NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

Aster Apartment Complex
General Biological Assessment, Jurisdictional Determination and Consistency Analysis Report
APNS 464-270-005 and 464-270-006
Hemet, California

Prepared for:

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December 8, 2023

Project Number: HHL23-101

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CERTIFICATION

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

Karen Kirtland
NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.
December 8, 2023

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Appendix B. Plants and Wildlife Species Observed

1.0 Introduction

HighPointe Hemet I LLC contracted with Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRAI) to prepare a general biological assessment of their Aster Apartment complex in Hemet, Riverside County, California. The City of Hemet required a biological assessment report for the proposed development.

2.0 Site Location and Property Description

The project is located on two parcels: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 464-270-005 and -006 totaling 10.01 acres (Figures 1 and 2). The parcels are located on the southern side of Stetson Avenue. Elk Street forms the western boundary. West of Elk Street is a vacant lot. Single residential homes are on the south, senior housing is on the east and manufactured housing on the north (Figure 2).

The project site is in the northern half of the northeastern quarter of Section 8, Township 5 south, Range 1 east, on the Hemet 7.5' U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle, San Bernardino base and meridian (Figure 2).

The Aster Apartment project is a 228-unit apartment project located at the southeast corner of Stetson Avenue and Elk Street in Hemet. The project is located on 10.01 acres and includes eight, 3-story apartment buildings, garages, covered and uncovered parking, a club house and recreation area, and open space landscaping. There are no proposed offsite uses.

3.0 Methods and Results

3.1 Data Review

NRAI conducted a data search for information on plant and wildlife species known occurrences within the vicinity of the project. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. Information sources included but are not limited to the following:

- Information provided by the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) for the property.
- U.S. Army Corps 404 requirements, State Water Resources Control Board requirements and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)1602 requirements.
- General texts and other documents regarding potential resources on the project.

NRAI used the information to focus our field work. Please see Section 10.0 for a complete listing of documents reviewed.

3.2 Field Survey

Ms. Kirtland and Mr. Ricardo Montijo, subcontractor to NRAI conducted the field survey on September 21, 2023. Field data locations were mapped using a Global Positioning System (GPS) device. The field team walked east to west on the two parcels. The field team took notes of soil conditions, plant cover, plant species mix and species.

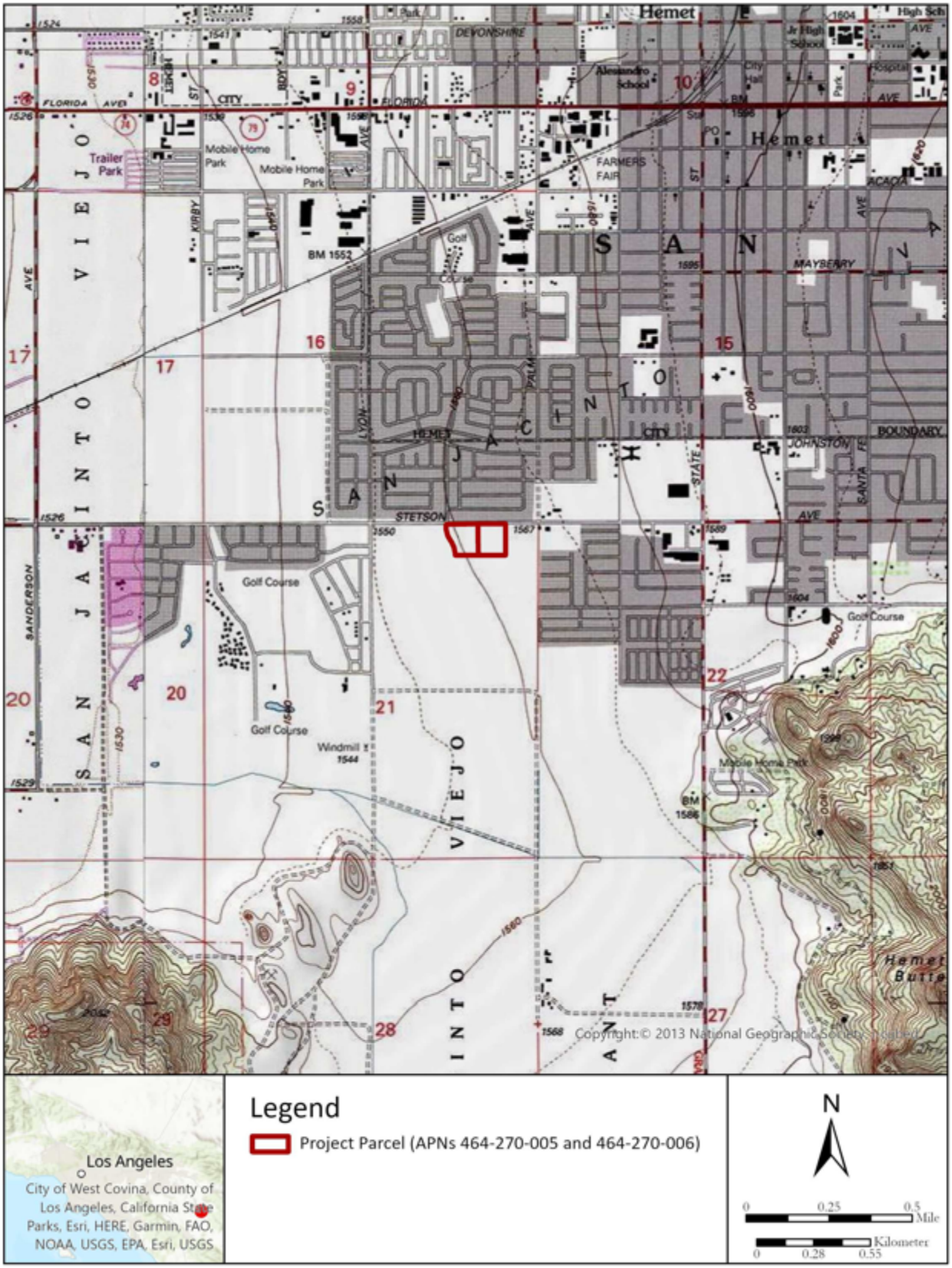

Figure 1. Site and Regional Location of the Commercial Development.

