provides marginally suitable grassland and scrub habitat, it is possible that the site could support this species.

Marginally suitable habitat for San Diego ambrosia was present within the disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland habitat, and one record of this species has been identified approximately four miles southeast of the Project site. However, no vernal pools, or river flood plain terraces, and/or alkali playas occur onsite. Due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat, a San Diego ambrosia focused Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey was conducted on August 24, 2022. San Diego ambrosia was not identified during the general biological reconnaissance survey or the focused Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to occur on the Project site.

4.5 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment, Focused Burrow Survey, and Focused Surveys

The burrowing owl habitat assessment, focused burrow survey, and first focused burrowing owl survey were conducted concurrently with the biological reconnaissance survey on July 12, 2022, by ECORP biologists Carla Marriner and Verity Richardson. The remaining three surveys were conducted on August 10, 17, and 24, 2022, details of the surveys can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. Burrowing Owl Survey Details

Date/Time	Survey	Surveyors	Conditions
July 12, 2022/ 0530-0930	Habitat Assessment, Focused Burrow Survey, and Burrowing Owl Survey #1	Carla Marriner & Verity Richardson	Temperature: 60-73°F Cloud Cover: 0-2% Wind: 0-2 mph
August 10, 2022/ 0615-0845	Burrowing Owl Survey #2	Carla Marriner & Carter Warwick	Temperature: 70-82°F Cloud Cover: 0% Wind: 0-2 mph
August 17, 2022/ 0600-0830	Burrowing Owl Survey #3	Carla Marriner & Eliza McLean	Temperature: 70-78°F Cloud Cover: 5% Wind: 0-2 mph
August 24, 2022/ 0600-0845	Burrowing Owl Survey #4	Alexandra Dorough & Carla Marriner	Temperature: 72-79.3°F Cloud Cover: 5-10% Wind: 1-3 mph

The habitat assessment determined that the site contained suitable habitat for burrowing owl consisting of relatively large open expanses of sparsely vegetated annual grassland and lowland scrub on level to gentle rolling terrain, with an abundance of active California ground squirrel burrows, which provide suitable burrow habitat for the species.

Although potentially suitable habitat was present in the survey area, no burrowing owls, or occupied burrows (e.g., burrows containing whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) were observed during the protocol-level focused surveys for burrowing owl. A total of 73 potential burrowing owl burrows were recorded within the Project site (Figure 7). No burrowing owls or occupied burrowing owl burrows were observed or detected during the protocol-level focused surveys for burrowing owl.



ECORP: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Biological_Resources\Wineville_BUOW_Results.mxd (TR) -trotellini 6/4/2024

Map Date: 9/2/2022

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 450

Figure 7. Burrowing Owl Study Area and Burrow Locations

2022-165 Wineville Property

Due to the presence of suitable habitat, including presence of numerous potential burrows on the Project site, a preconstruction survey will be required no more than 30 days prior to site disturbance to maintain compliance with the MSHCP protection requirements for burrowing owl (RCLMA 2006). Mitigation measures discussing additional survey requirements are described in section 6.0 below. Representative photos of the potential burrows can be found in Appendix A.

4.6 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas

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

The Project site was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project site likely provides wildlife movement opportunities because it consists of open land. Additionally, the Day Creek Channel could also provide movement opportunities for wildlife; however, Day Creek Channel will be preserved in place and development of the Project will not prevent wildlife from moving up and down the channel. Overall, the site's value as a corridor is severely lessened by its long history of disturbance and the fact that it is surrounded by residential and commercial developments and a major freeway (I-15) is located approximately 0.45 miles west of the Project. Other than the Day Creek Channel, which will be preserved in place, there are no features on site that would facilitate wildlife movement and there is little to no vegetative cover that would support wildlife movement. Therefore, the Project site would not need to be preserved as a wildlife movement corridor, linkage, or significant ecological area.

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Potential impacts to sensitive biological resources resulting from construction activities are presented below.

5.1 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plants

The literature review and database searches identified 46 special-status plant species, which occur near the Project site. Of these 46 special-status plants, one species (smooth tarplant) was found to have a moderate potential to occur on the Project site due to the presence of marginally suitable grassland habitat and records within 5 miles and two species (Munz's onion and San Diego Ambrosia) were

determined to have a low potential to occur on the Project site. Smooth tarplant and Munz's onion are both MSHCP covered species and the Project site is not located within a NEPSSA for either of these species. If present, *take* of these species would be covered by the MSHCP. Therefore, additional surveys and/or mitigation measures for smooth tarplant and Munz's onion will not be required. San Diego ambrosia was determined to have a low potential to occur on the Project site and the Project site is located within a MSHCP designated survey area for this species. Due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat, a focused San Diego ambrosia Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey was conducted, and no San Diego ambrosia were observed during the survey. This species is not expected to occur on the Project site and development of the Project site is not expected to affect San Diego ambrosia. Therefore, no additional surveys or mitigation measures for San Diego ambrosia are recommended at this time.

5.2 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

Of the 46 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature search, one species (burrowing owl) was found to have a high potential to occur on the Project site and five species (Crotch bumble bee, California glossy snake, red-diamond rattlesnake, grasshopper sparrow, and Los Angeles pocket mouse) were determined to have a low potential to occur on the Project site.

Burrowing owl are known to use both disturbed sites, including fallow and active agricultural fields, for foraging and nesting. Based on the presence of suitable habitat on the Project site and recent (less than 20 years old) species records within five miles of the Project site, burrowing owl was found to have a high potential to occur on the Project site. Additionally, the Project site is located within a MSHCP designated survey area for burrowing owl (RCA 2024). The biological reconnaissance survey and habitat assessment determined that marginally suitable burrowing owl habitat and suitable burrows were present on the Project site. Due to the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat, focused breeding season surveys were required per the MSHCP. Four protocol-level focused surveys for burrowing owl were conducted by ECORP biologists on July 12, August 10, August 17, and August 24, 2022, within the survey area. Although potentially suitable habitat was present in the survey area, no burrowing owls, or occupied burrows (e.g., burrowing containing whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) were observed during the protocol-level focused surveys for burrowing owl. A total of 73 potential burrowing owl burrows were recorded within the survey area (Figure 7). However, due to the mobile nature of the species, it is possible that burrowing owls could use the site prior to the start of Project activities. If burrowing owls are present on the Project site, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2.

A total of five special-status wildlife species were determined to have a low potential to occur onsite. Of those five species, three (red-diamond rattlesnake, grasshopper sparrow, and Los Angeles pocket mouse) are MSHCP covered species that are considered adequately conserved and the Project site is not located within any MSHCP designated survey areas for these species. If present, *take* of these species would be covered by the MSHCP. Therefore, additional surveys and/or mitigation measures for red-diamond rattlesnake, grasshopper sparrow, and Los Angeles pocket mouse will not be required.

