# Appendix B:
# Biological Resources Supporting Information

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# Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis Acacia Pointe Residential Project City of Perris, California

Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 311-161-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, -018, -019, -020, -021, -022, -023, -024, -025, -026, -027 -028, -029, -030, -031, -032, -033, -034, -035, and 311-162-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, -018, -019, -020, -021, and -022.

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Date: April 26, 2024

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## List of Exhibits

# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis was prepared by FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) to support the proposed Acacia Pointe Residential Development Project (proposed project) in the City of Perris, in Riverside County, California. The purpose of this document is to (1) briefly describe the proposed project and characterize existing and potentially occurring biological resources on the project site and adjacent areas; (2) summarize relevant local, State, and federal regulations pertaining to biological resources; (3) identify and analyze requirements of the MSHCP and determine project consistency with its goals, objectives, and requirements; (4) analyze potential project-related impacts on regulated biological resources in the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and (5) recommend appropriate measures to mitigate potential impacts on biological resources to less than significant levels according to CEQA standards.

## 1.1 - Project Location and Setting

The approximately 11.62-acre project site is located in the City of Perris (City), in Riverside County (County), California (Exhibit 1). Perris is surrounded by the cities of Moreno Valley and Riverside to the north, the cities of Menifee and Canyon Lake to the south, the community of Mead Valley to the west, the Lake Perris State Recreation Area to the northeast, and the communities of Nuevo and Romoland to the east. Regional access to the site is provided via Interstate 215 (I-215), which bisects the City north to south. Local access to the site is provided via East Nuevo Road.

The site is located at the southeast corner of East Nuevo Road and Wilson Avenue on 52 parcels corresponding to Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 311-161-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, -018, -019, -020, -021, -022, -023, -024, -025, -026, -027 -028, -029, -030, -031, -032, -033, -034, -035, and 311-162-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -010, -011, -012, -013, -014, -015, -016, -017, -018, -019, -020, -021, and -022. The site is located within the *Perris, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map.

### 1.1.1 - Environmental Setting

The project site is surrounded by residential development and is currently undeveloped and covered with low grasses and scrubland (Exhibit 2). The project site is currently undeveloped, and a portion of the site is currently utilized for truck parking.

## 1.2 - Project Description

The project applicant (D.R. Horton Los Angeles Holding Company, Inc.) proposes to subdivide the 11.62-acre project site to construct 141 townhome-style condominiums and amenities including a central area with pickleball courts, a tot lot, a pool and pool house, and open space (Exhibit 3). The total site building area would be 229,042 square feet. Townhomes would range in size from 1,600 square feet to 1,652 square feet. Other open space areas are location throughout the project site. A total of approximately 65,000 square feet of common open space and 35,500 square feet of private

open space would be provided. The project site would include four split face block walls measuring 6 feet tall on each corner of the site, along with four tubular steel fences measuring 24 feet tall along the outer edges of the site. The proposed project would have a density of 12.13 dwelling units per acre (du/acre) and would include 2.7 acres of paved road and alley ways providing internal circulation.

### 1.2.1 - Site Access, Circulation, and Parking

Access to the project site would be provided via two gated driveways allowing for both ingress and egress to the project site along Wilson Avenue. One driveway would be 40 feet wide, separated by 10-foot-wide median islands. The second driveway would be 24 feet wide and restricted with gate access. Internal drive aisles would be 36 feet wide to allow for emergency access and circulation.

The proposed project would provide a total of 366 parking spaces for a total of 2.57 parking spaces per condominium. This would include 282 garage spaces and 84 guest parking spaces (74 standard spaces, seven compact spaces, and three handicap spaces).

### 1.2.2 - Design and Appearance

The proposed residential units would consist of five different home designs, ranging in style and size. The two proposed design styles—Spanish and Italian—would provide variety in color and size components.

### 1.2.3 - Landscaping

The proposed project would include landscaping around the perimeter of the site and throughout the parking areas. Landscaping would include trees, shrubs, ground cover, and accents, primarily along the frontages of Wilson Avenue and East Nuevo Road and along the site.

All plant material would be selected from The Riverside County California Friendly Plant Materials list.[1]

### 1.2.4 - Off-site Improvements

Off-site improvements for the proposed project would include improvements along Wilson Avenue and East Nuevo Road along the project frontages and adjacent areas, for a total of approximately 2.02 acres of off-site improvements (Exhibit 3).

East Nuevo Road from Wilson Avenue to the eastern project boundary would be improved to provide 54 feet of asphaltic concrete paving, an 8-inch curb and gutter, and a 17-foot-wide parkway consisting of a Class I Shared Use Path Trail and streetlights. The property's westerly frontage would be improved to provide for a 34-foot-wide, half-width asphaltic concrete paving curb and gutter 22 feet east of centerline, 6-foot-wide sidewalk, and streetlights. Other existing pavements along the

[1] County of Riverside Guide to California Friendly Landscaping. Website: https://www.temescalvwd.com/images/userImages/Guide%20to%20Calif%20Friendly%20Landscaping.pdf. Accessed April 26, 2024.

property frontages would be removed and replaced if determined to be substandard by the City's Engineer.

The existing power lines along Wilson Avenue and East Nuevo Road along the property's western and northern frontages would be removed and electrical cables and communication cables would be undergrounded.

### 1.2.5 - Utilities

The proposed project would be served by the following utility providers:

- Electricity: Southern California Edison (SCE)
- Natural Gas: The Gas Company (to service the pool only)
- Potable Water: Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD)
- Stormwater: City of Perris
- Wastewater: EMWD
- Solid Waste Removal: CR&R
- Telephone and Internet: Verizon

### 1.2.6 - Storm Drainage

Stormwater at the project site would drain into stormwater detention basins located at the northeast and southeast corners of the project site via storm drains located beneath the proposed drive aisles. Water from these basins would connect to existing storm drains beneath East Nuevo Road and beneath adjoining development to the east.

The project proposes two drainage tributaries, the northern (Area "A") and the southern (Area "B") areas. Runoff from Area "A" would drain into infiltration basin "A," which is located in the northeast corner of the project site, and would be discharged into an existing storm drain located in East Nuevo Road. The storm drain eventually discharges into the Perris Valley Channel. Runoff from Area "B" would flow into Basin "B," located at the southeast corner of the project site, for treatment before discharging into a storm drain located east of the project site.

Area "C" is an off-site property to the northwest of the project site. Currently, Area "C" runoff drains to the southeast corner and is collected via a proposed concrete channel.

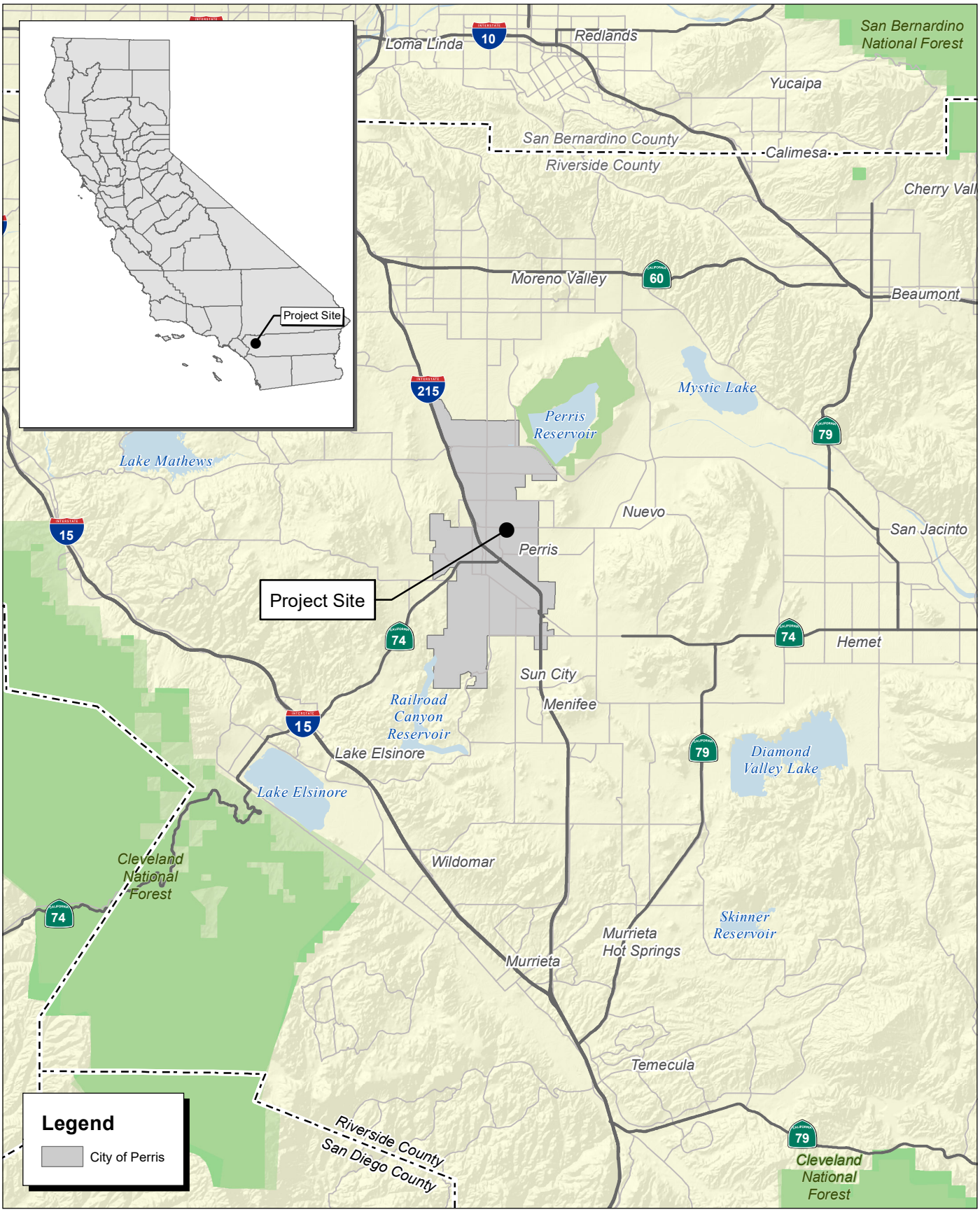
### 1.2.7 - Wastewater

The project site would be served by the EMWD. Internal 8-inch sewer lines would connect to an existing 21-inch sewer line located beneath Wilson Avenue.