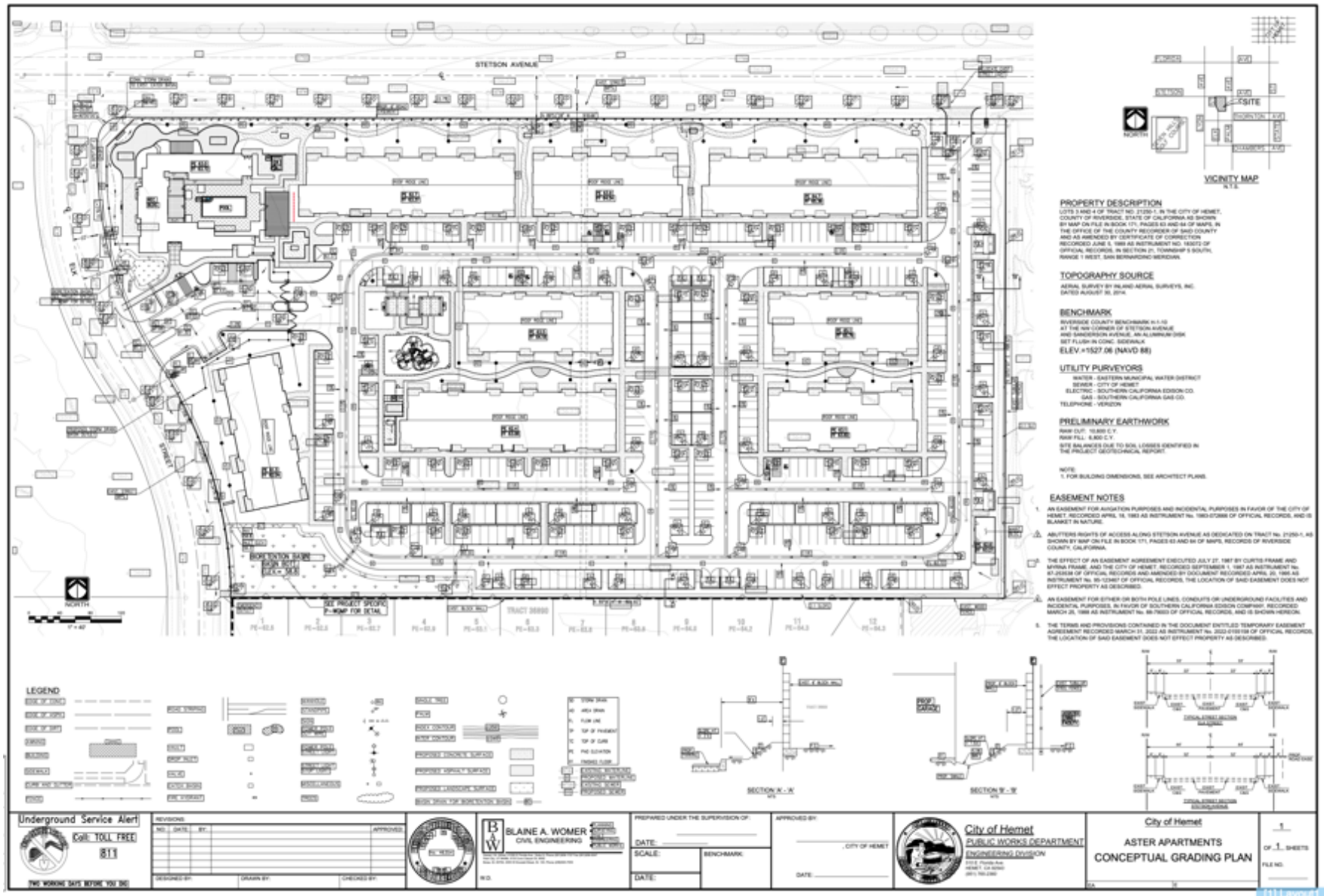

Figure 2. Site Plan.

Figure 3. Aerial Showing the Condition of the Property. Date of Aerial Unknown.

The field survey included searching for potential habitat for sensitive species. The biologists surveyed for sign, including nests, tracks, scat, burrows, skeletal remains, and plants and wildlife. Binoculars were used to aid in the identification of wildlife. All species identified by sight, call or sign (burrows, scat, tracks, etc.) were recorded.

4.0 Results

4.1 Weather Conditions, Topography and Soils

The temperature at the beginning of the survey was 70° Fahrenheit, winds were zero to two miles per hour (mph) from the southwest and the skies overcast. By the end of the survey, the temperature was 72° Fahrenheit, winds were zero to two mph from the southwest and partly cloudy skies.

The site topography is flat (Figure 2). Based on aerial photography, the two parcels have been vacant lots in cultivation since at least 1985.

There are three soil types on the property (Figure 3, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2023).

San Emigdio fine sandy loam, zero to two percent slopes (SeA). This soil is formed of residuum weathered from sedimentary rock and occurs on alluvial fans. The top two layers are a fine sandy loam, while the lower layers are composed of stratified fine sandy loam to silt loam. This soil is well-drained, rarely floods and never ponds. It is a non-saline non-hydric soil.

San Emigdio fine sandy loam, deep (SfA)is also found on zero to two percent slopes. This soil is formed out of residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. It is a well-drained, non-saline to very slightly saline soil found on alluvial fans. San Emigdio fine sandy loam, deep is classified as non-hydric. It never ponds and rarely floods.

Metz loamy fine sand, sandy loam substratum, zero to five percent slope (MhB) consists of a somewhat excessively drained soils that occur on slopes ranging from zero to five percent. Metz loamy fine sand is formed mostly from alluvium derived from weakly calcareous sandstone and shale. It is a non-saline to very slightly saline soil. Metz loamy sand is non-hydric, rarely floods and never ponds.

The soils on the two parcels have been mixed and mass-compacted by disking and/or grading.

The MSHCP mapped the parcels as Developed/Disturbed in 1996 and the designation has not changed as of 2012.

4.2 Cover

At the time of the survey, the site was covered by a dense layer of puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) (Figure 5, Photos 1 through 8. All photos are in Appendix A). The site had been graded or disked over time. Plant species found along in more disturbed areas and interspersed in the puncture vine cover include short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*), mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*) and mare's tail (*Erigeron canadensis*), based on the weedy species mix, the property is an annual non-native grassland (Upper Mustards or Star-thistle Fields, Sawyer et. al 2008).

Figure 4. Original Composition of the Property Soils (Natural Resources Conservation Service).

Figure 5. Vegetation Map of the Property.

Sawyer, J.O., Keeler-Wolf, T., and Evens, J.M., CNPS Alliance: *Brassica nigra - Centaurea* (*solstitialis, melitensis*) 2018. https://vegetation.cnps.org/alliance/564 (Accessed: 7 December 2023).

Other plants observed included ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Native and non-native herbaceous weeds observed included telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*) and mallow (*Malva parviflora*).

4.3 Wildlife

Observations of wildlife by the field team included individual animals and sign (burrows, scat, feathers, droppings, tracks, etc.) across on the property. The survey area included the entire property and wildlife observed in the vicinity of the project site.

No amphibian or reptile species were observed. Bird species observed include Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*), House Finch (*Haemorhous neomexicanus*) and Lesser Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). The field team did not observe any sign of mammal species except for domestic dog (*Canis domesticus*).

A list of all plant and wildlife species observed is provided in Appendix B.

4.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

All sensitive species, regardless of listing status, were considered during the data review as potentially present on the project site if: 1) Its known geographical distribution encompassed all or part of the project area; 2) Its distribution was near the site and its general habitat requirements were potentially present; or, 3) It was mapped on the project U.S Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangle or the surrounding nine quadrangles.