Crotch bumble bee (candidate species for listing [endangered] under the California ESA) was determined to have a low potential to occur on the Project site based on the presence of marginally suitable habitat. If present on the Project site, this species could be subject to direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise, vibrations, and increased human activity related to the development of the Project site. Any direct or indirect impacts to Crotch bumble bee due to Project implementation would be considered significant under CEQA. However, implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-3 and BIO-4 will reduce impacts Crotch bumble bee and burrowing owl to a level that is less than significant.

California glossy snake, a CDFW SSC, was determined to have a low potential to occur on the Project site. If present, this species could be subject to direct impacts through ground disturbance and indirect impacts from construction noise, vibrations, and increased human activity related to the development of the Project site. However, due to the lack of high-quality habitat and the isolated nature of the Project site these species, if present, this species is only expected occur in very low density and loss of those animals, would not be enough to result in a significant impact under CEQA. Therefore, no focused surveys or mitigation measures are recommended and impacts to California glossy snake would not be significant.

Large shrubs and trees within and adjacent to the Project site, and some of the nonnative grassland habitat on the Project site could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. If construction of the Proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect MBTA protected birds and their nests. If nesting birds are present on the Project site, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts from construction noise and vibrations may occur. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and BIO-4. Construction activities at the Project site would be implemented in accordance with mitigation requirements outlined in Section 7.0 below.

5.3 Potential Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project site consists of manly disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland, with limited native species cover. The site does not support any sensitive vegetation communities. Direct impacts to disturbed/developed land cover or the disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland vegetation would not be considered significant because these habitats/land covers are comprised mostly of non-native vegetation, are common in the surrounding vicinity, and do not represent CNDDB or CDFW sensitive plant communities. No impacts to Day Creek Channel are anticipated to occur from the proposed Project. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the proposed Project.

5.4 Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat

The Project Footprint does not fall within any USFWS-designated Critical Habitat and no impacts to critical habitat are anticipated with the development of the Project.

5.5 Potential Impacts to Jurisdictional Waters

As previously mentioned, Day Creek Channel is located in the middle portion of the Project site, but outside the limits of disturbance where impacts will occur for the Project. No other jurisdictional waters of U.S or State waters were observed within the Project site; however, the boundaries of potential jurisdictional areas were not formally delineated. Nonetheless, Day Creek channel is likely jurisdictional to the USACE, CDFW, and SWRCB. Although no riparian/riverine habitat would be affected, impacts to the channel would likely require regulatory permitting under the direction of the USACE, CDFW, and SWRCB. Should impacts to the drainage be necessary, a formal jurisdictional delineation should be conducted to determine if it is subject to the jurisdiction of the CDFW or USACE. If determined to be jurisdictional and impacts are unavoidable, coordination with the regulatory agencies (USACE, CDFW, Regional Water Quality Control Board [RWQCB]) regarding regulatory permitting will be required.

5.6 Potential Impacts to Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

As described earlier, the Project site likely provides wildlife movement opportunities because it consists of open land. However, the site's value as a corridor is lessened by the fact that it borders residential developments to the north, east, south and west and is disturbed due to anthropogenic factors. Day Creek Channel will be preserved in place and development of the Project will not prevent wildlife from moving up and down the channel. No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites were identified within the Project site. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project site.

5.7 Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans

The Project site is located within the planning area for the Western Riverside MSHCP. The Project site is not located within any Conservation Areas or Criteria Cells. The Project site is located within a MSHCP-designated Survey Area for burrowing owl and three Narrow Endemic Plant Species. These resources were assessed during the biological surveys and are discussed below in Section 6. Implementation of Mitigation Measures as detailed below in Section 7.0 and Best Management Practices detailed in Section 8.0, would be consistent with the MSHCP requirements and therefore reduce or eliminate any potential significant impacts.

6.0 WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to provide an analysis of the proposed Project related impacts with respect to compliance with biological aspects of the Western Riverside County MSHCP. Specifically, this analysis evaluates the proposed Project with respect to the Project's compliance with MSHCP Reserve assembly requirements, Section 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), Section 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), Section 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface), and Section 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures). These resources were assessed during the reconnaissance survey and are discussed below in relation to the Project.

6.1 Reserve Assembly Analysis

The Project site is located within the planning area for the MSHCP, but outside of any Cell Groups, Criteria Cells, and Subunit designations according to the MSHCP (RCA 2024). As such, the Project is not subject to the Joint Project Review or Habitat Acquisition and Negotiation processes.

6.2 Project Area in Relation to MSHCP

6.2.1 Public Quasi-Public Lands

Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) Conserved Land are not located within or adjacent to the Project site. Therefore, no recommendations to minimize effects for development adjacent to the MSHCP conserved lands including PQP Lands are recommended.

6.2.2 Covered Roads

Limonite Avenue or Wineville Avenue are identified as Covered Roads under the MSHCP. If roadway improvements adjacent to Limonite Avenue, or within the right-of-way on the northern portion of the site need to occur as part of the proposed project, it would be covered by the MSHCP.

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

In accordance with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, a habitat assessment was performed for riparian and riverine communities, vernal pools, and fairy shrimp. The MSHCP defines Riparian and Riverine resources as "…lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, or emergent moss and lichens, which occur close to or depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; OR areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year."

The Project site did not contain clay soils, vernal pools, or other aquatic features that could provide suitable habitat for fairy shrimp and no riparian vegetation was observed on the Project site. However, one riverine feature, the Day Creek Channel, was identified on the Project site. This SBCFCD concrete lined trapezoidal channel is located in between APNs: 157-250-011 & 13. This channel is located in between the two parcels that will be subject to permanent impacts. Additionally, a 24-inch concrete drainage culvert that outlets to Day Creek Channel was also observed adjacent to the southeastern portion of APN 157-250-013 and within Day Creek Channel limits in APN 157-250-012. However, at the time of the survey this culvert did not show any sign of regular or seasonal water flow and did not contain any riparian habitat. Additionally, there was no evidence of an ordinary high-water mark or noticeable bed or bank features. The area around the culvert was also dominated by non-native weedy vegetation. This feature was likely built to eventually support run off from future planned developments on the Project site but does not appear to be currently functional. Project design plans plan indicate that there will be no impacts to the Day Creek Channel or the associated culvert. Therefore, no impacts to riparian/riverine, vernal pools, or fairy shrimp are anticipated with the development of the Project site and the Project would be consistent with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

6.4 Narrow Endemic Plant Species (MSHCP Section 6.1.3)

The Riverside RCA MSHCP Information Map was reviewed to determine whether the Project site was located within a NEPSSA, in accordance with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP. The Project site is located within a MSHCP designated NEPSSA for the following plant species: San Miguel savory, Brand's phacelia, and San Diego ambrosia (RCA 2024). In accordance with the MSHCP a habitat assessment was conducted for the three Narrow Endemic Plant Species. It was determined that the site does not support suitable habitat for San Miguel savory or Brand's phacelia, but marginally suitable San Diego ambrosia habitat was present within the disturbed wild oat and annual brome grasslands. However, no vernal pools, or river flood plain terraces, and/or alkali playas, typically associated with this species, occur onsite. Due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat, a San Diego ambrosia focused Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey was conducted on August 24, 2022. San Diego ambrosia was not identified during the general biological reconnaissance surveys or the Narrow Endemic Plant Species survey. Therefore, this species is not expected to occur on the Project site and no impacts to Narrow Endemic Plant Species are expected with the development of the Project. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

6.5 Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines (MSHCP Section 6.1.4)

The requirements for Urban/Wildlands Interface for the management of edge factors do not apply to this Project site because the Project site is not situated adjacent to any MSHCP-designated conserved lands. Net long-term increase of edge impacts is not expected because of the Project.