### 1.2.8 - Phasing and Construction

- Construction of the proposed project is expected to begin in April 2025 and last for 30 months, until October 2027.
- Site preparation (2 weeks): During this phase, the project site would be readied for construction, including removal of existing vegetation.

- Grading (8 weeks): During this phase, grading of the entire project site would occur.
- Construction of off-site improvements (5 months): This phase includes construction of utilities and street improvements.
- Homebuilding (22 months): This phase includes construction of the proposed townhome style homes.




Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

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5 2.5 0 5 Miles

# Exhibit 1
# Regional Location Map

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D.R. HORTON LOS ANGELES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.
ACACIA POINTE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY
MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

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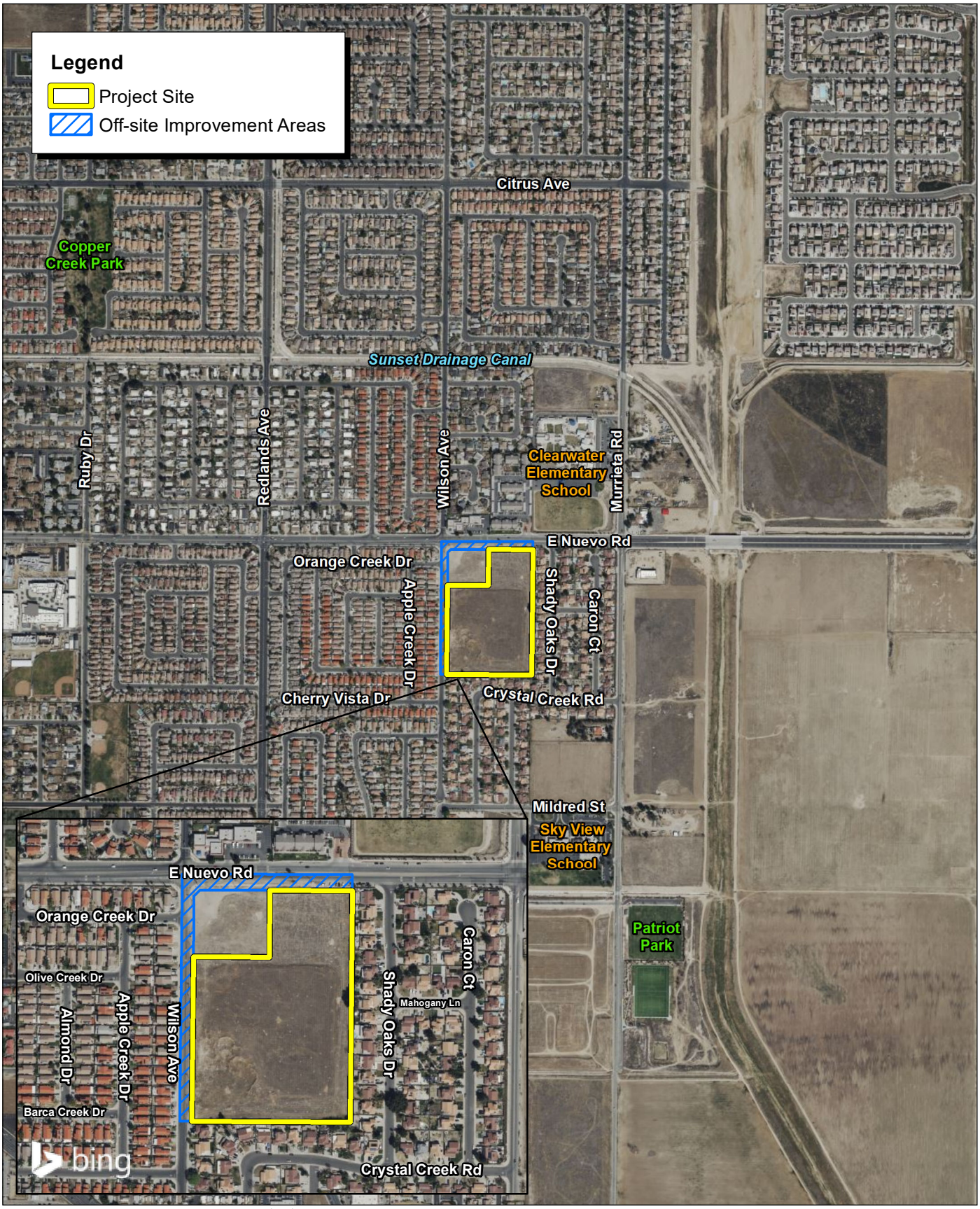


Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. D.R. Horton 10/25/2023.

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1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

# Exhibit 2
# Local Vicinity Map

59470001 • 04/2024 | 2_local_vicinity.mxd

D.R. HORTON LOS ANGELES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.
ACACIA POINTE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY
MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

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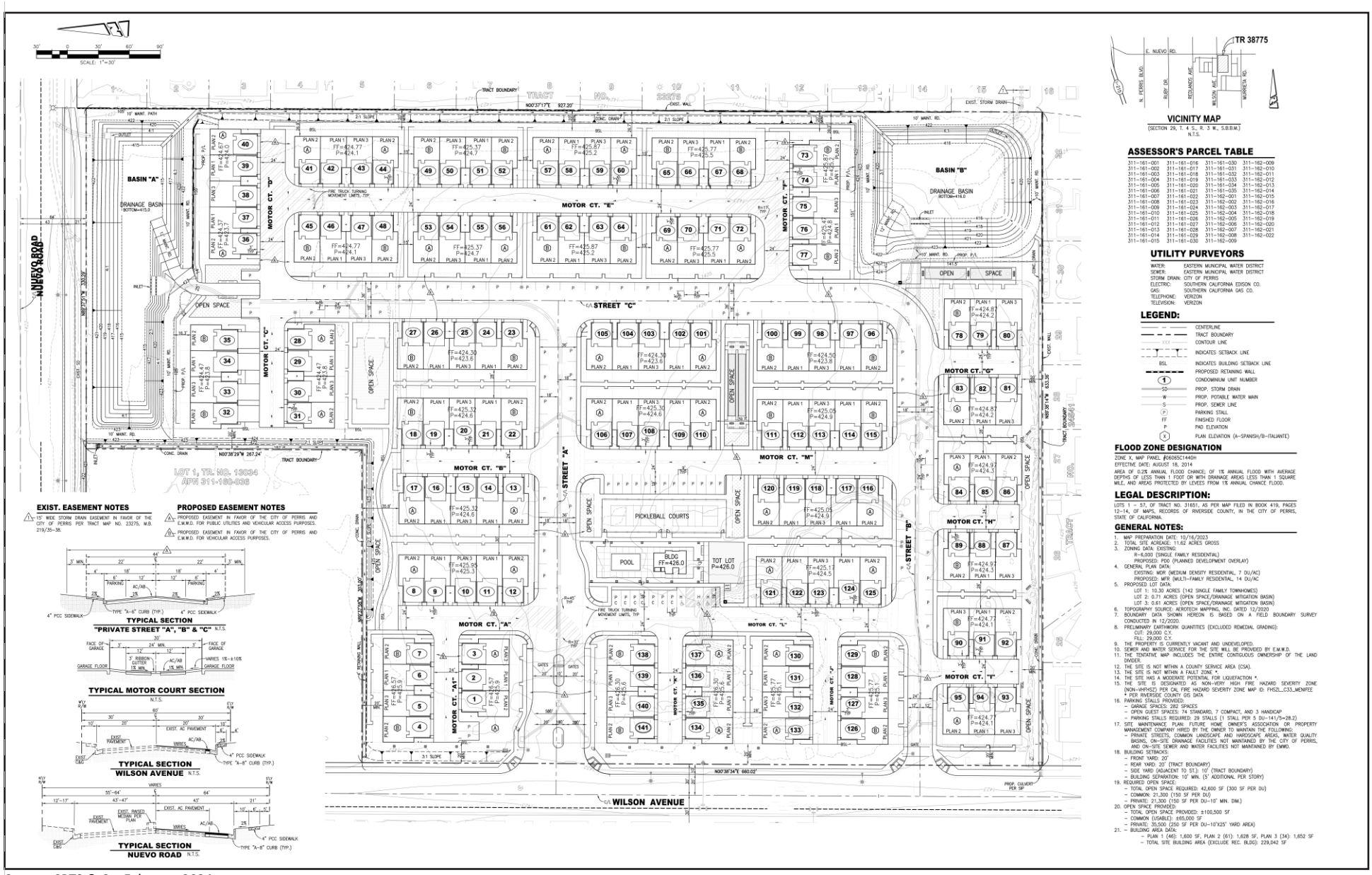


Source: SPT2 & Co, February 2024.

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# Exhibit 3
# Site Plan

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# SECTION 2: REGULATORY SETTING

## 2.1 - Federal

### 2.1.1 - Endangered Species Act

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has jurisdiction over species listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act protects listed species from "take," which is broadly defined as actions taken to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The Endangered Species Act protects threatened and endangered plants and animals and their critical habitat. Candidate species are those proposed for listing; these species are usually treated by resource agencies as if they were actually listed during the environmental review process.

A proposed project may acquire permission to "take" listed and candidate species through implementation of sections of the Endangered Species Act. If the proposed project is funded by, authorized by, or otherwise involves a federal agency, Section 7 requires those agencies to consult with the USFWS to ensure that the project does not jeopardize the future existence of any listed species. The consultation results in either a concurrence letter from USFWS stating that the proposed action does not jeopardize the species, or a Biological Opinion issued by USFWS that includes a defined limit of "take" of listed species that is authorized for the action. When there is no federal nexus to pursue Section 7 permissions, USFWS may authorize "take" of listed species through Section 10, which allows private landowners, corporations, Native American Tribes, states, cities, and counties to implement projects that could affect listed species. Under this process, the project proponent seeks "take" permissions through completing and submitting for approval a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) approved by the USFWS. The HCP defines the project and potential for "take" of species, and outlines measures to mitigate or compensate for impacts that would occur during implementation of the project. Often a draft Implementing Agreement (IA) is included with the permit application for larger HCPs, such as a regional plan. An IA is a contract that describes the roles and responsibilities of the permit holder, the federal wildlife agency, and any other parties responsible for implementing the HCP.

### 2.1.2 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, 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. All migratory birds and their nests are protected from take and other impacts under the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC] § 703, *et seq*.).