Data from IPAC, BIOS and CNDDB listed a number of formally listed species potentially present on site (Table 1). Habitat for these species is not present and none were observed on site. The remaining species listed in the data are species that are not formally listed, but merit consideration under CEQA as being of concern to various entities. There is no suitable habitat on or in the vicinity of the property for these species.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	Annual. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. Head of the Coachella Valley to interior Riverside, Orange and San Diego counties. Sandy places below 5000 feet.	March - August	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Yucaipa onion *Allium marvinii*	On clay soils in openings within chaparral. 760 to 1065 meters (2300 to 3200 feet) elevation. Hills east of Beaumont.	Mar – May Flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Munz's onion *Allium munzii*	On clay soils in openings within chaparral, coastal sage scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon juniper woodland, and grasslands. Mesic 297 - 1070 meters, 975 - 3510 feet. W. Riverside Co. between western Peninsular Ranges and San Jacinto Mountains.	Mar – May Flowering period	FED: END STATE: THR CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, persists where disturbance is superficial. 20 – 415 meters (66 - 1362 ft) elevation. Western Riverside and San Diego counties.	April - October	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Jaeger's milk-vetch *Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*	Perennial from woody caudex. On open sandy slopes, dry ridges and valleys. Often in valley and foothill grassland and oak chaparral, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Below 2500 feet. Banning to Aguanga and Temecula.	March to July Flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale *Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*	Annual. Found on alkali flats in the San Jacinto Valley and Temescal Canyon, Riverside Co.	May - Aug	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
South coast saltscale *Atriplex pacifica*	Annual. Found in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub along bluffs and cliffs. It also occurs in alkali soils, on playas dominated by chenopod scrub. Known elevational distribution ranges from 1 to 500 meters (1 to 1500 feet) elevation. Los Angeles Co. south to Baja Calif. (including Channel Islands).	Mar - Oct	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	Annual. Alkali flats largely in valley or annual grassland. From cismontane California to the edge of the desert, extending into the Central Valley.	June - Oct	FED: ND STATE: ND CNS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	Annual. Alkaline valleys in low elevations. Valley grasslands, coastal sage scrub, etc. The variety *davidsonii* is found on bluffs below 200 meters (600 feet) elevation.	May – October	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	Perennial. Sandy and gravelly places below 2000 feet. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Hills south of Loma Linda, San Bernardino. Co. and in the area around Vail Lake, Riverside Co.	Year round	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	Clay soils; open grasslands at edges of vernal pools or floodplains. Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Elevation from 40 – 1220 meters (130 to 4300 feet).	April - June	FED: THR STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Round-leaved filaree *California macrophyllum*	Annual. Open places below 3500 feet. On clay soils in Los Angeles County and north. Santa Cruz Island. Also near San Diego. Found near Lake Skinner in Riverside County.	Mar- May flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Palmer's mariposa lily *Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*	Meadows and moist places in early spring. 3500 to 6500 feet. Chaparral and yellow pine forest. San Bernardino Mts. to Tehachapi Mts. East San Luis Obispo.	May - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: List 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Dry, rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and yellow pine forest. Below 1700 meters (5000 feet) elevation. Santa Monica Mtns. to San Jacinto Mtns.	May - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Intermediate mariposa lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	Dry, rocky, open slopes, often in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley & foothill grassland below 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties.	June - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Payson's jewel-flower *Caulanthus simulans*	Dry, rocky, open slopes, often in chaparral, pinyon juniper woodland. Between 2000 - 5500 ft. elevation. Santa Rosa Mtns., Riverside Co. to interior San Diego co.	April - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*	Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes and swamps. Found in valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pools margins. Southern California and Baja California.	June - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	Annual. Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes, swamps, playas and chenopod scrub. Found in riparian areas, valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California.	April - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Peninsular spineflower *Chorizanthe leptotheca*	Annual. Granitic soils in chaparral, coast scrub and lower montane habitats. 300 - 1900 meters (985 - 6235 feet). Eastern Peninsular Ranges east to western Riverside County.	May - August	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	Found on dry sandy soils and dry slopes and flats. Sometimes at the interface of two vegetation types such as chaparral and oak woodland. Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 130 to 5600 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Gorgonio Pass and west Riverside Co.	April - June flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Long-spined spineflower *Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*	Dry places below 5000 feet; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, meadows, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils (often) West Riverside and San Diego counties.	April - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
White-bracted spineflower *Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*	Annual herb. Mojave Desert scrub, pinyon juniper woodlands. 300 to 1200 meters in elevation.	April – June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
Small-flowered morning glory *Convolvulus simulans*	Annual herb. Seeps. Clay and serpentine soils. Northern coastal scrub, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. 30 - 740 meters (100 - 2430 feet).	March - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat
Wiggins' cryptantha *Cryptantha wigginsii*	Annual herb. Often on clay soils. Coastal scrub 20 - 275 meters, 65 - 900 feet. Riverside and Sam Diego cos. Channel Islands.	February - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
Catalina crossosoma *Crossosoma californicum*	Shrub. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Found on rocky sea bluffs, wooded canyons, and dry, open sunny spots on rocky clay. 0-500 meters.	February – May	FED: ND STATE: END CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
Mojave tarplant *Deinandra mohavensis*	Annual herb. Mesic soils. RIparian in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub. 640 - 1600 meters, 2100 - 5250 feet. Southern Sierra, San Bernardino, San Jacinto mts, Peninsular Ranges.	(Jan - May) June– October	FED: ND STATE: END CNPS: 1B.3	None. No suitable habitat
Paniculate tarplant *Deinandra paniculata*	Annual herb. Sandy soils (sometimes, vernally mesic sites) Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. 25 - 940 meters 80 - 3085 feet. Coastal, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges.	(March) April - November	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat
Cuyamaca larkspur *Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*	Perennial herb. Mesic soils. Lower montane, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. 220 - 1631 meters, 4005 - 5350 feet. Inner Peninsular ranges	May - July	FED: ND STATE: RARE CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	Annual herb. Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains. Cismontane, chaparral, coastal scrub. 200 - 760 meters, 655 - 2495 feet. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr - Jun	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	Annual. Heavy, often clayey soils. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange counties. 15 to 790 meters, 50 - 2600 feet.	April - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
San Diego button celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*	Annual/perennial herb. Mesic soils. Vernal pools, coastal sage, valley and foothill grasslands. Riverside and San Diego Counties. and Baja Calif.; 20 - 620 meters, 65 - 2035 feet.	April - June	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat
Palomar monkeyflower *Erythranthe diffusa*	Annual herb. Sandy or gravely soils (sometimes). Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Mostly Peninsular Ranges. 1220 - 1830 meters, 4005 - 6005 feet.	April - June	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat
San Jacinto Mountain bedstraw *Galium angustifolium* ssp. *jacinticum*	Perennial herb. Lower coniferous forests. 350 - 2100 meters, 4430 - 6890 feet. Santa Rosa and Inner Peninsular Ranges.	June - August	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.3	None. No suitable habitat
Alvin Meadow bedstraw *Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*	Herbaceous annual. Granitic and sandy soils. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Ecotonal area, edge of shrubs and trees in the pine belt. 1350 - 1700 meters 4430 - 5580 feet. Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	May - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat
MIssion Canyon bluecup *Githopsis diffusa* ssp. *filicaulis*	Annual herb Usually in wetlands, mesic habitats. Disturbed areas. Chaparral. Peninsular Ranges 450 - 700 meters, 1475 - 2295 feet.	August - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 3.1	None. No suitable habitat
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	Annual herb. Clay soils. Openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill 20 - 955 meters, 65 - 3135 feet. Cismontane s. Calif. from Los Angeles Co. to NW Baja Calif., including Santa Catalina Island.	March - May	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Graceful tarplant *Holocarpha virgata* ssp. *elongata*	Annual herb. Valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland. 60 - 1100 meters 195 - 3610 feet. Outer Peninsular Ranges.	May - November	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat
Vernal barley *Hordeum intercedens*	Annual herb. Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (depressions, saline flats), vernal pools. 5 - 1000 meters, 15 - 3280 feet. Southern Coastal Ranges, Peninsular Ranges, Channel Islands.	March - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 3.2	None. No suitable habitat
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	Perennial herb. Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly soils (sometimes). 70 - 810 meters, 230 – 2660 feet elevation.	February – May, July (occasionally September)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat
Beautiful hulsea *Hulsea vestita* ssp. *callicarpha*	Perennial herb. Granitic soil sometimes gravelly, sandy. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. 915 - 3050 meters, 3000 - 10,005 feet. Northern Peninsular Range.	May - October	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Wet springs, meadows, streambanks, floodplains meadows and seeps (often alkaline conditions) in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub and riparian scrub. Below 1215 meters, 3985 feet. Inner northern Coastal Ranges, Cascade Range foothills, San Joaquin Valley foothills, southern Coastal Ranges and Transverse Ranges.	September - May	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.1	None. No suitable habitat
Southern California black walnut *Juglans californica*	Perennial deciduous tree. Chaparral, cismontane woodland coastal scrub and riparian woodlad. 0 - 900 meters, 165 -2955 feet. Central coast ranges, Transverse and Peninsular ranges.	March - June flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	Annual herb. Coastal salt marshes, alkali playas, valley & foothill grasslands, and vernal pools 1 - 1220 meters 5 - 4005 feet. Inland so. Calif. and along coast from San Luis Obispo Co. to Baja Calif.	Feb - Jun	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium vriginicum* ssp. *menziesii*	Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub habitats, 1 - 885 meters, 5 - 2905 feet. Primarily on dry soils. From San Barbara County south to Baja California.	Jan - July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
Lemon lily *Lilium parryi*	Perennial herb from a bulb. Springy places and wet banks.Montane coniferous forest. 1220 - 2745 meters, 4005 - 9005 feet San Gabriel Mtns. to Peninsular ranges.	July - Aug	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Small-flowered microseris *Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*	Annual herb. Clay soils. Cismontane, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. 15 - 1070 meters, 50 - 3510 feet. Peninsular Ranges, Channel Islands.	Mar-May	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Hall's monardella *Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane lower woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. 730 - 2195 meters, 2395 - 7200 feet. San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mtns. to Cuyamaca and Santa Ana Mtns.	Jun-Oct flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.3	None. No suitable habitat.
San Felipe monardella *Monardella nana* ssp. *leptosiphon*	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Chaparral, lower coniferous montane forest. 1200 - 1855 meters, 3935 - 6085 feet, Inner Peninsular Ranges, Riverside to San Diego counties.	Jun-Jul	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Little mousetail *Myosurus minimus*	Annual herb. Alkaline Vernal pools in valley and foothills grasslands, alkaline marshes. 20 - 640 meters, 65 - 2100 feet. Central Valley, San Bernardino, Riverside and western San Diego cos.	April - May	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 3.1	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Mud nama *Nama stenocarpum*	Annual/perennial herb. Marshes and swamps (lake margins and riverbanks). 5 - 500 meters, 15 - 1640 feet Los Angeles to San Diego counties and into Baja California. Extends across the Colorado Desert to Texas.	Jan-Jul	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Prostrate navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	Annual herb. Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (freshwater), playas and vernal pools. 30 - 655 meters, 100 - 2150 feet. Scattered localities. Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, western Riverside and coastal San Diego counties.	April - June	FED: THR STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	Annual herb. Vernal pools. 15 - 660 meters, 50 - 2165 feet. Ventura Co. south to northern Baja California. West Riverside County.	April - August	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Little-leaved paloverde *Parkinsonia microphylla*	Perennial deciduous shrub. Mojavean desert scrub (gravelly, rocky) 45 - 1070 meters, 150 - 3510 feet. San Jacinto, Chuckwalla Mtns. and eastern desert along Colorado River.	Apr - May blooming period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
California beardtongue *Penstemon californicus*	Perennial. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest and pinyon juniper woodland. On sandy or granitic soils. 1170 - 2300 meters, 3840 - 7545 feet. Santa Ana Mtns. Inner Peninsular Ranges, Riverside, San Diego cos..	May-Jun (Aug)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Lyon's pentachaeta *Pentachaeta lyonii*	Annual herb. Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Edges of clearings in chap., usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks. Elevations 30-630 meters, 98 - 2067 feet.	March – August	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Narrow-leaf sandpaper plant *Petalonyx linearis*	Perennial shrub. Sometimes rocky, sometimes sandy soil, Canyons. Mojavean and Sonoron desert scrub.	((Jan-Feb) Mar-May (Jun-Dec) flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.3	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
White rabbit-tobacco *Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*	Perennial herb. Gravelly, sandy soils. Chaparral, cismontane shrub, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. Below 2100 meters, 6890 feet. Coastal and Peninsular ranges from Santa Barbara to northern San Diego cos.	(Jul) Aug-Nov (Dec)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Engelmann's oak *Quercus engelmannii*	Perennial deciduous tree. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland foothill and valley grassland. 50 - 1300 meters, 165 - 4265 feet. Transverse Ranges in Los Angeles, Peninsular Ranges to San Diego County.	March - June flowering period	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Latimers woodland-gilia *Saltugilia latimeri*	Annual herb. Granitic substrate (often), rocky and sandy soils (sometimes), washes (sometimes). 400 - 1900 meters, 1310 - 6235 feet. Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Desert slopes of San Bernardino Mtns and other desert mountains.	March - June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern skullcap *Scutellaria bolanderi* spp. *austromontana*	Perennial rhizomatous stock. Mesic sites. 425 - 2000 meters, 1395 - 6560 feet. Chaparral, cismontane woodlands and lower montane coniferous forest. Scattered locations in Transverse Ranges and desert mtns. common in interior Peninsular Ranges.	June - August	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Rayless ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Annual wildflower. On drying alkaline flats (sometimes). 15 - 800 meters, 50 - 2625 feet Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Coastal ranges from San Francisco south to San Diego. Peninsular and Transverse Ranges.	Jan-Apr (May)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Hammitt's clay-cress *Sibaropsis hammittii*	Annual herb. Clay soils in openings. 720 - 1065 meters, 2360 - 3495 feet. Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Two locations. Murrieta hills and mountains around Alpine in San Diego County.	March – April	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	Perennial herb. Alkaline, usually mesic places, playas. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, creosote bush scrub.15 - 1530 meters, 50 - 5020 feet. Scattered locations. Tehachapi Mtns, southern coastal range, Peninsular Ranges and Little San Bernardino Mtns.	March to June	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Chickweed oxytheca Sidotheca caryophylloides	Annual. Sandy soils. Lower montane coniferous forest. 1114 - 2600 meters, 3655 - 8530 feet. Scattered localities Santa Barbara, Transverse and Peninsular Ranges, eastern desert.	Jul-Sep (Oct)	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
Laguna Mountains jewel-flower *Streptanthus bernardinus*	Perennial herb. Dry slopes. Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, 670 - 2500 meters, 2200 - 8205 feet. Scattered locations. San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto Mountains to Laguna Mountains.	May-Aug flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Perennial rhizomatous herb., Ditches, streams, springs marshes and swamps. 2 - 2040 meters, 5 - 6695 feet. Coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grasslands, Meadow and seeps vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland.	July - November	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Woven-spored lichen *Texosporium sancti-jacobi*	Crustose lichen (terricolous .On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella spp. 60 - 660 meters, 195 - 2165 feet Openings in chaparral. Coastal to Peninsular Ranges.	Year round	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 3	None. No suitable habitat.
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	Moss. Sandy soils. Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub. 10 - 1460 meters, 35 - 4790 feet. Scattered localities. Coastal ranges, outer Peninsular Range, Channel Islands.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii*	Annual herb. Alkaline conditions. Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest and vernal pools. 5 - 435 meters, 15 - 1425 feet. Mystic Lake Riverside County and occasionally in the Central Valley. South Texas and northern Mexico.	May - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Fish				
Arroyo chub *Gila orcutti*	Coastal streams of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: VU	None. No suitable habitat.
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	Depending on the phase of their life history strategy, steelhead live in freshwater rivers and streams, estuaries and marine environments. Steelhead occupy freshwater streams or lakes during spawning and then migrate back through brackish water to the open ocean to live during their adult non-spawning phase of their life cycle. Steelhead spend most of the year in estuaries or open ocean and only return to fresh water to spawn.	Year-round	FED: END DPS* STATE: ND *A Distinct Population Segment in the southern California	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 3	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temperatures of 17 - 20 degrees centigrade. Usually shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Amphibians				
Arroyo toad *Anaxyrus californicus*	Washes and arroyos with open water; sand or gravel beds; for breeding, pools with sparse overstory vegetation. Coastal and a few desert streams from Santa Barbara Co. to Baja Calif. Ranges up to 1 kilometer (0.6 miles) from streambed.	Mar - Jul	FED: END STATE: SSC IUCN: EN	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Rocky stream courses in southern California. Tadpoles may require up to two years to complete aquatic development.	Mar - May breeding period	FED: END STATE: END, WL IUCN: EN	None. No suitable habitat.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	Streams with slow-moving water and deep pools; dense, shrubby riparian vegetation at pool edges. Coastal streams from Marin Co. to Ventura Co.; between Ventura Co. and Mexican border, known from only four small populations including Santa Rosa Plateau (Riverside Co.).	Dec - Apr	FED: THR STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but for breeding, requires rain pools or other ponded water for 3+ weeks; burrows in loose soils during dry season; Central Valley and foothills, coast ranges, inland valleys, to Baja Calif.	October - April (following onset of winter rains)	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
Reptiles				
Southwestern pond turtle *Actinemys pallida*	Permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats; requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks. Central California to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round with reduced \activity Nov. - Mar.	FED: PT STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	Mostly found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. They live mostly underground, burrowing in loose, sandy substrate. Southern California in Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. Baja California.	Active year round, mostly underground	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