6.6 Additional MSHCP Required Surveys (MSHCP Section 6.3.2)

Projects within the MSHCP designated Burrowing Owl Survey Area are subject to the MSHCP burrowing owl survey requirements. A habitat assessment for burrowing owl was performed in accordance with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP guidelines (County of Riverside 2006). A total of 73 burrows of suitable size for burrowing owl usage were identified within the Project site during the four focused surveys (Figure 7).

No burrowing owl, nor signs thereof were observed during the 2022 focused surveys on the Project site; therefore, impacts to burrowing owl are not anticipated; however, foraging and burrow habitat is present on the Project site. Due to the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat, a preconstruction survey will need to be conducted prior to the start of Project construction in order to maintain compliance with the burrowing owl protection measures in the MSHCP. The preconstruction survey shall follow the protocols set forth in the MSHCP burrowing owl survey guidelines (County of Riverside 2006) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012). Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would ensure the Project is consistent with the MSHCP requirements in Section 6.3.2.

The Project site is not located within an MSHCP Amphibian, Mammal, or Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Area; therefore, no further habitat assessments or surveys are required.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following section provides recommendations and/or mitigation measures to address the potential impacts to biological resources identified in this report. Recommendations for avoiding impacts to sensitive biological resources are presented below:

BIO-1 **Preconstruction Survey for Burrowing Owl:** A preconstruction survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted within the Project site and adjacent areas within 30-days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities. The surveys shall follow the methods described in the Western Riverside MSHCP *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions* (RCLMA 2006). If burrowing owls and/or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are identified on the Project site during the survey and impacts to those features are unavoidable, consultation with the RCA and CDFW will be required. Mitigation methods may include passive relocation (conducted between September 1 and February 28) outside of the owl breeding season. If an active burrowing owl burrow is identified, and construction is to proceed, then a qualified biologist (with two or more years of burrowing owl experience) should establish an appropriate disturbance-limit buffer around the burrow using flagging or staking. The buffer limit size can be at the biologist's discretion based on topography of the site and other conditions. Construction activities shall not occur within any buffer zones until the burrow is deemed inactive by the qualified biologist through a minimum of weekly biological monitoring.

BIO-2 **Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds and Raptors:** To lessen impacts to nesting birds and raptors, vegetation and tree removal be conducted between September 1 and January 31, outside of the typical nesting period for birds protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. However, regardless of the time of year, the Project applicant shall ensure a nesting bird survey is completed prior to the start of any development activities (such as ground disturbance, construction activities, and/or removal of trees and vegetation) within the Project site. This will avoid violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. The pre-construction nesting bird survey shall include the Project impact area and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist experienced in: identifying local and migratory bird species of special concern; conducting bird surveys using appropriate survey methodology; nesting surveying techniques, recognizing breeding and nesting behaviors, locating nests and breeding territories, and identifying nesting stages and nest success; determining/establishing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures; and monitoring the efficacy of implemented avoidance and minimization measures.

The preconstruction survey shall be conducted at the appropriate time of day, during appropriate weather conditions, no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of Project activities. Surveys shall encompass all suitable areas including trees, shrubs, bare ground, burrows, cavities, and structures. Survey duration shall take into consideration the size of the Project site; density, and complexity of the habitat; number of survey participants;

survey techniques employed; and shall be sufficient to ensure the data collected is complete and accurate.

If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, Project site preparation and construction activities may begin. If active nests are found, they shall be flagged and a qualified biologist shall establish suitable buffers around the nest (generally a minimum of 200 feet up to 500 feet for raptors and a minimum of 50 feet up to 300 feet for passerine species, with specific buffer widths to be determined by a qualified biologist. The buffer around the nest shall be delineated and flagged, and no construction activity shall occur within the buffer area until a qualified biologist determines nesting species have fledged and the nest is no longer active, or the nest has failed. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nest at the onset of Project activities, and at the onset of any changes in such Project activities (e.g., increase in number or type of equipment, change in equipment usage, etc.) to determine the efficacy of the buffer. If the qualified biologist determines that such project activities may be causing an adverse reaction, the qualified biologist shall adjust the buffer accordingly or implement alternative avoidance and minimization measures, such as redirecting or rescheduling construction or erecting sound barriers. All work within these buffers will be halted until the nesting effort is finished (i.e., the juveniles are surviving independent from the nest) or failed. The qualified biologist will review and verify compliance with these nesting avoidance buffers and will verify the nesting effort has finished. Work can resume within these avoidance areas when no other active nests are found.

BIO-3 **Preconstruction Crotch Bumble Bee Survey.** If the Crotch bumble bee is no longer a Candidate or formally Listed Species under the California ESA at the time ground-disturbing activities occur, then no additional protection measures are proposed for the species.

If the Crotch bumble bee is legally protected under the California ESA as a Candidate or Listed Species at the time ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur, it is recommended that preconstruction surveys be conducted in accordance with the established survey protocol provided by CDFW. If no such protocol is available and ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the Crotch bumble bee flight season (February 16 through October 31), then it is recommended a minimum of two Crotch bumble bee preconstruction surveys are conducted by a qualified biologist experienced in identifying the species prior to ground disturbing activities (including vegetation and tree removal). The surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days and three (3) days prior to ground-disturbing activities and vegetation clearing activities that are to occur during the flight season.

Should vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activities be scheduled to begin during the overwintering season (November 1 to February 15), when Crotch bumble bees are not detectable aboveground, then four (4) focused surveys shall be conducted at least three (3) weeks apart during the peak flight season (late March through August) immediately prior to start of construction.

It is important to note that if Crotch bumble bee is determined to occur within the Project area at any time, coordination with CDFW will be required and the project may need to obtain an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California ESA.

BIO-4 **Biological Monitoring.** A qualified biologist shall be present to monitor all initial ground-disturbing and vegetation-clearing activities conducted for the Project. During each monitoring day, the biological monitor shall perform clearance survey "sweeps" at the start of each workday that vegetation clearing takes place to minimize impacts on special-status species with potential to occur. The monitor will be responsible for ensuring that impacts to special-status species, nesting birds, and active nests will be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Biological monitoring shall take place until the Project site has been completely cleared of any vegetation. If an active bird nest is identified, the biological monitor shall establish an appropriate disturbance limit buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any disturbance limit buffer zones until the nest is deemed no longer active by the biologist. If special-status wildlife species are detected during biological monitoring activities and impacts are unavoidable, then consultation with the USFWS and/or CDFW shall be conducted, and a mitigation plan shall be developed to avoid and offset impacts to these species. Mitigation measures may consist of work restrictions and/or additional biological monitoring activities after ground-disturbing activities are complete.