### 2.1.3 - Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are afforded additional protection under the Eagle Protection Act, amended in 1973 (16 USC § 669, *et seq*.) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §§ 668–668d).

### 2.1.4 - Clean Water Act

#### Section 404

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) administers Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), which regulates the discharge of dredge and fill material into waters of the United States. The USACE has established a series of nationwide permits that authorize certain activities in waters of the United States if a proposed activity can demonstrate compliance with standard conditions. Normally, USACE requires an individual permit for an activity that will affect an area equal to or greater than 0.5 acre of waters of the United States. A project that results in impacts to less than 0.5 acre of waters of the United States can normally be conducted pursuant to one of the several nationwide permits if it is consistent with the standard permit terms and conditions.

#### Section 401

As stated in Section 401 of the CWA, "any applicant for a federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to waters of the State, shall provide the federal permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge is proposed that states that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the federal Clean Water Act." Therefore, before the USACE will issue a Section 404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

## 2.2 - State

### 2.2.1 - CEQA Guidelines

The following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions serve as thresholds of significance when evaluating the potential impacts of a proposed project on biological resources. Impacts are considered significant if a project would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or USFWS.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) 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.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or State Habitat Conservation Plan.

## 2.2.2 - California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires State agencies to consult with the CDFW when preparing CEQA documents to ensure that the State lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code [FGC] § 2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with the CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs the CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur, and allows the CDFW to identify "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows the CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State's prohibition against take of a listed species if the "take" of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (FGC § 2081). Under CESA, the California Fish and Game Commission may authorize taking of candidate species, and the CDFW may recommend that the Commission authorize (or not authorize) the taking of listed or candidate species (FGC § 2084).

## 2.2.3 - California Fish and Game Code

### Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

Under CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of endangered and threatened species (FGC § 2070). Fish and Game Code Sections 2050 through 2098 outline the protection provided to California's rare, endangered, and threatened species. Fish and Game Code Section 2080 prohibits the taking of plants and animals listed under the CESA, and Fish and Game Code Section 2081 established an incidental take permit program for State-listed species. The CDFW maintains a list of "candidate species" which it formally notices as being under review for addition to the list of endangered or threatened species.

### Fully Protected Species

Fish and Game Code Sections 3500—5500 outline protection for fully protected species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Species that are fully protected by these sections may not be taken or possessed at any time. The CDFW cannot issue permits or licenses that authorize the take of any fully protected species except under certain circumstances such as scientific research and live capture and relocation of such species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock.

### Species of Special Concern

In addition to formal listing under the Endangered Species Act and CESA, some species receive additional consideration by the CDFW and local lead agencies during the CEQA process. Species that may be considered for review are those listed as a "Species of Special Concern." The CDFW maintains lists of "Species of Special Concern" that serve as species "watch lists." Species with this status may have limited distributions or limited populations and/or the extent of their habitats has been reduced substantially, such that their populations may be threatened. Thus, their populations are monitored, and they may receive special attention during environmental review. While they do not have statutory protection, they may be considered rare under CEQA and specific protection measures may be warranted. In addition to Species of Special Concern, the CDFW Special Animals

List identifies animals that are tracked by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and may be potentially vulnerable but warrant no federal interest and no legal protection.

### Other Sensitive Species

Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed are afforded protection under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) requires that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 (Rare or Endangered Species) provides for the assessment of unlisted species as rare or endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Unlisted plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List ranked 1A, 1B, and 2 would typically require evaluation under CEQA.

### Native Bird Protection

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 protect native birds. Under Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any native bird. Under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird. Under Fish and Game Code Section 3513, it is unlawful to take or possess any native, migratory bird as designated in the MBTA except as provided by rules and provisions of the MBTA. Mitigation for avoidance of impacts to nesting birds is typically included in CEQA and other permitting documents to ensure project compliance with these Fish and Game Code Sections.

### Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) (FGC § 1900, *et seq*.) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the State of any plants with a State designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by the CDFW). An exception to this prohibition in the NPPA allows landowners to take listed plant species under specified circumstances, provided that the owners first notify CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed. Fish and Game Code Section 1913 exempts from "take" prohibition "the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right-of-way." Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

### Lake or Streambed Alteration

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any entity to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that "may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake" or "deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake." "River, stream, or lake" includes waters that are episodic and perennial and ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required if the CDFW determines that project activities may substantially adversely affect fish or wildlife resources through alterations to a covered body of water.

### Natural Community Conservation Planning Act

Section 2800 of the California Fish and Game Code establishes the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCP Act), which allows the CDFW to authorize Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) to allow "take" of species listed under CESA and other sensitive species and vegetation communities on a regional scale. The primary objective of the NCCP Act is to conserve covered natural communities and species at the ecosystem scale while accommodating compatible land uses, or covered activities. NCCPs must provide conservation and management of natural communities and species in perpetuity within the area covered by permits. Each NCCP provides measures necessary to conserve and manage sensitive biological resources, including natural vegetation communities and the plant and wildlife species they support, within a reserve system, while also allowing compatible developments and other projects to "take" species and habitats under special conditions outside of areas targeted for conservation. NCCPs are different from HCPs because the NCCP Act requires that conservation actions improve the long-term conservation of species, whereas HCPs typically only require avoidance of adverse impacts to species. Additionally, while HCPs can be implemented at a project or regional scale, an NCCP must be applied across regional scales to promote the long-term recovery of species, protection of habitats and natural communities, and maintenance of species diversity at the landscape level.

## 2.2.4 - California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The RWQCB regulates actions that would involve "discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the State" (Water Code § 13260(a)), pursuant to provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. "Waters of the State" are defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State" (Water Code § 13050(e)).

## 2.2.5 - California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act (AB 242)

The State of California enacted the California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act in 2001. It established requirements for the preservation and protection of oak woodlands and trees and allocated funding to be managed by the Wildlife Conservation Board that would support a variety of ways to preserve oak woodlands throughout the State. In order to qualify to use these funds, counties were required to adopt an oak woodland conservation management plan. In 2004, SB 1334 (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21083.4) expanded this preservation effort by requiring that a county, "in determining whether CEQA requires an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration, to determine whether a project in its jurisdiction may result in a conversion of oak woodlands that will have a significant effect on the environment, and would require the county, if it determines there may be a significant effect to oak woodlands, to require one or more of specified mitigation alternatives to mitigate the significant effect of the conversion of oak woodlands."

## 2.2.6 - California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rankings

The CNPS maintains a rank of plant species native to California that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. Following are the definitions of the CNPS ranks:

- **Rank 1A:** Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- **Rank 1B:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- **Rank 2A:** Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- **Rank 2B:** Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- **Rank 3:** Plants about which more information is needed
- **Rank 4:** Watch List: Plants of limited distribution

Potential impacts to populations of CNPS ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. All plants appearing on the CNPS List ranked 1 or 2 are considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. Rank 3 and 4 plants do not automatically meet this definition. Rank 4 plants do not clearly meet CEQA standards and thresholds for impact considerations.[2]

## 2.3 - Regional and Local

### 2.3.1 - Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The MSHCP serves as a multijurisdictional HCP pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act and a NCCP pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081.1 that focuses on the conservation of species and habitats in western Riverside County. The MSHCP allows permittees to obtain take of threatened, endangered, and rare plant and animal species covered by the MSHCP. Regulation of take of species is authorized by the USFWS and the CDFW for lawful actions (e.g., public and private projects) in exchange for the assembly and management of a conservation reserve system. The MSHCP covers take of 146 species in the plan area, including 32 that are State and/or federally listed.

The MSHCP area encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres and includes all unincorporated land in Riverside County west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County line, inclusive of the jurisdictional areas of the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Wildomar, Menifee, San Jacinto, Hemet, Perris, Calimesa, Beaumont, Banning, Moreno Valley, Riverside, Corona, Norco, Canyon Lake, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, and Temecula. Conservation areas that comprise the reserve system will be assembled from Criteria Area cells that consist of 0.75-section cells of approximately 160 acres, each with specific criteria for conservation.

The Conservation Areas that comprise the reserve system will total 500,000 acres when complete, which is projected by 2028. Of the 500,000 acres targeted for conservation, 347,000 were in existing open spaces in Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) Lands at the time the MSHCP was adopted in 2003. These lands are under ownership or management of government agencies and their development is not likely. The County and City permittees are responsible for assembling the remaining 153,000 acres in the reserve system by 2028 through implementing the MSHCP during the development and entitlement process.

[2] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2020. Considerations for Including CRPR 4 Plant Taxa in CEQA Biological Resource Impact Analysis. Sacramento, CA. January 21, 2020.

# SECTION 3: METHODS

## 3.1 - Literature and Database Reviews

This literature review provides a baseline from which to evaluate potential project impacts on biological resources within the project site and the surrounding area.

### 3.1.1 - Existing Documentation

As part of the literature review, an FCS Biologist examined existing environmental documentation for the project site and vicinity. This documentation included literature pertaining to the MSHCP Conservation Area, habitat requirements of special-status species with the potential to occur in the project vicinity, federal register listings, protocols, and species data provided by the MSHCP, USFWS, and CDFW.

### 3.1.2 - Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

An FCS Biologist reviewed current USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map(s)and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the project site and immediate vicinity.[3] Information obtained from the topographic maps included elevation, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations using Google Earth in conjunction with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watershed Assessment, Tracking, and Environmental Results System (WATERS).[4] Aerial photographs provided a perspective of the current site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land use, plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors. The Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) website was also reviewed to identify MSHCP wildlife and plant species survey areas and the limits of Criteria Cells, Cell Groups, and the MSHCP Conservation Area.

### 3.1.3 - Soil Surveys

FCS Biologists also reviewed United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil surveys to establish if soil conditions in the project site are suitable for any special-status plant species.[5] These soil profiles include soil series with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics. The soil series consist of separate soil mapping units that provide specific information regarding soil characteristics. Many special-status plant species have a limited distribution based exclusively on soil type. To determine the existing soil mapping units within the project site and to establish if soil conditions are suitable for supporting special-status species populations, an FCS Biologist reviewed pertinent USDA soil survey data.

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[3] United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2024. National Geospatial Program. Website: https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/. Accessed March 21, 2024.

[4] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed March 21, 2024.

[5] Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2024. Web Soil Survey (WSS). United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Website: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx. Accessed March 21, 2024.