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Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Southern rubber boa *Charina bottae umbratica*	Usually occurs in moist woodlands and coniferous forests. Mixed conifer-oak forest and woodlands. 5000 to 8000 feet. Prefers old large logs, rock piles as hibernacula, as well as dense leaf litter. High soil moisture seems important, although this species has been found on dry slopes. Active during evening or heavily overcast days with high humidity and temperatures of 60 - 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Probably hibernates November to March. Records from San Bernardino, San Jacinto Mountains and Mt. Pinos.	April - October	FED: ND STATE: THR USFS: FS IUCN: VU	None. No suitable habitat.
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Arid scrub, rocky washes, foothill and valley grasslands, chaparral. Open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	Floodplains and terraces with perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Baja Calif.	March - July (reduced activity Aug. - Feb.)	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus exsul*	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows cracks in rocks or other surface material. Chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Blainville's horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland. Typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif.	April - July (reduced activity Aug. - Oct.)	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Widely distributed from the lowlands up to 7000 feet. Found in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. On both rocky and sandy substrate. The coastal race is largely confined to coastal sage scrub and alluvial sage scrub habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. Monterey Co. to northwest Baja Calif.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus exsul*	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows cracks in rocks or other surface material. Chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Birds				
American goshawk *Accipiter atricapillus*	Mature and old-growth forests with more than 60% closed canopy. Douglas-fir and pine forests, aspen groves, paper birch stands (in Alaska). Nests near breaks in the canopy. Prefer sites with a creek, pond, or lake nearby.	Year round in California, except upper northern coastal ranges.	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperi*	Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.	Year round; predominant in summer	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.	ıll & winter; scarce in summers	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Tri-colored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Resident year round in the coast and eastern edge of the desert. Occurs in all coastal counties including interior areas west of the deserts. Breeds in dense colonies is reed beds.	Year-round Mar to Aug breeding	FED: ND STATE: THR, SSC IUCN: EN	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the most common plant community used.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: WL	None. No suitable habitat.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC (nesting and wintering), CFP IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Bell's sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	Coastal sagebrush, chaparral, other open, scrubby habitats. In mountains of Southern California, occur in big sagebrush In the Mojave, use low scrub including big sagebrush, saltbush, bitterbrush, shadscale, and creosote bush.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	Occupies grassland habitats across North America. They are found in a variety of tall- and mixed-grass habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Short-eared owl *Asio flammenus*	Primarily a rare and local winter visitant to the coast, and a rare fall transient and winter visitant in the desert, including the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Also recorded at Mystic Lake in the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside County, in summer 1992, and Harper Dry Lake, San Bernardino County, summer 1993.	Fall - Winter	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	Rare resident in coastal Southern California and uncommon resident in desert areas. Dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat.	Nocturnal year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Redhead *Aythya americana*	Small, semi-permanent wetlands in non-forested country with deep water and dense emergent vegetation. Winter, large areas of water near coast protected from wave action, in reservoirs, lakes, playa wetlands, freshwater river deltas, coastal marshes, estuaries and bays.	California Non-breeding west Year round interior Breeding eastern	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Brant *Branta bernicla*	Western North America forage in sheltered bays and estuaries containing eelgrass beds. From British Columbia to Baja California, Mexico. Roost on mudflats, barrier islands, and sand spits near their foraging areas.	Migratory	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.	Winter	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Open habitats for foraging. Prairie, grassland, crop and grazing land, hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops. Scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands for nesting sites. Usually near the top of a solitary tree or in a small grove of trees along a stream.	Breeding season	FED: ND STATE: THR (nesting habitat) IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi*	Tall Opuntia required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Vaux's swift *Chaetura vauxi*	Fairly common spring and fall transient in southern California. Rare and irregular winter visitor primarily along coast. Nesting sites need protection.	Fall - Spring	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Mountain plover *Charadrius montanus*	Nest in shortgrass prairie, grassy semidesert scattered saltbush with sage, prickly pear, and yucca, fallow or recently plowed agricultural field, overgrazed landscapes. "During migration they may appear in almost any shortgrass habitat, including sod farms, playas, or tilled fields. Wintering birds also gather in tilled or burned farm fields, harvested alfalfa fields, alkaline flats, and coastal prairies in South Texas.	Non-breeding seasfon, California	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
Black tern *Chlidonias niger*	Large freshwater wetlands, usually in dense marshes on the edges of shallow lakes of the open prairies or northern forests. Normally marshes 50 acres or larger for nesting. Migrants in sewage lagoons, river edges, lakes, marshes, lagoons, beaches, open ocean waters, and far out to sea. Non breeding season, forage in tropical ocean waters with plenty of small fish, also coastlines, lagoons, saltpans, estuaries, marshes, shrimp farms, and flooded farm fields, usually not far from the ocean.	Migration	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Clark's marsh wren *Cistothorus palustris clarkae*	Wetlands with cattails, sedges, bulrushes, *Phragmites*. Cordgrass-filled saltmarshes year-round. Winter brushy thickets near wetlands, tidal saltmarshes, and weedy agricultural canals.	Non-breeding and migration	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