8.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Western Riverside MSHCP Volume 1, Appendix C, outlines standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) which are intended in part to reduce impacts to plant communities, special status plant and wildlife species, and jurisdictional waters. Since the Project site is located within the MSHCP boundary, it is recommended that the Project implement the standard BMPs found in Appendix C of the MSHCP, as described below.

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.

5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, USFWS, CDFW, and RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor vegetation clearing to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

15. The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

SIGNED:



DATE: 6/5/2024

Phillip Wasz
Senior Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A - Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B - Plant Species Observed

Appendix C - Wildlife Species Observed

Appendix D – Special Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Appendix E – Special Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

APPENDIX A

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1. View of the concrete lined Day Creek Channel in the middle portion of the Project site, APN 157-250-012.



Photo 2. Representative site photo of disturbed wild oat and annual brome grassland throughout the majority of APN 157-250-013.



Photo 3. Representative site photo of disturbed wild oat and brome grassland habitat on the eastern portion of the Project site, APN 157-250-013.



Photo 4. View of the southeastern corner of APN 157-250-013; concrete box in the background adjacent to Day Creek Channel.



Photo 5. Typical view of the southwestern portion of the Project site, APN: 157-250-013 facing north.



Photo 6. View of disturbed land cover within the western portion of the Project site. Non-native tree of heaven in the background; APN: 157-250-012.



Photo 7. Representative photo of the frequently disturbed (e.g., disced) soil on the site, APN: 157-250-012, facing south.



Photo 8. Representative site photo of California ground squirrel burrow (no sign) with potential for burrowing owl on the Project site.



Photo 9. Representative photo of one of the concrete piles present on the Project site.



Photo 10. Photo showing discarded oil containers within the Project site.

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
VASCULAR PLANTS	
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)	
Amaranthaceae	**Amaranth family**
*Bassia hyssopifolia**	five-hook bassia
*Bassia scoparia**	summer cypress
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	annual bursage
Erigeron canadensis	horseweed
Helianthus annuus	common sunflower
*Lactuca seriola**	prickly lettuce
*Oncosiphon piluliferum**	stinknet
*Verbesina encelioides**	golden crownbeard
Boraginaceae	**Borage family**
Amsinckia intermedia	common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard
*Raphanus sativus**	wild radish
*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket
Chenopodiaceae	**Goosefoot family**
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
Malvaceae	**Mallow family**
*Malva neglecta**	cheeseweed
Salicaceae	**Willow family**
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's black willow
Populus fremontii	Fremont's cottonwood
Simaroubaceae	**Quassia family**
*Ailanthus altissima**	tree of heaven
Solanaceae	**Nightshade family**
Datura wrightii	Jimson weed
Zygophyllaceae	**Caltrop family**
*Tribulus terrestris**	puncture vine
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)	
Poaceae	**Grass family**
Avena sp.*	wild oat species
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut brome
*Bromus madritensis**	compact brome
Cynodon sp.*	Bermuda grass

*Nonnative species

APPENDIX C

Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
INVERTEBRATES	
Apidae	**Bees**
Diadasia enavata	sunflower chimney bee
Melissodes spp.	long-horned bee
Formicidae	**Ants**
Pogonomyrmex californicus	harvester ant
Theridiidae	**Tangle-web spiders**
Latrodectus mactans	southern black widow
REPTILES	
Phyrnosomatidae	**Horned, spiny, and zebra-tailed lizards**
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
BIRDS	
Accipitridae	**Hawks, Eagles and Kites**
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk
Charadidae	**Plovers, Dotterels and Lapwings**
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer
Columbidae	**Pigeons and Doves**
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Corvidae	**Jays and Crows**
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Fringillidae	**New World Seedeaters**
Carpodacus mexicanus	house finch
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Hirundinidae	**Swallows, Martins and Saw-wings**
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow
Mimidae	**Thrashers, Mockingbirds and Catbirds**
Mimus polyglottus	northern mockingbird
Passerellidae	**New World Sparrows**
Chondestes grammacus	lark sparrow
Passeridae	**Old World Sparrows**
Passer domesticus	house sparrow
Sturnidae	**Starlings**
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant flycatchers**
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
MAMMALS	
Canidae	**Coyotes, Dogs and Foxes**
Canis lupus familiaris	domestic dog
Sciuridae	**Squirrels**
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel

*Nonnative species
**CDFW California Species of Special Concern/CDFW Fully Protected Species/