### 3.1.4 - Special-status Species Database Search

An FCS Biologist compiled a list of threatened, endangered, and otherwise special-status species previously recorded within the project vicinity based on a search of the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database,[6] the CNDDB, and the CNPS Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.[7,8] The CNDDB search focused on species records within 5 and 10 miles of the project site. The CNPSEI search focused on records from the *Perris, California* USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles. The CNDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6) was used to determine distances between species occurrences and the project site.[9]

The potential for occurrence on the project site was assessed for each of the special-status species identified in the database searches. The potential for occurrence was assessed based on conditions on the project site, habitat requirements of special-status species, and number of recent (< 20 years old) occurrences in the project vicinity.

### 3.1.5 - Trees and Native Vegetation

Prior to conducting the reconnaissance-level field survey, an FCS Biologist reviewed applicable City and County ordinances pertaining to tree and native vegetation preservation and protection and ascertained whether measures or permits are required to remove, replace, or transplant protected trees or native vegetation.

### 3.1.6 - Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Prior to conducting the reconnaissance-level survey, an FCS Biologist reviewed EPA WATERS and aerial photography to identify potential natural drainage features and water bodies.[10] In general, all surface drainage features identified as blue-line streams on USGS maps and linear patches of vegetation are expected to exhibit evidence of flow and be considered potentially subject to State and federal regulatory authority as waters of the United States and/or State. A preliminary assessment was conducted to determine the location of any existing drainages and limits of project-related grading activities to aid in determining whether a formal delineation of waters of the United States or State is necessary.

[6] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[7] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[8] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[9] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[10] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed March 21, 2024.

### 3.1.7 - MSHCP Information Map

As part of the MSHCP Consistency Analysis, an FCS Biologist reviewed the RCA MSHCP Information Map to assess species survey and conservation requirements for the parcels that comprise the project site.[11]

## 3.2 - Field Surveys

### 3.2.1 - Survey Personnel

A general biological survey and vegetation community mapping of the project site was performed on March 11, 2024, by FCS Staff Biologist Kyle Killian. Additional assessments, including four focused burrowing owl surveys and rare plant habitat assessment surveys of the site, were conducted on March 14, 2024; March 15, 2024; and March 27, 2024, by FCS Staff Biologist Hannah Carney. Professional qualifications for Mr. Killian and Ms. Carney can be found in Appendix A.

### 3.2.2 - General Biological Survey

The objective of the general biological survey was to ascertain general site conditions and identify whether existing vegetation communities provide suitable habitat for special-status plant or wildlife species. During this survey, the Biologist walked the project site and characterized and mapped vegetation communities, identified and recorded plants and wildlife observed on-site, and recorded evidence of wildlife habitats, including wildlife corridors, nests, dens, or burrows. Special-status or unusual biological resources identified during the literature review were ground-truthed during the field survey for mapping accuracy. Special attention was paid to sensitive habitats and areas potentially supporting special-status floral and faunal species.

#### Vegetation Communities and Plants

Common plant species observed during the general biological survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook and on field maps. Uncommon and fewer familiar plants were identified with the use of taxonomical guides, including Jepson eFlora and Calflora.[12,13] Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California.[14] Common plant names, when not available from The Jepson Manual, were taken from other regionally specific references. Vegetation community types and boundaries were noted on aerial photos, verified through field observation, and digitized using ESRI ArcGIS software® ArcMap 10.0. By incorporating collected field data and interpreting aerial photography, a map of habitat types, land cover types, and other biological resources within the project site was prepared. Vegetation community and land cover types used to help classify habitat

[11] Regional Conservation Authority (RCA). 2024. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Information Map. Website: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a73e69d2a64d41c29ebd3acd67467abd. Accessed March 21, 2024.

[12] Jepson Flora Project (eds.) 2024. Jepson eFlora. Website: https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

[13] Calflora. 2024. Calflora: Information on California plants for education, research, and conservation. Website: http://www.calflora.org/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

[14] Baldwin, B., et al. 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California. Berkeley: University of California Press. County of San Bernardino (Bernardino). 2007 (amended 2015).

types are based on the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) and cross-referenced with the CDFW Natural Communities List.[15,16]

## Wildlife

Wildlife species detected during the general biological survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded. Notations were made regarding suitable habitat for those special-status species determined to have the potential to occur within the project site.[17] Appropriate field guides were used to assist in species identification during surveys, such as Peterson, Reid, and Stebbins.[18,19,20] Online resources such as eBird and California Herps were also consulted as necessary. [21,22]

## Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Urbanization and the resulting fragmentation of open space areas create isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat, forming separated populations. Corridors act as an effective link between populations.

The project site was evaluated for evidence of a wildlife movement corridor during the general biological survey. The scope of the biological resource assessment did not include a formal wildlife movement corridor study utilizing track plates, camera stations, scent stations, or snares. Rather, the focus of this study was to determine whether a change in land use at the project site could have significant impacts on the regional movement of wildlife. Conclusions are based on the information compiled during the literature review, including aerial photographs, USGS topographic maps, and resource maps for the vicinity; the field survey; and professional experience with the desired topography, habitat, and resource requirements of the special-status species potentially utilizing the project site and vicinity.

[15] Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento.

[16] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). June 2023. Natural Communities List, Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCAMP/Natural-Communities#sensitive%20natural%20communities. Accessed March 22, 2024.

[17] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.

[18] Peterson, T.R. 2010. A Field Guide to Birds of Western North America, 4th Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

[19] Reid, F. 2006. A Field Guide to Mammals of North America, Fourth Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

[20] Stebbins, R.C. 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Third Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

[21] eBird. 2024. Online bird occurrence database. Website: http://ebird.org/content/ebird/. Accessed March 21, 2024.

[22] California Herps. 2024. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. Website: http://www.californiaherps.com/. Accessed March 21, 2024.

# SECTION 4: RESULTS

This section summarizes the results of the literature search and general biological reconnaissance survey. The results of the sensitive biological resources database reviews and an analysis for the potential for occurrence of these resources on the project site are presented in Section 5. An analysis of project requirements for MSHCP consistency is presented in Section 6.

## 4.1 - Literature Review

### 4.1.1 - Environmental Setting

The project site is situated on undeveloped nonnative grasslands and is surrounded by residential development in the Perris Valley. Perris is within the San Jacinto Basin, a broad area of valleys and hills bounded by the San Jacinto Mountains and San Gorgonio Badlands on the northeast; the Box Springs Mountains on the north; and the Santa Ana Mountains on the southwest. Perris Valley, within which the City of Perris is situated, is characteristically flat. The project site is generally flat; elevation ranges between approximately 1,425 feet (434 meters) above mean sea level to approximately 1,430 feet (436 meters).

#### Soils

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS) mapped two soil types (Domino silt loam, saline-alkali; Domino fine-sandy loam, saline-alkali) on the project site and off-site improvement areas (Exhibit 4). The Domino series soils are grayish brown, moderately alkaline, silt loam and consist of moderately deep, moderately well drained soils over lime-cemented hardpans.

## 4.2 - Biological Surveys

FCS Biologist Kyle Killian conducted a general biological survey of the project site on March 11, 2024, between approximately 10:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Weather conditions during the field surveys were sunny, with an average temperature around 51–54°F (degrees Fahrenheit) and wind speeds between 0 and 2 miles per hour (mph). FCS Staff Biologist Hannah Carney conducted two focused burrowing owl and rare plant surveys (one dawn survey, one dusk survey) of the site, on March 14, 2024, between 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Weather conditions during this field survey were sunny, with an average temperature around 47–62°F and wind speeds between 14 and 42 mph. FCS Staff Biologist Hannah Carney conducted an additional focused burrowing owl and rare plant survey, on March 15, 2024, between 7:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Weather conditions during this field survey were sunny, with an average temperature around 43–60°F and wind speeds between 3 and 10 mph. Lastly, FCS Staff Biologist Hannah Carney conducted the final burrowing owl and rare plant survey, on March 27, 2024, between 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Weather conditions during this field survey were sunny, with an average temperature around 44–61°F and wind speeds between 6 and 11 mph.

### 4.2.1 - Vegetation Communities and Land Use

The project site consists predominantly of undeveloped, non-native grasslands. At the time of the survey, the vegetation was in a low to medium growth state and no recent surface disturbances had

occurred. Residential developments are located adjacent to the project on its western, southern, and eastern borders. Commercial development is located north of the project site. The vegetation communities and land cover types recorded on and within 500 feet of the project site are described below. A map showing vegetation communities and land cover types is presented in Exhibit 5. Photographs are presented in Appendix B.

## Project Site

### *Nonnative Grasslands*

The project site consists of nonnative grasslands and shrubs, dominated by prickly Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), red stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and compact brome (*Bromus madritensis*) (Exhibit 5). Other species present include London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), slender phlox (*Microsteris gracilis*), and common goldfield (*Lasthenia californica*). There are 11.62 acres of nonnative grasslands present on-site.

## 500-foot Buffer of Project Site

### *Nonnative Grasslands*

A partially fenced area adjacent to the northwest of the project site contains nonnative grasslands, matching species composition of the grasslands found on the project site. There are 1.85 acres of nonnative grasslands present in the 500-foot buffer.

### *Ruderal/Bare*

Portions of the off-site improvement areas exhibited surface disturbances that were bare or supported ruderal, weedy vegetation (Exhibit 5). Ruderal and bare areas were observed adjacent to Nuevo Road and Wilson Avenue along the northern and western borders of the project site. Ruderal areas associated with these features supported weedy species, including compact brome, prickly Russian thistle, Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*). There is 0.52 acre of ruderal/bare habitat in the off-site improvement areas.