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Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Primarily nests in riparian forest, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of large river systems. Prefers close tangles of willow, often mixed with cottonwood and an understory of blackberry, nettles or wild grape Known in California from the Mojave and Colorado Rivers.	Summer	FED: THR STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	Boreal forest, western coniferous forests. In southern California and northern Baja California (home to subspecies *majorinus*), they inhabit mostly pine forest. In all nesting areas, they use openings or edges in the forest.	Migration in s. California	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
Black swift *Cypseloides niger*	Rare and very local summer resident in the foothill canyons of mountains. Most birds arrive after May. Rare and irregular transient (mainly in spring) away from breeding areas, principally west of the deserts. Breeding localities include Santa Anita Canyon, San Gabriel Mtns., Fallsvale in Mill Creek Canyon, San Bernardino Mtns. And Tahquitz Creek, San Jacinto Mtns.	Spring - Fall	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: VU	None. No suitable habitat.
Fulvous whistling duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*	Frequent freshwater wetlands, usually with water less than 20 inches deep. United States, they use impounded, flooded rice fields and similar habitats such as flooded pastures and agricultural fields. Before and after nesting, newly arrived migrants in spring sometimes show up in brackish or saltwater marshes, but most occupy freshwater marshes and slow-moving rivers with emergent vegetation.	Year-round, extreme SE southern California	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting habitat) CFP IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	Open country in South America and southern North America. Savannas, open woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting habitat) CFP IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest, willows or other shrubs near standing or running water in California. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May - Sept.	FED: ND STATE: END IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest, willows or other shrubs near standing or running water. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May - Sept.	FED: END STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields and alkali flats.	Variable year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC, WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	Fall & winter	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California coastal areas and inland mountains.	Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor)	FED: Delisted STATE: Delisted, CFP	None. No suitable habitat.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Locally rare throughout North America.	Nov - Feb	FED: Delisted STATE: END. CFP IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