APPENDIX D

Special Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Appendix D
Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Abronia villosa* var. *aurita Chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	(Jan) Mar-Sept 75-1600	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert habitats. Often found in sandy soil.	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral, costal scrub or desert habitat are present on the Project site. There are no records within five miles.
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	Apr-May 760-1065	Occurs in chaparral. Often found in openings on clay soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Allium munzii Munz's onion	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **THR** 1B.1 COV	Mar-May 297-1070	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. Often found in clay soils, growing in grasslands and openings within shrublands or woodlands.	**Low.** Marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, no clay soils occur onsite, and there are no records within five miles of the Project site.
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** none 1B.1 COV	Apr-Oct 20-415	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Often found in sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes found in alkaline soils.	**Low.** Marginal suitable disturbed grassland habitat was present on site, and there is one record approximately four miles southeast of the Project site. However, no vernal pools, or river flood plain terraces, and/or alkali playas occur onsite. This species was not observed during the biological surveys conducted in July and August 2022.
Arenaria paludicola Marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **END** 1B.1 none	May-Aug 3-170	Occurs in marshes and swamps. Often found in sandy soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site and no records were identified within five miles of the project site. Typically occurs in marshes and swamps, primarily in sandy soils.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** none 1B.1 none	Jan-Aug 4-640	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal prairie grasslands. It is often found growing in disturbed areas, especially in carbonate soils areas.	**Presumed Absent.** The site lacks suitable habitat for the species including soils, and there are no records within five miles of the site.
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	Mar-Oct 3-460	Occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grassland.	**Presumed Absent.** Although moderately grassland habitat is present on site. No coastal bluff, coastal dunes or coastal scrub occur onsite and there are no records identified within five miles of the project site. The species was not observed during the biological surveys.
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu baccharis	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Aug 150-305	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland.	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian scrub habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **END** 1B.1 COV	Mar-Apr 70-825	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 4.2 COV	May-Jul 100-1700	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland in granitic and rocky soils.	**Presumed Absent:** Although there is one historic occurrence approximately 3.65 miles northeast of the site, the Project site lacks rocky, granitic soils, coastal scrub, chaparral, and coniferous forest habitats.
Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius Intermediate mariposa lily	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	May-Jul 105-855	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands, in rocky, calcareous soils.	**Presumed Absent.** Although marginally suitable grassland habitat is present, the Project site lacks rocky, calcareous soils. There are no records within 5 miles of the Project site.
Calystegia felix Lucky morning-glory	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Mar-Sept 30-215	Occurs in meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Calystegia sepium* ssp. *sanctorum Santa Barbara morning-glory	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	Aug 15	Occurs in coastal marshes and swamps.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site.
Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis Smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Apr-Sep 0-640	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found in alkaline soil.	**Moderate.** Marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site and one record of the species occur approximately 1.2 miles southeast of the site. However, this species was not observed during the biological surveys.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum Salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **END** 1B.2 none	May-Oct 0-30	Occurs in coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps.	**Presumed absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site. Additionally, the site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Chorizanthe parryi var. Fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none **END** 1B.1 none	Apr-Jul 150-1220	Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	**Presumed Absent.** The site lacks suitable coastal scrub habitat or native grassland habitat and there are no records of this species within five miles of the Project site.
Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Apr-Jun 275-1220	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. Often found in sandy or rocky openings.	**Presumed Absent.** The site is very disturbed and lacks suitable chaparral, CSS, and woodland habitats; the site also lacks rocky openings. The literature review revealed one record of this species within five miles of the Project site.
Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina Long-spined spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	Apr-Jul 30-1530	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pool habitat. Often found in clay soil.	**Presumed Absent.** Although marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project, the site lacks clay soils typical of this species and no coastal scrub, meadows or seeps or vernal pools occur onsite, additionally, there are no records of this species within five miles of the Project site.
Cladium californicum California saw-grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	Jun-Sept 60-1600	Occurs in Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable marsh, swamp, meadow or seep habitat was present on the project site and no records were identified within five miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Dodecahema leptoceras Slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **END** 1B.1 COV	Apr-Jun 200-760	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub habitats. Often found in sandy soil.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland habitat is present on Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Dudleya multicaulis Many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	Apr-Jul 15-790	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Typically restricted to clay and cobbly soils.	**Presumed Absent.** Although, there are several historic records of this species within five miles of the site. The site lacks clay or cobbly soils and typical suitable habitat for this species.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum Santa Ana River woolly star	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**END** **END** 1B.1 COV	Apr-Sept 91-610	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the Project site. One recent record was identified 1.1 miles south of the project site. This species typically occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.
Hesperocyparis forbesii Tecate cypress	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Perennial evergreen tree 80-1500	Occurs in closed-cone coniferous forest, and chaparral habitat. Often found in areas with clay, gabbroic or metavolcanics soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable forest or chaparral habitat is present on the Project site. In addition, there are no records within five miles of the site.
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	**THR** none 1B.2 none	Perennial evergreen tree 100-185	Occurs in maritime chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable forest or chaparral habitat is present on the Project site.
Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula Mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Feb-Jul 70 - 810	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat is present on the Project site. In addition, there are no records within five miles of the site.
Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri Coulter's goldfields	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Feb-Jun 1-1220	Occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable coastal marsh, swamp, playa, or vernal pool habitat is present on site.
Lepechinia cardiophylla Heart-leaved pitcher sage	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	Apr-Jul 520-1370	Occurs in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Lycium parishii Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.3 none	Mar-Apr 135-1000	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran Desert scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site and no records were identified within five miles of the project site.
Malacothamnus parishii Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	Jun-Jul 305-455	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site and no records were identified within five miles of the project site.
Monardella australis ssp. jokerstii Jokerst's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Jul-Sep 1350-1750	Occurs in chaparral, and lower montane coniferous forests. Often found in alluvial terraces, drainages, scree, slopes, talus, and washes.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site and no records were identified within five miles of the project site. Additionally, the Project site is outside of the known elevational range for this species.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3 none	Apr-Sept 105-855	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and occasionally in lower montane coniferous forest habitat. Often found in areas of understory.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, woodland, or forest habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Monardella pringlei Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1A none	May-June 300-400	Occurs in coastal scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site, although one record was identified within 5 miles of the Project site. Typically occurs in coastal scrub habitats. Additionally, the Project site is outside of the known elevational range for this species.
Muhlenbergia utilis Aparejo grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	Mar-Oct 25-2325	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps.	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps or meadows and seep habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Navarretia prostrata Prostrate vernal pool Navarretia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	Apr-Jul 3-1210	Occurs in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	**Presumed Absent.** The site lacks seeps and vernal pools. No records within five miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Nolina cismontana Chaparral nolina	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	May-Jul 140-1275	Occurs in coastal scrub habitat, sometimes associated with gabbroic and sandstone rich soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable coastal scrub habitat is present on the Project site and no gabbroic or sandstone rich soils were present. Also, there are no records of the species within five miles.
Penstemon californicus California beardtongue	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 COV	May-Jun (Aug) 1170-1300	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, or pinyon and juniper woodland present on the Project site. No records within five miles. Additionally, the Project site is outside of the known elevational range for this species.
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii Allen's pentachaeta	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 none	Mar-Jun 75-520	Occurs in Southern oak woodland and valley grassland.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable oak woodland is present onsite, the site is highly disturbed dominated by nonnative grassland; there are no records of the species within five miles of the Project site. The species has been only documented in Orange County.
Phacelia keckii Santiago Peak phacelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.3	May-Jul 545-1600	Occurs in chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat present on the Project site. No records within five miles of the Project site.
Phacelia stellaris Brand's star phacelia	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.1 COV	Mar-June 1-400	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitat was present on the Project site and no records occur within five miles of the Project site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum White rabbit-tobacco	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	Aug-Nov 0-2100	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Often found in sandy, gravelly soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian woodland habitat for this species is present on the Project site. There are no records within five miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Senecio aphanactis Chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	Jan-Apr 15 - 800	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sometime alkaline soils.	**Presumed Absent.** There is one record approximately 4.3 miles northeast from the Project site; however, the record is historic, and no suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat is present on the Project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana Salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	Mar-Jun 15-1530	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often found in alkaline and mesic soils.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, or playa habitat was present on the site. In addition, there are no records within five miles of the site.
Sphenopholis obtusata Prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 2B.2 none	April-Jul 300-2000	Occurs in cismontane woodlands, meadows, and seeps. Found in mesic habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the project site. Typically occurs in cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps in mesic soils. Additionally, there are no records within five miles of the Project site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	Jul-Nov 2-2040	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found in areas near ditches, streams, and springs.	**Presumed Absent.** Although marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site, the site lacks seeps, marshes, coastal scrub, coniferous forest, and swamps. There is one historic record approximately 4.1 miles northeast from the Project site. This perennial species was not observed during the general biological survey.
Thysanocarpus rigidus Rigid fringepod	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none none 1B.2 none	Feb-May 600-2200	Occurs in pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Prefers dry, rocky, sloped habitat.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable pinyon and juniper woodland is present on the Project site. There are no records within five miles of the Project site.
Yucca brevifolia Joshua tree	Fed: Ca: CNPS: MSHCP:	none CAN CBR	Mar-Jun 480-2240	Occurs in Joshua tree woodlands with substrate including loam, sandy loam, or sand.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the Project site. There are no records within five miles of the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) **END**: federally listed, endangered **THR**: federally listed, threatened		**State designations**: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG) **END**: state-listed, endangered **THR**: state-listed, threatened Rare: CDFW Rare		**Other Designations** (Western Riverside MSHCP) COV: Covered
Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) Corona North, Lake Mathews, Corona South, Black Star Canyon, Fontana, Ontario, Guasti, Prado Dam and Riverside West 7.5-minute quads.				