### *Developed*

Developed lands are located within 500 feet of the project site, including the off-site improvement areas on Wilson Avenue and East Nuevo Road and primarily residential developments to the west, south, and east of the project site (Exhibit 5). Developed areas are characterized by urbanization that includes a combination of a developed and hardscaped features, landscaped and manicured vegetation, and disturbed areas with bare soil surfaces supporting ruderal vegetation. Developed and hardscaped areas include buildings, paved roads, parking lots, and sidewalks. Manicured, landscaped areas typically feature street/shade trees, lawns, and shrubs with little or no exposed soil substrates. Irrigation and fertilization of landscaped areas allow for tropical and other non-native and ornamental species to flourish in urban areas. Trees are often grown in a spaced pattern with an open understory, and lawns are typically one species maintained at a continuous, uniform height. Shrubs are grown as spaced individuals or in tight rows that are hedged. Developed areas often include areas with bare soil surfaces and weedy vegetation primarily composed of non-native, annual plant species. Developed areas provide habitat to a low diversity of wildlife that are tolerant of human-modified environments. Landscaped areas associated with the developments within 500

feet of the project site included species such as Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), guava (*Psidium guajava*), Queensland brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), lemon-scented gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp.), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), society garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), among others. Ruderal vegetation was observed in edges of developments, where species included a mixture of herbaceous vegetation, including red stem filaree and tumbleweed. There are 1.5 acres of developed land in the off-site improvement areas and 56.40 acres of developed land in the 500-foot buffer.

### 4.2.2 - Wildlife

The vegetation community and land cover types on and adjacent to the project site provide habitat for wildlife species that are tolerant of urbanization. The nonnative grasslands provide foraging opportunities for common invertebrates, reptiles, birds, and mammals, and potential nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds. The anthropogenic features adjacent to the project site (buildings and ornamental trees) could provide habitat for several wildlife species, including nesting birds. Wildlife activity during the general biological reconnaissance survey was low and few species were observed. The following discussions regarding the wildlife species observed within the project site are organized by taxonomic group. Each discussion contains representative examples of a particular taxonomic group either observed or expected to occur on-site. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the survey.

#### Invertebrates

Invertebrate species that are likely to occur at the site year-round or during seasonal pulses include several species of beetles, flies, ants, bees, wasps, moths and butterflies, grasshoppers and crickets, and spiders and tarantulas, among others.

#### Amphibians and Fish

No amphibian or fish species were observed on-site during the general biological reconnaissance surveys. Amphibians are not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of permanent or sufficient water sources.

#### Reptiles

No reptiles were observed on the project site. Common species that could occur there include western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*) and Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*).

#### Birds

Some avian species were observed during the survey, including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Other bird species expected to occur on-site include common species typical of the region and tolerant of anthropogenic activities and features, such as house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and non-native species

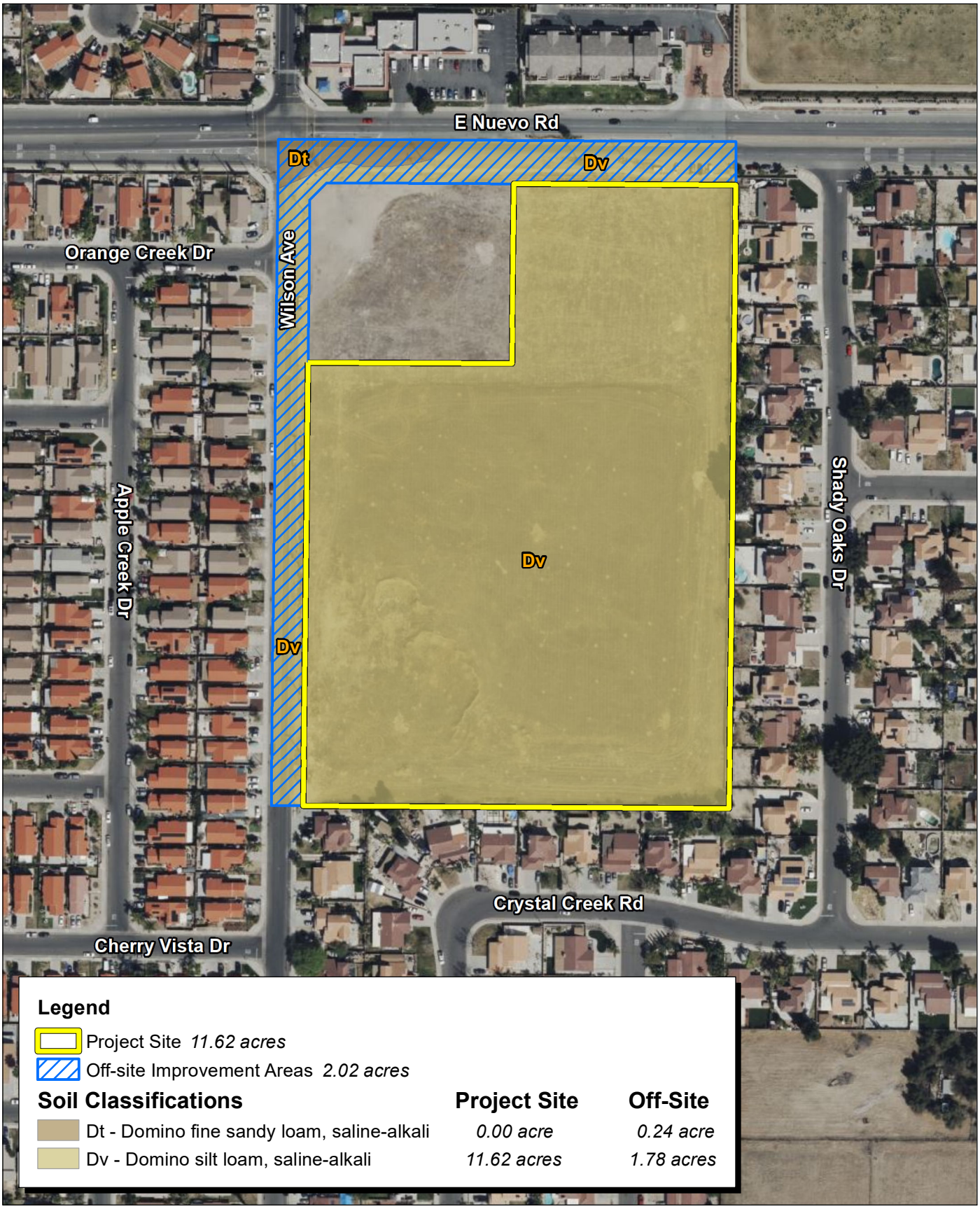
such as European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*). Birds may find nesting habitat throughout the project site on bare ground, and in shrubs and trees and on buildings adjacent to the site.

### Mammals

California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and valley pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows were observed on-site during the field survey.

## 4.2.3 - Wildlife Movement Corridors

The majority of the project site consists of non-native grasslands, but it is mostly surrounded by urbanized areas and roads to the west and north that limit wildlife movement through the project site. The project site itself does not serve as a wildlife movement corridor.




Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. USDA Soils Data Mart, Riverside County Western area.

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Exhibit 4
Soils Map

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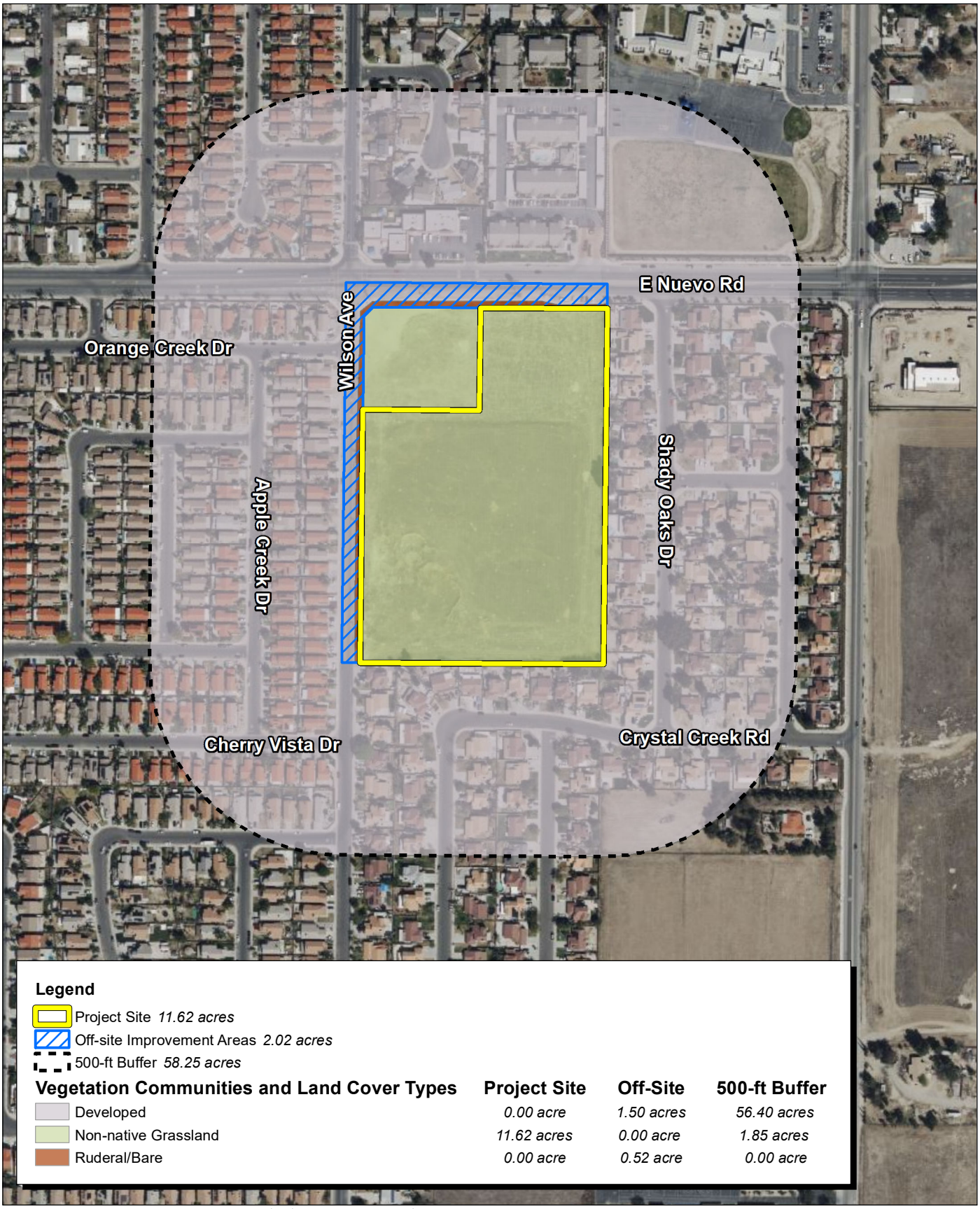


| Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types | Project Site | Off-Site | 500-ft Buffer |
|---|---|---|---|
| Developed | 0.00 acre | 1.50 acres | 56.40 acres |
| Non-native Grassland | 11.62 acres | 0.00 acre | 1.85 acres |
| Ruderal/Bare | 0.00 acre | 0.52 acre | 0.00 acre |

Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. D.R. Horton 10/25/2023. SP2 & Co, 01/2024

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# Exhibit 5
# Vegetation Community Land Cover Map

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# SECTION 5: SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES DATABASE REVIEWS

The following section discusses the results of the database reviews for sensitive biological resources and an analysis of the potential for these resources to occur within the project site based on existing biological conditions on and adjacent to the site.