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Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Year round. Nocturnal migrant	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Least bittern *Ixobrychus exilis*	Coastal and inland wetlands, Nesting: freshwater and brackish marshes with tall aquatic vegetation, preferentially interspersed with patches of open water and small stands of woody vegetation. Created wetlands, golf course ponds sewage treatment areas with reedbeds during winter.	Year round Southern California	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
California gull *Larus californicus*	Sparsely vegetated islands and levees in inland lakes and rivers, salt ponds in San Francisco Bay. During breeding season may forage up to 40 miles away from the breeding colony in open areas including farm fields, garbage dumps, meadows, scrublands, yards, orchards, and pastures. In the winter they forage along the Pacific Coast, using mudflats, rocky shorelines, beaches, estuaries, and river deltas.	Migration, southern California. Breeding Salton Sea	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Marshes and wet meadows across North America, including riparian marshes, coastal prairies, saltmarshes, and impounded wetlands. All habitats have stable shallow water, usually just 1.2 inches deep at most. In California, American glasswort, various bulrush (*Scirpus*) species, and the alkali seaheath are key plants. Away from tidal habitats, nest in a variety of wet meadows, marsh edges (including along creeks and rivers), around farm ponds, hayfields with standing water. Migrating birds and wintering birds select habitats with the same characteristics as breeding habitats, but some occur in dry rice fields.	Year round California	FED: ND STATE: THR, CFP IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Laughing gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*	Beaches, saltmarshes, mangroves, agricultural fields and landfills near the coast. Nest in saltmarshes, real and artificial islands, sandy beaches. On migration and in winter, along coasts, bays, estuaries. Landfills and lakes a little inland.	Migratory	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Brown-crested flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus*	Occurs in riparian woodland and adjacent desert scrub. Fairly common summer resident along the Colorado River. Breeds in Morongo Valley. Unrecorded west of the deserts.	Breeding (scattered localities in CA	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Double-crested cormorant *Nannopterum auritum*	Big aquatic bodies with tall branched perch sites. May roost and form breeding colonies on smaller lagoons or ponds.	Mostly migrant, non-breeding. Scattered nesting throughout CA.	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Long-billed curlew *Numenius americanus*	Summers in areas of western North America with sparse, short grasses, including shortgrass and mixed-grass prairies, agricultural fields. During migration they use shortgrass prairies, alkali lakes, wet pastures, tidal mudflats, and agricultural fields. Winter in wetlands, tidal estuaries, mudflats, flooded fields less than 6 inches deep, and beaches.	Non-breeding, California	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	Almost any expanse of shallow, fish-filled water, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, lagoons, swamps, and marshes.; open, usually elevated nest sites.	Winter along coast; migratory interior	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Harris' hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus*	Semi-open desert lowland. Often mesquite, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus, some savannah and wetland habitats. High perches, trees, boulders, and power poles. Areas with water features such as springs, water catchments and cattle tanks. Have moved into urban and suburban areas throughout their range.	Nov - Feb	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Long-billed savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus*	California: Grasslands with few trees, including meadows, pastures, grassy roadsides, sedge wetlands, and cultivated fields planted with cover crops like alfalfa. Near oceans, they also inhabit tidal saltmarshes and estuaries.	Non-breeding southern CA; year-round or breeding only elsewhere	FED: ND STATE: WL	None. No suitable habitat.
White pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*	isolated islands in freshwater lakes. Forage in shallow water on inland marshes, lake or river edges, wetlands. In California, winter at the Salton Sea	Non-breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	Fairly common transient and summer visitor at the Salton Sea. Irregular and local breeder. Uncommon in winter. Primarily transient throughout the rest of southern California, as well as a local visitor along the coast.	Mostly spring and summer in the desert; winter along the coast	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Black-tailed gnatcatcher *Polioptila melanura*	Resident in wooded desert wash and desert scrub habitats. Nests in desert wash with mesquite, paloverde, ironwood, and acacia species; absent from areas with salt cedar. Fairly common resident on the Colorado Desert; extending into the eastern Mojave Desert.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: WL IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Oregon vesper sparrow *Pooecetes gramineus affinis*	Open areas with short, sparse grass and scattered shrubs. Old fields, pastures, weedy fence lines and roadsides, hayfields, and native grasslands. In the West, breed in mountain meadows, grassy mesas, and sagebrush steppe up to 9800 feet. Similar habitats during migration and on the wintering grounds.	Non-breeding coastal Year round Central Valley	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Vermilion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	Rare and local resident along Colorado River and Morongo Valley. Rare fall and winter visitor to lowlands in the coast and desert areas, including the Salton Sea. Breeds near water in both riparian groves and mesquite thickets.	April to May breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	Forage over towns, cities, parks, open fields, dunes, streams, wet meadows, beaver ponds, and other open areas. Nest in cavities in the mountain forests or Pacific lowlands. Wintering grounds are savannas and agricultural fields in Bolivia, Brazil, and elsewhere in South America.	Summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow warbler *Setophagus petechia brewsteri*	Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Spring and summer for breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	Dry woodlands and brushy areas near areas with some water and riparian habitats.	Year-round Mar - Sep breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	Mature forests with dense, multilayered canopy. Hardwood understory species such as oak also form part of the habitat. 1000 feet to over 8500 feet. All major mountains ranges of southern California.	Year round	FED: PE STATE: SSC IUCN: NT	None. No suitable habitat.
Bendire's thrasher *Toxostoma bendirei*	Breeds in thorny shrubs and cactus in Joshua tree woodland with scattered desert shrubs such as creosote bush and burrobush primarily in eastern San Bernardino County. Also occur in the eastern Mojave in areas with high numbers of Opuntia, or cholla, cactus. Common summer resident in Joshua Tree National Monument.	February - August	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: VU	None. No suitable habitat.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.	Apr - Sept	FED: END STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
Mammals				
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Day roost in caves, crevices, mines and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Hibernation sites are probably rock crevices. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forest from sea level through to mixed conifer. Throughout Southern California.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California ringtail *Bassariscus astutus octavus*	Rocky desert habitats. Nests in the hollows of trees or abandoned wooden structures. Prefers rocky habitats associated with water, such as the riparian canyons, caves, or mine shafts.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CFP	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or other similar structures for roosting. May use separate sites for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats throughout California.	Year round Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. The preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems.	Nocturnal active year round	FED: END STATE: END, SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Stephens kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	Open areas with sparse perennial cover with areas of loose soil where the soil depth is at least 0.5 meters. Also inhabit disturbed areas such as fallow fields by using the burrows of other rodents, including pocket gophers and Beechey ground squirrel.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: THR STATE: THR	None. No suitable habitat.
Spotted bat *Euderma maculatum*	Western North America from southern British Columbia to the Mexican border. Small number of widely scattered localities. Arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forest up to 10,600 feet. Rock crevices in cliffs, caves and buildings.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Winter hibernation	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Winter Hibernation	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert palm oasis and desert wash. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. This species forages over water and among trees.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Winter Hibernation	FED: ND STATE: ND IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Moderate to dense canopies, particularly in rocky areas. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Coastal southern California.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	In the more arid regions of southern California. Especially prefers sandy areas of the Mojave and Sonoran deserts, especially friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Jacumba pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris internationalis*	Desert willow wash. Disturbed grassland, sandy, alluvial substrate. Non-native grassland, wash with mesquite and acacia scrub. Substrate sandy to gravely. Native grassland.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats. Friable soils for digging, food for foraging and uncultivated ground.	Year round. More active spring and summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC IUCN: LC	None. No suitable habitat.
Invertebrates				
Crotch bumblebee *Bombus crotchii*	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	May - Sept Appearance Sex- and age-dependent	FED: ND STATE: CE IUCN: EN	None. No suitable habitat.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	Grasslands and ponded areas such as vernal pools, cattle watering holes, basins, etc. In Southern California, species found primarily in the interior of western Riverside Co., central Santa Barbara Co., and eastern Orange Co. Also, more recently discovered in Los Angeles Co.	Spring	FED: THR STATE: ND IUCN: VU	None. No suitable habitat.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	Known only from ephemeral pools in southern Orange and western Riverside and San Diego Counties.	Spring	FED: END STATE: ND IUCN: EN	None. No suitable habitat.
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	Open grassy sites on grasslands and in open areas in coastal sage scrub. Areas must contain food plants (plantain and owl's clover) with low levels of non-native vegetation, open or bare soils with sparse shrub cover. Historic range was western Riverside County and n. San Diego co; range recently extended to include inland and coastal San Bernardino, L.A., Orange, Ventura and San Diego counties.	Spring	FED: END STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Sensitive Habitats and Plant Communities				
Southern California arroyo chub/Santa Ana sucker stream	From Mount Rubidoux downstream to northeastern Anaheim, including tributaries, Chino, Aliso and Sunnyslope Creeks. Best habitat found below Riverside Narrows where groundwater is forced to the surface & flows become more perennial and stable, Santa Ana sucker and arroyo chub are the only native fish that still occur.	Year round	Protected by the presence of listed species.	Not present.
Canyon live oak ravine forest	Steep, narrow canyons in steep mountain areas.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Desert fan palm oasis woodland	Found where springs occur or water table is very shallow.	Year round	Limited and declining plant community	Not present.
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern mixed riparian forest	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern riparian scrub	Lower, shallower slopes of drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.