APPENDIX E

Special Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Appendix E
Special-Status Wildlife Potential to Occur

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
INVERTEBRATES				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none **CAN EN** none	Found in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Occurs in open grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, desert margins including Joshua tree and creosote scrub, and semi-urban settings. Prefers a diet consisting of certain plant species including milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees.	**Low.** The site is very disturbed and primarily covered by dense nonnative grassland; no scrub habitat is present and there are no records within five miles of the Project site. However, marginally suitable nectaring and burrow habitat is present on the Project site within the nonnative grassland vegetation.
Branchinecta sandiegonensis San Diego fairy shrimp	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** none none	Vernal pools and ephemeral wetlands in San Diego and Orange Counties.	**Presumed Absent.** No ephemeral wetlands or vernal pools are present on the Project site. No clay soils present on the site. Additionally, the project site is outside of the geographical range of the species.
Euphydryas editha quino Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** none COV	Chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in Riverside and San Diego counties.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat is present on the Project site, no records were identified within five miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	**END** none COV	Occurs in fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes. Restricted to a particular soil type classified as the 'Delhi' series. The fly is typically found in relatively intact, open, sparse, native habitats with less than 50 percent vegetative cover.	**Presumed Absent.** Although historic suitable Delhi sand soils are present on the Project site, and there are eight records within five miles of the site, (the most recent was recorded in 2013 (#17 2.59 miles northeast of the Project site). The site is highly disturbed and dominated by nonnative grasses with some portions of compacted soils; additionally, no consolidated dunes occur onsite. The Project is not located in the MSHCP Delhi Sands flower-loving fly Survey Area.
FISH				
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	**THR** SSC COV	Occurs in clear, cool rocky pools and runs of creeks and small to medium rivers; usually in shallow streams; associated with coarse substrates of boulder, rubble, and gravel, but sometimes it occurs on sand/mud bottoms.	**Presumed Absent.** No stream habitat or running water was present on the project site.
Gila orcutti arroyo chub	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Creeks, streams, and rivers with areas of slow-moving water with sand or mud bottoms. Ranges from San Diego to San Luis Obispo County.	**Presumed Absent.** No permanent creeks, streams, or rivers are present on the Project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead – Southern California DPS	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** **CAN EN** none	Watersheds with clean, stable spawning gravels, off-channel habitats and beaver ponds for juvenile overwintering, healthy estuaries and near shore habitats and productive coastal oceans for adults feeding migrations.	**Presumed Absent.** There is a recent record #18 (2013) 0.39 miles southeast; However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project site.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Found in shallow gravel and cobble riffles of permanent flowing streams with summer temperatures of 17-20 C; overhanging riparian plants provide cover.	**Presumed Absent.** No stream habitat or running water was present on the project site.
AMPHIBIANS				
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** SSC COV	Sandy banks of rivers, arroyos, and streams with shallow sandy pools. Also found in riparian woodlands or uplands adjacent to arroyos.	**Presumed Absent.** No rivers, arroyos, or streams with shallow pools are present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**FC THR** SSC COV	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats	**Presumed Absent.** The site lacks Suitable habitat for the species including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub and river floodplains and there are no records within five miles of the Project site.
Taricha torosa coast range newt	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Occurs in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. Burrows in moist soil or wood debris.	**Presumed Absent.** No chaparral, forest, or moist soil habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
REPTILES				
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Typically occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there are multiple records within five miles there are no suitable moist habitat present on the Project site.
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Typically occurs in scrub or grassland habitat, often with loose or sandy soils.	**Low.** Marginally suitable grassland habitat was present on the Project site. There is one occurrence (Occ #220) within five miles of the Project site, recorded in 1946.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Arid habitats including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present within the Project site and no records of the species were found within five miles of the Project site.
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there is one record within five miles of the Project site there is no suitable coastal sage scrub or rocky habitat present on the Project site.
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Found in coastal chaparral, arid scrub, rocky grassland, oak and pine woodlands, desert mountain slopes and rocky desert flats.	**Low.** Suitable grassland habitat was present, and this species has been recorded recently within five miles of the Project site (Occ #8) but the site lacks rocky areas preferred by this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**FC THR** SSC COV	Ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, and other water sources with rocky or muddy substrate. Basks on logs, rocks, and exposed banks.	**Presumed Absent.** Although this species has been recorded within five miles of the Project site, no suitable aquatic habitats are present on the Project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open areas of valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains with sandy soil and low vegetation including chaparral, woodlands, and grasslands.	**Presumed Absent.** Marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site; however, no chaparral, woodland or foothills occur within the Project site and there are no records of the species within five miles.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Coastal scrub and semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable coastal scrub or chaparral habitats are present on the Project site and there are no records of this species within five miles.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occur along aquatic habitats such as pools and creeks usually near chaparral, rocky areas, brushland, oak woodland, and conifer forests and hunts in water. Found from sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable aquatic habitat was present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles of the Project site.
BIRDS				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none **THR** COV	Freshwater marshes with dense cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and tule. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there are a few recent records within five miles there are no freshwater marshes for nesting are present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Grasslands, prairies, hayfield, and open pastures with little scrub habitat.	**Low.** Potential habitat is present in the disturbed grassland habitat on the Project site. No records within five miles.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none FP COV	Open country including prairies, sagebrush, savannah or sparse woodlands, and barren hills or mountainous areas. Nests on rocky cliff edges.	**Presumed Absent.** There is one recent record within five miles of the Project site, however, no suitable rocky, cliff habitat for nesting is present on site.