## 5.1 - Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities or special wildlife habitats that are rare or occur in limited distributions or provide specific habitat requirements for special-status plant or wildlife species. The CDFW maintains a list of natural vegetation communities found in California and ranks them based on rarity. Communities ranked S1–S3 are considered sensitive natural communities.[23] The CNDDB did not identify any sensitive natural communities within 5 miles of the project site. Four sensitive natural communities— Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Riparian Scrub, and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland—have been recorded in the CNDDB between 5 and 10 miles from the site.[24]

## 5.2 - Special-status Plant Species

Within 10 miles of the project site, 49 special-status plant species have been recorded in the CNDDB,[25,26] on the nine-quadrangle search area of the CNPSEI,[27] and in the IPaC query results (Appendix C, Table 1). Table 1 in Appendix C includes the species' status, required habitat, and a summary analysis of the potential for each species to occur on the project site. The potential for occurrence of a species was based on current biological conditions on the project site and presence of suitable habitats, soil types, and proximity and number of occurrences recorded in the CNDDB.[28,29,30] Presence of nonnative plant species and associated previous surface disturbances evident throughout the project site have lowered the possibility for persistence and occurrence of populations of special-status plant species.

### 5.2.1 - Potential for Occurrence of Special-status Plants

The project site consists predominantly of grasslands dominated by nonnative plant species. The project site is surrounded by residential development to the west, south, and east and commercial development to the north. Because of the conditions on and adjacent to the project site, most

[23] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. Natural Communities List, Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Wildlife. July 5, 2022. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[24] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[25] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[26] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[27] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[28] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[29] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2024. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[30] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

special-status plants that occur in the region were assessed as having no potential for occurrence (Appendix C, Table 1). These special-status plants are not expected to occur on the project site and are not discussed further. Two special status and MSHCP Criteria Area species, smooth tarplant and round-leaved filaree, were assessed as having low potential to occur and are discussed below.

### Smooth Tarplant

Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*) is an annual herb in the family Asteraceae. This species occurs in alkali meadow and alkali scrub communities, and disturbed places in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, and riparian woodland communities. It blooms between April and September. This species is ranked as 1B.1 in the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants and it is covered under the MSHCP. There are nine recent and five historical records within 5 miles of the project site and seventeen recent and seventeen historical records between 5 and 10 miles from the project site. Marginally suitable habitat is present in the nonnative grasslands on the project site due to this species ability to occur in disturbed locations. Smooth tarplant was not observed on-site during the rare plant surveys.

### Round-leaved Filaree

Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*) is an annual herb in the family Geraniaceae. This species occurs in valley and foothill grassland communities. It blooms between March and July. This species is considered but rejected by the CNPS Inventory of Rare Plants but it is covered under the MSHCP. The CNDDB does not maintain records of this species. Marginally suitable habitat is present in the nonnative grasslands on the project site. Round-leaved filaree was not observed on-site during the rare plant surveys.

## 5.3 - Special-status Wildlife Species

Forty-five special-status wildlife species were identified as occurring within 10 miles of the project site as recorded in the CNDDB[31,32] and an additional two species were identified in the USFWS IPaC[33] review (Appendix C, Table 2). Table 2 in Appendix C includes the legal status of each species, their required habitat types and features, and their potential to occur on the project site. The table also includes special-status wildlife species that have been determined to have no or low potential to occur on-site, primarily based on the project site being situated outside of the range of the species or absence of suitable habitat or the lack of recent records in the project vicinity, along with other justification(s) for their exclusion from further discussion. Special-status wildlife species with moderate to high potential to occur on-site are analyzed further below. The potential for wildlife to occur on the project site was based on presence of suitable habitats and proximity and recency of occurrences recorded in the CNDDB.[34,35]

[31] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[32] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[33] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[34] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
[35] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

## 5.3.1 - Potential for Occurrence of Special-status Wildlife

Most species with records in the project vicinity were assessed as having no or low potential to occur because the project site is outside of the known distributional range of the species or because the project site does not support suitable habitat (Appendix C, Table 2). These species are not discussed further. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), an MSHCP Covered Species, is discussed below due to the site being located in a burrowing owl survey area.

### Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is an owl in the family Strigidae. Burrowing owls occur in open, dry, annual, or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. This species utilizes, modifies, and nests in burrows created by other species, most notably those of the California ground squirrel but also those excavated by coyotes, desert kit foxes, desert tortoises, American badgers, and other burrowing mammals. Burrowing owl populations are threatened by habitat loss, pesticide use, and ground squirrel eradication programs, which limit suitable burrowing habitat. The burrowing owl is designated as a California Species of Special Concern and a federal Bird of Conservation Concern, and it is covered under the MSHCP. Limited take of this species is covered under the MSHCP under certain conditions; however, their nesting burrows are protected by the MBTA and California FGC pertaining to native nesting avian species. The project site is also located within a burrowing owl survey area. Marginally suitable burrowing and nesting habitat for this species is present on the project site within nonnative grasslands supporting California ground squirrel burrows. There are nine recent and six historical records within 5 miles of the project site and 50 recent and 14 historical records between 5 and 10 miles from the project site (There were also no features that would be considered MSHCP Riverine/Riparian/Vernal Pool Resources that would be regulated by Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. Exhibit 6).[36] Burrowing owl habitat mapping and four focused breeding season surveys were conducted in March 2024. No burrowing owl or sign was observed on or adjacent to the site. Some small mammal burrows are present on-site, including those from California ground squirrels, but most are not suitable for use by burrowing owls. Therefore, there is low potential for burrowing owl to occur.

## 5.3.2 - Nesting Birds

The project site and adjacent areas contain vegetation and other potential nesting platforms that could provide suitable nesting habitat for bird species protected under the MBTA and the Fish and Game Code. These species include Cooper's hawk, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, white-tailed kite, and other native avian species. Construction activities could disturb birds that breed and nest in shrubs or on the ground surface on and adjacent to the project site. Potential impacts on special-status and migratory birds that could result from construction and operation of the proposed project include destruction of eggs or occupied nests, mortality of young, and abandonment of nests with eggs or young birds prior to fledging.

[36] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

## 5.4 - Potentially Jurisdictional Water and Wetlands/MSHCP Riverine/Riparian/Vernal Pool Resources

There were no waters or wetland features detected on the project site that would be considered potentially jurisdictional by USACE, nor any features that would be considered potentially jurisdictional by State regulatory agencies including the RWQCB and CDFW.

There were also no features that would be considered MSHCP Riverine/Riparian/Vernal Pool Resources that would be regulated by Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

CNDDB version 04/2024. Please Note:
The occurrences shown on this map represent the known locations of the species listed here as of the date of this version. There may be additional occurrences or additional species within this area which have not yet been surveyed and/or mapped. Lack of information in the CNDDB about a species or an area can never be used as proof that no special status species occur in an area.

**Legend**

Project Site

**CNDDB**

**Symbology**

- Plant (80m)
- Plant (specific)
- Plant (non-specific)
- Plant (circular)
- Animal (80m)
- Animal (specific)
- Animal (non-specific)
- Animal (circular)
- Terrestrial Comm. (80m)
- Terrestrial Comm. (specific)
- Terrestrial Comm. (non-specific)
- Terrestrial Comm. (circular)
- Aquatic Comm. (80m)
- Aquatic Comm. (specific)
- Aquatic Comm. (non-specific)
- Aquatic Comm. (circular)
- Multiple (80m)
- Multiple (specific)
- Multiple (non-specific)
- Multiple (circular)
- Sensitive EO's (Commercial only)

Source: Bing Street Imagery. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), April 2024.

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8.5 4.25 0 8.5 Miles

# Exhibit 6
# CNDDB Special-Status Species Occurrences

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# SECTION 6: MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

## 6.1 - Relationship to Criteria Cells, Cell Groups, and Conservation Areas

The project site is located within the MSHCP plan area and is not within or adjacent to a Criteria Cell or Conservation Area. The nearest Criteria Cell Group (2969) is located approximately 0.7 mile southeast of the project site (Exhibit 7). The nearest Conservation Areas in the project vicinity include the Perris Valley Storm Drain (PQP Conserved Land) approximately 0.25 mile east of the project site, Motte Rimrock Reserve (PQP Conserved Land) approximately 2.1 miles northwest of the project site, and Lake Perris (PQP Conserved Land) approximately 2.9 miles northeast of the project site. This project area is not located within any Linkage. Because of its location outside of any Criteria Cells or Cell Groups, the project is not subject to Reserve Assembly Analysis requirements under the MSHCP. Because the project site is not within or adjacent to any MSHCP Conservation Areas, the project is not subject to Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface or other requirements under the MSHCP pertaining to projects or actions implemented within or adjacent to a Conservation Area.

The project site is not located within an area slated for Existing or Pending Conservation. The project site does not feature Avoidance Areas or areas that must be protected by, or proposed to be protected by, deed restriction. Current conditions and full development of the approximately 11.62-acre project site would not provide for any contributions to Undeveloped Areas Potentially Available for Future Conservation.

## 6.2 - Covered Roads

East Nuevo Road, an Arterial Road, is located along the northern border of the project site. Another road, Wilson Avenue, is a Collector Road located along the western boundary of the project site. The project proposes two gated driveways that intersect with Wilson Avenue; however, because the proposed project is located outside of any Criteria Area or PQP Lands, the proposed project is not subject to Covered Road requirements under the MSHCP. Additionally, the proposed off-site road improvements would not be considered capacity-enhancing improvements, so Joint Project Review (JPR) would not be required.

## 6.3 - Covered Public Access Activities

The project site is not located within an MSHCP Conservation Area and, therefore, not subject to Covered Public Access Activities requirements under the MSHCP.

## 6.4 - Public Quasi-public Lands

The project site is not located within or adjacent to any public or quasi-public lands, nor any area designated as PQP Conserved Lands. The proposed project is not subject to MSHCP requirements covering PQP Lands.