Table 1. Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern willow scrub	Small, shallow drainages leading into larger streams and rivers.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Alkali vernal pool	Known primarily from low-lying valleys such as the Hemet and San Jacinto areas. Flat, non-draining alkaline soils	Year round	Limited and declining habitat.	Not present.

LEGEND

FED: Federal Classifications

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
PE	Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered
PT	Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened
C	Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

BLMS	Sensitive occurrences on BLM lands

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

FSS	Sensitive on US Forest lands

STATE: State Classifications

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
CE	Candidate for endangered listing
CT	Candidate for threatened listing
CFP	California Fully Protected. Species legally protected under special legislation enacted prior to the California Endangered Species Act.
SSC	Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.
SA	Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.
WL	Watch list.
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

1A	Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere.
3	Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.
4	Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored

CNPS: Threat Codes

.1	Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3	Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Other Classifications

IUCN: International Union for the Conservation of Nature

D	Conservation Dependent
CR	Critically Endangered
DD	Data Deficient
EN	Endangered
EW	Extinct in the Wild
EX	Extinct
LC	Least Concern
NE	Not Evaluated
NT	Near Threatened
VU	Vulnerable

Occurrence Probabilities

Occurs	Species or sign (evidence) of species occurs on site as least during a portion of the year,
Expected	Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
High	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
Moderate	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas or marginally suitable habitat exist on site.
Low	No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
None	Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
Unknown	No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.

5.0 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

5.1 Project Relationship to Reserve Assembly, San Jacinto Valley Area Plan (Section 3.3.13)

The property is not within a Criteria Cell and is not needed for acquisition. There are no off-site areas required for this project. The project is consistent with MSHCP Section 3.3.13 evaluation, findings and recommendations.

5.2 Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools (Section 6.1.2)

5.2.1 Riparian/Riverine Areas

The topography is flat. Based on aerial photos, the site is graded/disked on a regular basis. There are no channels, flow lines or other evidence of confined flow. There are no plants classified as riparian on site, and no suitable trees, shrubs of other cover for the Least Bell's Vireo, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher or Yellow-billed Cuckoo. There are no drainages or riparian habitats on the property.

5.2.2 Vernal Pools

The field team surveyed for vernal pools. No ponding or pooling or evidence of such areas would have been observable. No vernal pools or indications of vernal pools such as flat, unvegetated areas showing evidence of previous ponding, no patterns of inundation or distinct water-dependent plant species.

The property does not support conditions suitable for the formation of vernal pools. The soils are composed of loamy fine sands and fine sandy loams. Based on the soil descriptions these soils do not regularly pond or flood and are either well-drained or somewhat excessively well-drained soils. They are not suitable for the formation of long-term ponds, and there are no hard-packed areas that might pond or perch water.

No evidence of hydrology, cracked soils, plant remains, or other hydrologic indicators were found. No obligate wetland perennial plant species typical of vernal pools were observed.

No impacts to vernal pools are expected.

5.2.3 Riverside Fairy Shrimp, Vernal Pool Shrimp and Santa Rosa Shrimp

As described in the vernal pool section, the property does not provide conditions suitable for the formation of pools. The soils are fine loamy sands or fine sandy loams and are unsuitable for the formation of long-term ponds that will last the minimum of two months.

There are no other sources of standing water, such as cattle ponds or watering holes, or evidence of such ponding, which would provide suitable habitat for the Riverside fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp or Santa Rosa fairy shrimp. No impacts to these species are expected.

The project is consistent with MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

5.3 Criteria Area Plant Species (Section 6.1.3)

There were no Criteria Area Plant Species identified as potentially present for the two parcels making up the property. The project is consistent with MSHCP Section 6.1.3.

5.4 Additional Survey Needs and Procedures (Section 6.3.2

5.4.1 Burrowing Owl

The property is within the survey area for the burrowing owl.

Habitat for burrowing owl was assessed in accordance with MSHCP "Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions". The assessment included looking for burrowing owl burows, whitewash, pellets, animal remains and other burrowing owl indicators.

Burrowing owls need sparse shrubby habitat (such as grasslands and desert scrub) to provide food for insects and other small prey items. The property does not contain any sparse shrubby habitats or similar grassland habitats preferred by this species.

The field team found no owls, owl sign or other indicators of burrowing owl use. There are no burrows belonging to Beechey ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) on site. No other structures such as standpipes, open pipes or cement pads with openings under them that could be used by burrowing owl were observed.

The project is consistent with MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

5.5 Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildland Interface (Section 6.1.4).

There is a vacant lot on the west. This lot is disked/graded on a regular basis and supports only non-native ruderal habitat. The area is bordered by a mixture of development and roads on the other three sides. It is isolated from other open spaces except for the adjacent vacant lot.

The vacant lot is not considered to be wildlands and measures to protect are not required. The project proponent will implement standard Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the proposed development.

The project is consistent with MSHCP Section 6.1.4.