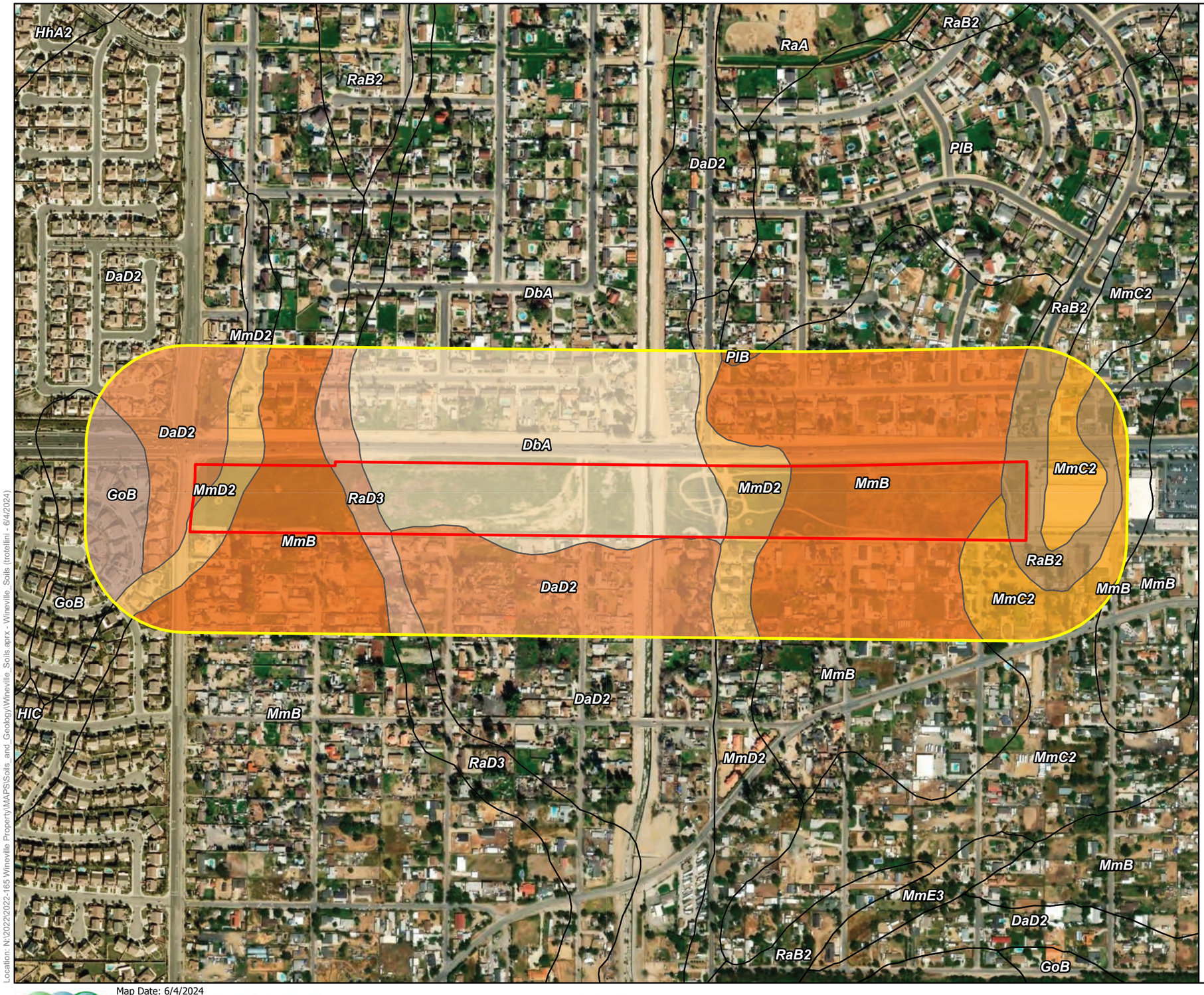
Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Asio otus long-eared owl (nesting)	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Nests in trees or tree cavities within deciduous and evergreen forests, orchards, wooded parks, farm woodlots, river woods, desert oases.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable habitat was present on the Project Site**.**
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Open grasslands including prairies, plains, and savannah, or vacant lots and airports. Nests in abandoned dirt burrows.	**High.** Suitable foraging and burrow habitat is present within the open grassland habitat on the Project site. Numerous small mammal burrows are present within the Project site. Several records of the species were found within five miles of the Project site. However, no burrowing owls or sign of the species were detected during the focused surveys.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk (nesting)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none **THR** COV	Open pine-oak woodland, savannah, and agricultural fields with scattered trees. Nests in large solitary trees	**Presumed Absent.** Although there is one historic record #2549 2.65 miles southwest of the Project site. The site is surrounded by urban developed areas and lacks suitable nesting habitat.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal sage scrub with tall opuntia cacti. Nests in opuntia cactus.	**Presumed Absent.** Coastal sage scrub habitat with opuntia cacti is not present on the Project site and there are no records within five miles.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**THR** **END** COV	Occurs in riparian forest habitat. Nests along the broad (≥ 5 hectares) patches of multi-layered riparian woodland, often dominated by willows and cottonwoods of lower flood bottoms of larger river systems.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there are three records of this species within five miles of the Project site, no suitable riparian forest habitat is present on the Project site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	BCC SSC none	Occur in shallow marshes with short vegetation.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there is one historic record within five miles of the Project site, there is no suitable marsh habitat present on site.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite (nesting)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none **FP** COV	Open habitat in lowlands including savanna, open woodlands, marshes, and agricultural fields. Nests in tall trees within or on the edge of forested areas.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable nesting habitat is present on the Project site and no records of this species were identified within five miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	**END** **END** COV	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable riparian woodland habitat was present onsite, and no records of the species were identified within five miles of the Project site**.**
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle (nesting & wintering)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**DL** **END/FP** COV	Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas close to coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or other bodies of water that reflect the general availability of primary food sources including fish, waterfowl, or seabirds	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable nesting habitat or adjacent to large bodies of water were present on the Project site and there are no records of this species within five miles.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat (nesting)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Riparian and upland thickets, and dry overgrown pastures. Prefers to nest in dense scrub along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps.	**Presumed Absent.** There is one recent record within five miles of the Project stie, however, no suitable riparian habitat is present on the Project site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none **THR/FP** none	Marshlands and wet meadows.	**Presumed Absent.** There is no suitable marshland or wet meadow habitat present on the Project site. Although there is a record within 5 miles of the Project site, it is historic and was recorded in wetland habitat.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**THR** SSC COV	Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub.	**Presumed Absent.** Although the literature review revealed several occurrences within five miles of the Project site, and no suitable habitat occurs within the Project site.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	Fed: Ca: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there are two records of this species within five miles of the site, no suitable habitat occurs on the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** **END** COV	Riparian woodlands and willow-cottonwood forests particularly with streamside thickets and dense brush.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there are multiple records within five miles there is no suitable riparian woodland or willow-cottonwood forest habitat occurs on the Project site.
MAMMALS				
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Mostly found in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Frequently roost in live trees and snags that have holes and cavities, or crevices formed by exfoliating bark.	**Presumed Absent.** No roosting habitat present on the site. No records have been identified within five miles of the Project site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**END** **END** COV	Occurs in alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	**Presumed Absent.** There is no suitable habitat on the Project site. Although there have been two occurrences of this species approximately 4.3 miles northeast of the Project site; the occurrences were recorded in 1909 and are considered historic.
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	**THR** **THR** COV	Annual grasslands, coastal sage scrub with sparsely spaced vegetation, loose friable soils, and flat or slightly rolling terrain.	**Presumed Absent.** Although marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site and there are two recent records within five miles. The closest and most recent occurrence was recorded in 2013 approximately 1.7 miles from the Project site (#252). the site is highly disturbed, very isolated and lacks connectivity for the species.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**		**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** The literature review revealed two historic records within five miles of the Project site, however, there are no suitable rock or cliff habitat is present on the Project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	**Presumed Absent.** Although there has been one occurrence (Occ # 23) of this species approximately 2 miles south of the Project site; the occurrence was recorded in 1989 and is considered historic. In addition, no suitable riparian habitat is present on the Project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	**Presumed Absent.** No suitable scrub habitat was present on the Project site, the site lacks moderate to dense canopies and rocky habitats. In addition, there are no records within five miles.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semiarid rock outcroppings.	**Presumed Absent.** No roosting habitat present on the Project site. No records have been identified within five miles of the Project site.
Nyctinomops macrotis Big free-tailed bat	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC none	Roosts in crevices and cracks in canyon walls, and buildings. Found along rugged, rocky country in both highland and lowland habitats.	**Presumed Absent.** No roosting habitat present on the Project site. No records have been identified within five miles of the Project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA: MSHCP:	none SSC COV	Habitats with sandy and fine soils, including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial sage scrub.	**Low.** Marginally suitable grassland habitat is present on the Project site. However, no records have been identified within five miles of the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) **END:** Federally listed, Endangered **THR**: Federally listed, Threatened FC: Federal Candidate Species FSC: Federal Species of Concern FPD: Federal Proposed for Delisting DL: Federally delisted BCC: Birds of Conservation Concern		<u>State designations:</u> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) **END**: State-listed, Endangered **THR**: State-listed, Threatened **CAN EN**: State-listed, Candidate Endangered **FP**: Fully Protected Species SSC: California Species of Special Concern WL: Watch List Species	**<u>Other Designations</u>** COV: Covered under the Western Riverside MSHCP
Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Corona North, Lake Mathews, Corona South, Black Star Canyon, Fontana, Ontario, Guasti, Prado Dam and Riverside West 7.5-minute quads.			