## 6.5 - Covered Species Survey Area Requirements

The project site is located in the following Covered Species survey areas (Exhibit 8):

- Burrowing Owl Survey Area
- Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area: San Diego ambrosia, spreading navarretia, California Orcutt grass, Wright's trichocoronis
- Criteria Area Species: San Jacinto Valley crownscale, Parish's brittlescale, Davidson's saltscale, thread-leaved brodiaea, round-leaved filaree, smooth tarplant, Coulter's goldfields, little mousetail, mud nama

The proposed project is therefore subject to survey requirements for burrowing owl. Initially, the project site would be subject to a burrowing owl habitat assessment on and adjacent (within 500 feet) to the project site per MSHCP protocol and per CDFW (2012) protocol. The proposed project is also subject to survey requirements for four target narrow endemic plant species and nine Criteria Area species. For these plant species, focused surveys would be required if habitat is present, conducted per CDFW (2018) protocol, which requires that surveys be implemented during the appropriate blooming period for each target species. Requirements for burrowing owl, Narrow Endemic Plants, and Criteria Area Species are discussed further below.

The project area is not located in any of the following Covered Species survey areas:

- Amphibians Survey Area
- Mammals Survey Area
- Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly Survey Area

Additionally, the project site is not located within any Additional Needs Survey Areas. The proposed project is therefore not subject to these survey requirements under the MSHCP.

## 6.6 - Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools

### 6.6.1 - Riparian Riverine Habitat

There is no Riparian Riverine Habitat on the project site or within 500 feet. The proposed project is therefore not subject to Riparian Riverine Requirements under the MSHCP.

### 6.6.2 - Riparian Birds

There is no Riparian Riverine Habitat on or adjacent to the project site and therefore no habitat for any riparian/riverine bird species, including least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), or western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). The proposed project is therefore not subject to riparian bird survey requirements.

### 6.6.3 - Vernal Pools

There are no vernal pools or features indicative of the historic presence of vernal pools on the project site or within 500 feet. According to the NRCS WSS (2024), two soil types are mapped on the project site and off-site improvement areas (Exhibit 4). These soil types on the project site are not known to be soil utilized by fairy shrimp species known to occur in the Western Riverside County MSHCP Plan Area.[37] The proposed project is not subject to Vernal Pool or Vernal Pool Species requirements under the MSHCP.

## 6.7 - Additional Survey Needs and Procedures

### 6.7.1 - Burrowing Owl

#### Analysis

The majority of the project site supports marginally suitable foraging habitat for burrowing owl. The vegetation is low to medium growth over the project site. There are some California ground squirrel burrows on-site, but most are not suitable for use by burrowing owls. The site is also surrounded by residential development. For these reasons, there is a low potential for burrowing owls to occupy the project site. The CNDDB shows 59 recent and 19 historical records of burrowing owls within 10 miles of the project site. This species is covered under the MSHCP and protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Codes.

#### Survey Results

FCS Biologists conducted four focused burrowing owl surveys on the project site in March 2024. No burrowing owl or sign was observed on or adjacent to the site. However, it may be possible that the site could be inhabited temporarily by dispersing or transient burrowing owls and, thus, presence of this species cannot be ruled out.

#### Potential Project Impacts

Construction of the proposed project could potentially impact burrowing owls if burrowing owls are occupying the project site when ground-disturbing construction activities are initiated. Impacts could occur outside of the nesting season (September 1 through January 31) or during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31) of the species.

#### Proposed Mitigation

Mitigation measures for burrowing owls are presented in Section 7.

### 6.7.2 - Narrow Endemic Plant Species and Criteria Area Species

#### Methods

As previously discussed, the project site is located in a part of the MSHCP plan area that requires surveys for four Narrow Endemic Plants Species and nine Criteria Area Species. These species were

[37] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2005. Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Portland, Oregon.

assessed for their potential for occurrence on the project site, as described in Section 5.2 of this report and Appendix C, Table 1.

### Existing Conditions and Results

San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *Wrightii*), San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata var. notatior*), Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana var. Davidsonii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. Coulteri*), little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp*. apus*), and mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*) were assessed as having no potential to occur on the project site (see Section 5.2.1 and Appendix C, Table 1). Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis*) and round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*) were assessed as having low potential to occur on the project site. Because marginally suitable habitat for these Criteria Area Species is present on the project site, rare plant surveys are required (see Section 4.2 - Biological Surveys, for more information).

The project site consists of nonnative grasslands and shrubs. Plant species observed during the rare plant surveys include prickly Russian thistle, red stem filaree, compact brome, London rocket, common fiddleneck, slender phlox, and common goldfield. No rare plant, Narrow Endemic, and/or Criteria Area plant species were detected on-site during the four protocol-level rare plant surveys.

## 6.7.3 - Nesting Birds

### Analysis

The project area supports vegetation communities, land cover types, and other habitat features that provide nesting habitat for avian species covered under the MBTA and Fish and Game Codes, including common, native species.

### Potential Project Impacts

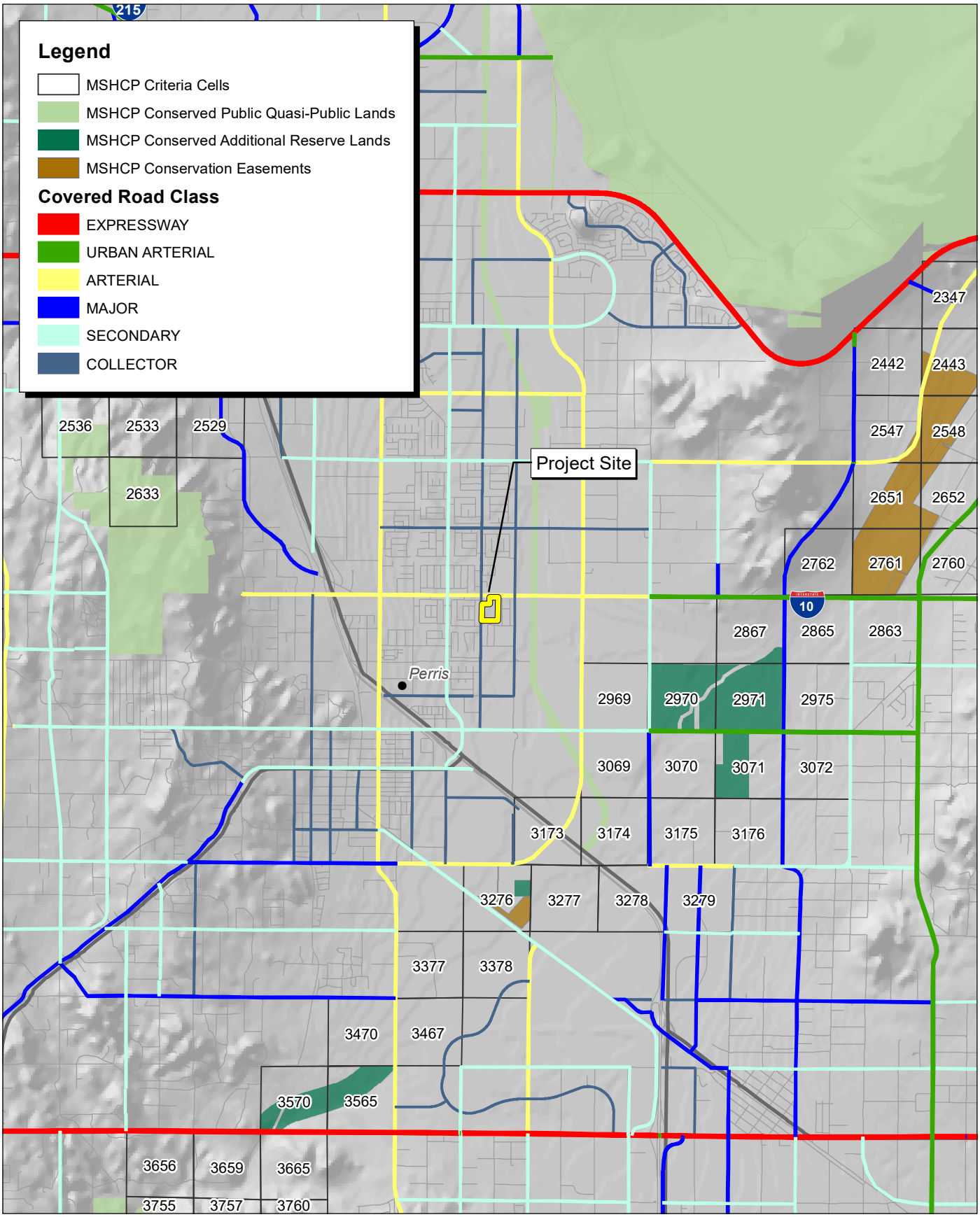
Construction of the proposed project could potentially impact nesting birds if ground-disturbing construction activities are initiated or conducted during the avian breeding season (February 1 through September 15).

### Proposed Mitigation

Mitigation measures for nesting birds are presented in Section 7.

# 6.8 - Best Management Practices

The project applicant shall implement Standard BMPs of the MSHCP (MSHCP Final Plan, Volume I, Appendix C). The BMPs are presented in Section 7.




Source: USGS, Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP, Census 2000 data.