6.0 Stephens Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan

The species objectives for the Stephens kangaroo rat (SKR) in the Western Riverside MSHCP were designed to incorporate the Long-Term Stephens Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR Plan). Any projects that are within the MSHCP boundaries must meet the SKR Plan requirements.

The property is located within the SKR fee area. Payment of the fee may be required if not already paid.

7.0 Jurisdictional Waters and Habitats

The site is flat and without major highs or lows. There are no channels, flow lines or other evidence of confined flow. There are no jurisdictional waters and habitats as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the State Water Resources Control Board regulations.

8.0 Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Habitat

There are landscape trees along the eastern boundary that provide nesting habitat for migratory birds. NRAI recommends the following:

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a breeding bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction[1] to determine if nesting is occurring.
- If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.
- If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

There is extremely limited nesting habitat elsewhere on the property. The disking/grading of the site has removed any shrub cover and disrupted ground-nesting attempts for all ground-nesting bird species. There is almost no good nesting habitat elsewhere on the property. The regular disking/grading of the two parcels has removed any shrub cover and would disrupt ground-nesting attempts.

9.0 Habitat Fragmentation and Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and the fragmentation of wildlife habitat are recognized as critical issues that must be considered in assessing impacts to wildlife. In summary, habitat fragmentation is the division or breaking up of larger habitat areas into smaller areas that may or may not be capable of independently sustaining wildlife and plant populations. Wildlife movement (more properly recognized as species movement) is the temporal and spatial movement of individuals (plants and animals) along diverse types of corridors. Wildlife corridors are especially important for connecting fragmented habitat areas.

The property is located in an area where wildlife movement is restricted by residential development and heavily trafficked roads. Movement on the site may locally occur, but regional movement other than by birds is virtually non-existent. There are no significant impacts to regional wildlife movement.

The site is a small open infill lot within a developed area. Habitat fragmentation has already occurred and no significant impacts will occur.

10.0 Project Impacts

All project impacts are confined to the project boundaries. All impacts are permanent. There are no offsite or temporary impacts.

[1] Construction includes selection of staging areas, demolition, tree, trash and debris removal, placement of equipment and machinery on to the property preparatory to grading, and any other project-related activity that increases noise and human activity on the project site beyond existing levels. Emergency measures are exempt from this definition

11.0 References

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Appendix A. Photo Location Map and Site Photos

Photo Location Map

Photo 1. Southeast corner looking north. Note trees along the eastern boundary with senior housing.

Photo 2. Southeast corner looking west. Residential area along the southern border showing on the left.

Photo 3. Southeast corner looking west. Brick wall belongs to adjacent residential development.

Photo 4. Northeast corner looking south. Note trees along the fence line of the adjacent property and residential development on the south.

Photo 5. Northeast corner looking west at puncture vine-covered field.


Photo 6. Center of southern boundary looking north. Manufactured housing is on the other side of Stetson Avenue.

Photo 7. Northern boundary, near the northwest corner, looking east.

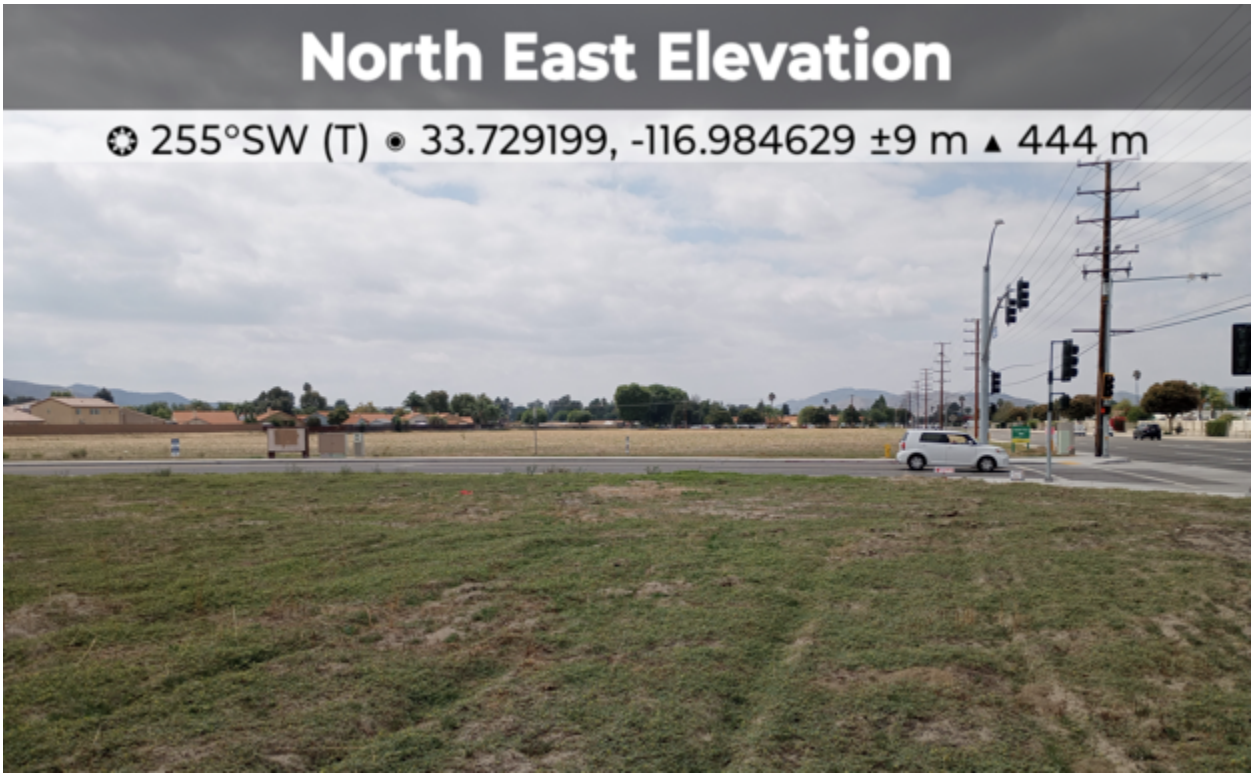

Photo 8. Northern boundary looking west from near the northwest corner. Vacant lot on the adjacent property.

Appendix B. Plants and Wildlife Species Observed

*Indicates non-native plant species

PLANTS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
DICOTYLEDONS	**EUDICOTS**
AMARANTHACEAE	**Amaranth Family**
Amaranthus albus	Tumbleweed*
ASTERACEAE	**Sunflower Family**
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed*
Helianthus annuus	Western Sunflower
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce*
Stephanomeria exigua	Small Wirelettuce
EUCPHORBIACEAE	**Euphorb Family**
Eremocarpus setiger	Doveweed
GERANIACEAE	**Geranium Family**
Erodium botrys	Longbeak Stork's Bill*
Erodium cicutarium	Red-stemmed Filaree*
MALVACEAE	**Mallow Family**
Malva parviflora	Cheeseweed*
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	**Caltrop Family**
Tribulus terrestris	Punctureweed*
MONOCOTYLEDONS	**MONOCOTS**
ARECACEAE	**Palm Family**
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm*
POACEAE	**Grass Family**
Avena barbata	Slender Wild Oats*
Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley*
Zea mays	Maize*+

WILDLIFE

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
AVES	**BIRDS**
COLUMBIDAE	**PIGEONS AND DOVES**
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon*
FRINGILLIDAE	**FINCHES, EUPHONIAS, AND ALLIES**
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch
Spinus psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch
MAMMALIA	**MAMMALS**
CANIDAE	**DOGS, COYOTES, FOXES, AND WOLVES**
Canis familiaris	Dog*