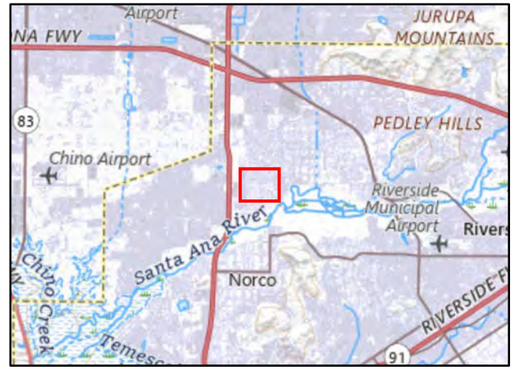
Map Features

- Project Area - 33.95 Acres
- 500-ft Buffer

Series Designation - Series Description

- DaD2 - Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind-eroded
- DbA - Delhi loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- GoB - Grangeville loamy fine sand, drained, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- MmB - Monserate sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- MmC2 - Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- MmD2 - Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded
- PlB - Placentia fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- RaB2 - Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded
- RaD3 - Ramona sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2023), NRCS (gSSURGO)



Location: N:\2022\2022-165 Wineville Property\MAPS\Soils_and_Geology\Wineville_Soils.aprx - Wineville_Soils (trotellini - 6/4/2024)

Map Date: 6/4/2024

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Scale in Feet
0 500

Figure 4. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Types
2022-165 Wineville Property

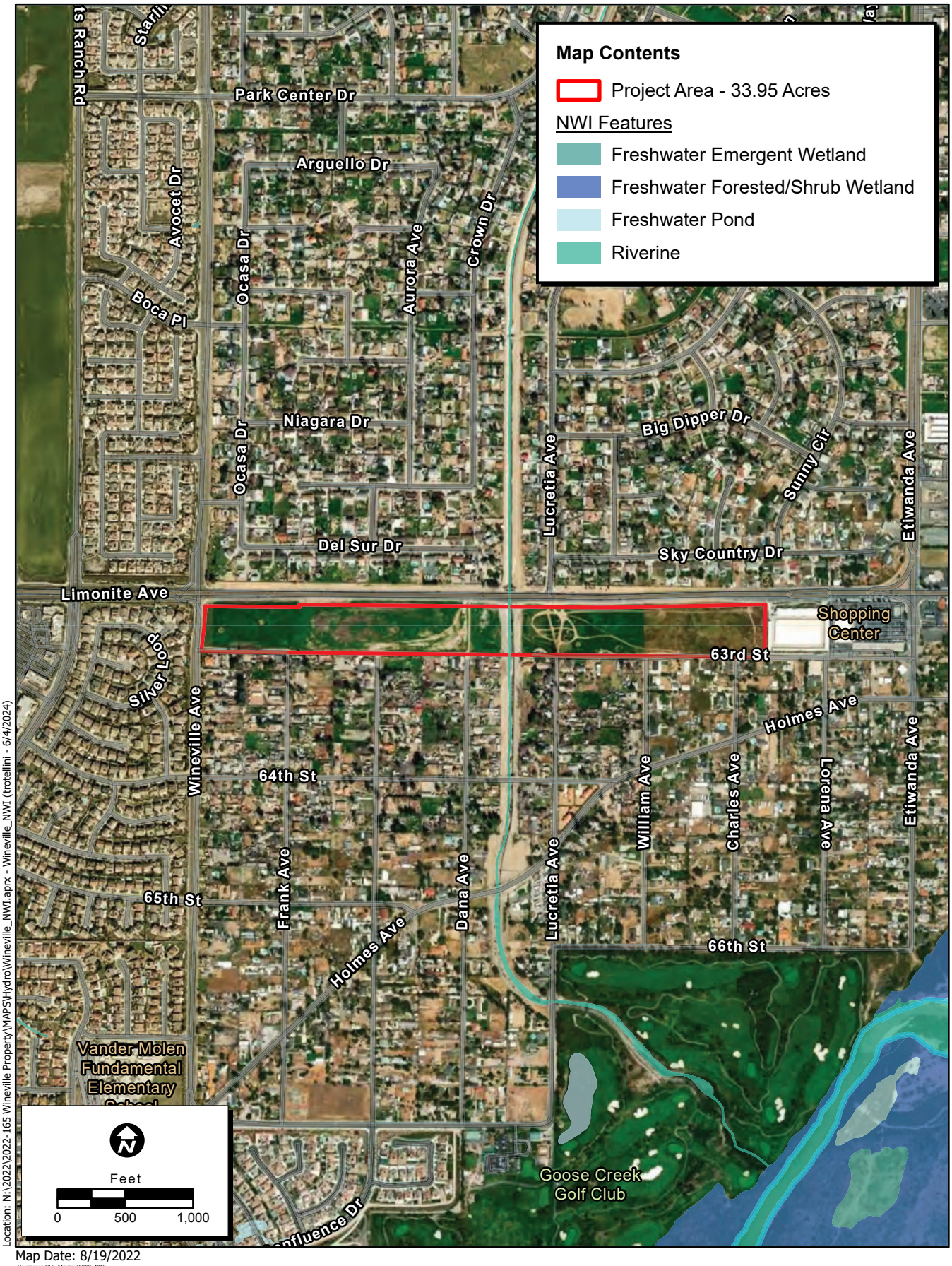


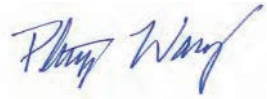
Figure 8. National Wetlands Inventory

15. The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

9.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

SIGNED:



DATE: 6/5/2024

Phillip Wasz
Senior Biologist
ECORP Consulting, Inc.