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# Exhibit 7
# MSHCP Conservation Areas

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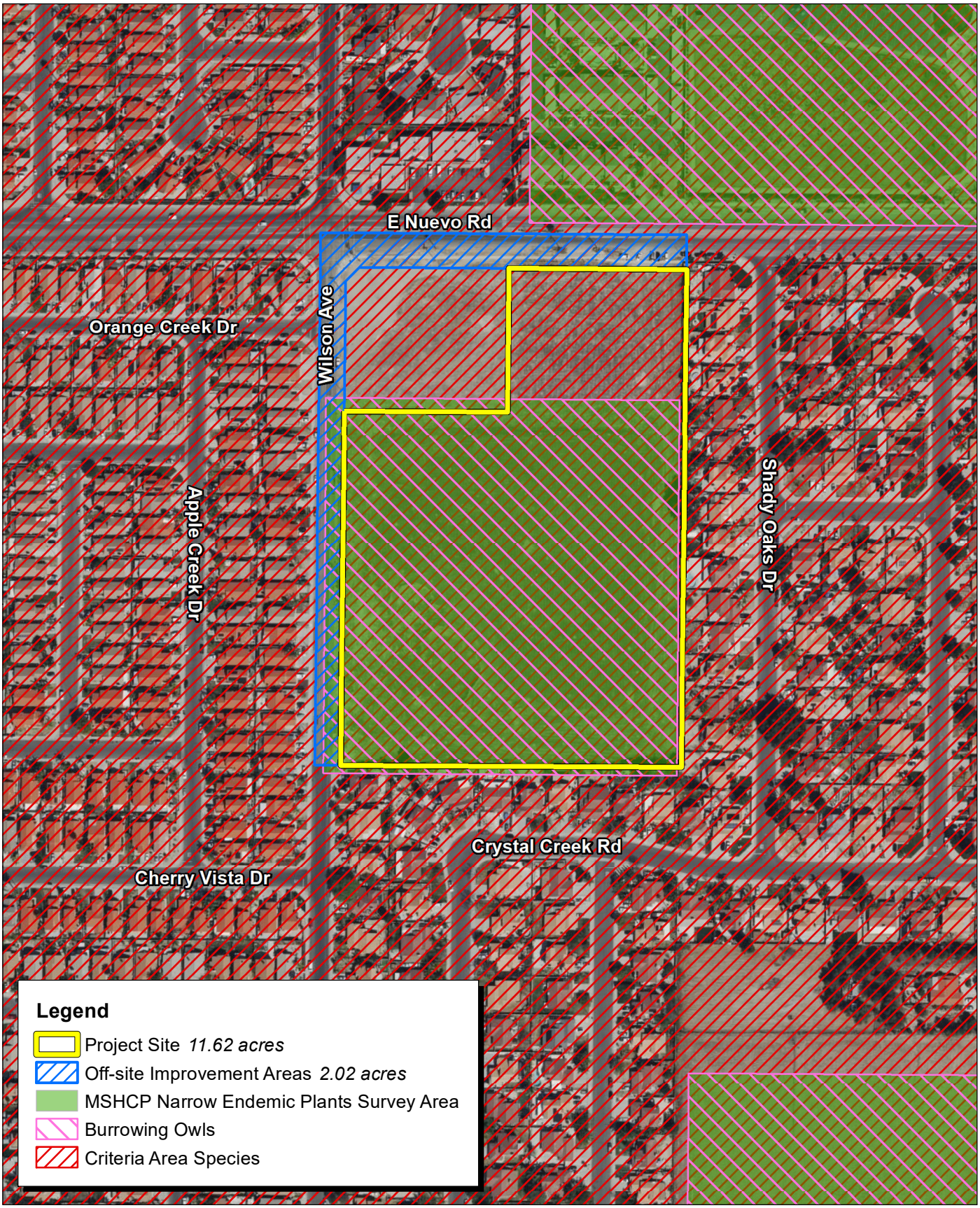


Source: Bing Aerial Imagery. Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP.

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# Exhibit 8
# MSHCP Relationship Map

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# SECTION 7: IMPACT ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following discussion addresses potential project impacts on regulated biological resources, including special-status species, and recommends measures to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to a less than significant level under CEQA.

## 7.1 - Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are required to reduce potential project-related impacts to less than significant levels. These mitigation measures clarify, expand upon, and are consistent with measures required under the MSHCP.

### 7.1.1 - Burrowing Owls

The nonnative grasslands on the project site support marginally suitable foraging habitat for burrowing owls. There are some small mammal burrows on-site, including those from California ground squirrels, but most are not suitable for use by burrowing owls. The CNDDB shows 59 recent and 19 historical records of burrowing owls within 10 miles of the project site. This species is covered under the MSHCP and protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Codes. Though the occurrence potential for this species is considered low and no burrowing owl or sign was observed on or adjacent to the site during focused surveys, it may be possible that the site could be inhabited temporarily by dispersing or transient burrowing owls. Construction of the proposed project could potentially impact burrowing owls if ground-disturbing construction activities are initiated or conducted during the burrowing owl breeding season (March 1 through August 31).

**MM BIO-1a Burrowing Owl Pre-construction Survey**

The project applicant shall retain a qualified Biologist to perform a pre-construction burrowing owl survey to determine whether burrowing owls are present on-site within 30 days prior to construction activities, according to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) guidelines and Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) protocol. If construction is delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the survey, the area shall be resurveyed. The pre-construction survey shall be completed on the project site and areas within 500 feet from the project boundary (where possible and appropriate based on habitat). All occupied burrows shall be mapped on an aerial photo. The applicant shall provide a burrowing owl pre-construction survey report and mapping to the City prior to the expected start of any project-related ground disturbance activities or restart of activities. If the survey is positive for burrowing owls, the project applicant shall implement MM BIO-1b. If no burrowing owls are detected during the pre-construction survey, no further action is necessary.

**MM BIO-1b Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan**

If the pre-construction survey is positive for burrowing owl, the project proponent shall retain a qualified Biologist to develop and implement a Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan. The Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan shall contain the following elements (as outlined in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2012 guidelines) at a minimum:

- Avoidance of burrowing owls during construction, including establishment of a 160-foot radius around occupied burrows during the nonbreeding season (September 1 through February 28/29 in the Western Riverside MSHCP Plan Area) or a 200 to 500 meter radius around occupied burrows during the breeding season (March 1 through August 31 in the Western Riverside MSHCP Plan Area), within which construction activities may not occur until a qualified Biologist has determined that (1) nonbreeding season owls have dispersed from the area; or (2) breeding season owls have fledged their juveniles from the occupied burrows and the juveniles are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival or have dispersed from the area.
- A plan for implementing a passive relocation program for nonbreeding owls, should it be needed. The passive relocation techniques should be consistent with CDFW guidelines, including installation of artificial burrows at an off-site location and use of one-way exclusion doors to ensure owls have left the burrow(s).

## 7.1.2 - Nesting Birds

The project site and adjacent lands support vegetation communities, land cover types, trees, and other habitat features that provide nesting habitat for avian species covered under the MBTA and Fish and Game Code, including common, native species. Construction of the proposed project could potentially impact nesting birds if ground-disturbing or vegetation-removing construction activities are initiated or conducted during the avian breeding season (February 1 through September 15).

The project applicant shall implement the following mitigation measures to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds protected under the Fish and Game Code or the MBTA, including Cooper's hawk, burrowing owl, ferruginous hawk, and white-tailed kite. Implementation of the following measures would avoid and/or minimize potential effects to migratory birds and habitat in and adjacent to the project area. These measures shall be implemented for construction work during the nesting season (February 1 through September 15)**:**

**MM BIO-2a Nesting Bird Pre-construction Surveys**

If ground-disturbing or vegetation-removing construction activities or tree removal is proposed during the breeding/nesting season for migratory birds (typically February 1 through September 15), a qualified Biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for special-status birds and other migratory birds within the construction area, including a 300-foot survey buffer, no more than 3 days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities in the construction area.

**MM BIO-2b Avoidance of Active Avian Nests**

If an active nest is located during pre-construction surveys or at any point during the construction phase of the project, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (as appropriate) shall be notified regarding the status of the nest. Furthermore, construction activities shall be restricted as necessary to avoid disturbance of the nest until it is abandoned or a qualified Biologist deems disturbance potential to be minimal. Restrictions may include establishment of exclusion zones (no ingress of personnel or equipment at a minimum radius of 300 feet around an active raptor nest and a 50-foot radius around an active migratory bird nest) or alteration of the construction schedule.

## 7.1.3 - Best Management Practices

**MM BIO-3 Implement MSHCP Best Management Practices**

Project personnel shall implement the following standard Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Best Management Practices (BMPs) during the construction phase of the proposed project:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified Biologist to conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training 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 and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the proposed project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the proposed project activities must be accomplished.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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 the City, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and/or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), as applicable, and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

5. 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.
6. The qualified project Biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the proposed project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
7. 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.
8. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
9. 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).
10. 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 proposed 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.
11. The City shall have the right to access and inspect the project site to determine its compliance with project approval conditions, including these BMPs.

# SECTION 8: CERTIFICATION

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

Date: April 26, 2024 Signed: Kyle Killian

Kyle Killian
Staff Biologist
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602
714.508.4100

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# Appendix A:
# Personnel Qualifications

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# KYLE KILLIAN, MCRS—ASSISTANT BIOLOGIST

## OVERVIEW

- More than 6 years of experience

## Education

- Masters in Conservation and Restoration Science, University of California, Irvine, CA, 2021
- Bachelor of Science, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Irvine, CA, 2019

## Fellowships and Awards

- Voth Family Fellowship, 2019–2021
- Dean's Honor List, University of California, Irvine, 2015–2018

## Technical Expertise

- Geographic Information System

**Kyle Killian, MCRS**, has more than 6 years of experience in the field of biology, which he gained from substantial research experience. He is knowledgeable in conservation biology; wildlife and restoration ecology; human dimensions of conservation; sustainable cities, environmental economics, and policy; environmental management and ethics; restoration field methods; science communication; and CEQA. Mr. Killian is adept in scientific writing, field and laboratory research techniques, remote sensing, and project management.

## RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

*FSRE Industrial Project EIR, Technical Studies, and Peer Review of Technical Studies, Contra Costa County, CA*

Under FCS's on-call environmental services contract with the County of Contra Costa, FCS is preparing an EIR and supporting technical studies, as well as peer reviewing applicant-provided technical studies, for the FSRE Industrial Project. The applicant, FSRE Industrial Concord Company, LLC, proposes to construct a logistics warehouse building, up to 255,000 square feet, on an undeveloped 15.5-acre site located on the east side of Marsh Drive at the Buchanan Field Airport. The project would require approval of a General Plan Amendment to change the project site land use designation from Public Semi-Public to Business Park. FCS is preparing the Biological Resources Assessment and the Cultural Resources Assessment. The applicant is completing the other technical studies. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian is assisting in the preparation of the EIR, preparing the Biological Resources Assessment (BRA), and performing desktop reviews, such as database searches and special-status species tables preparation.

*Sherburne Hills Residential Project EIR, Town of Danville, CA*

FCS is preparing an EIR and technical studies for the Sherburne Hills Residential Project in the Town of Danville, California. A proposed Master Development Plan would divide the 20.03-acre project site's two existing parcels into three development areas. The development areas would contain a total of 18 single-family lots and 18 accessory dwelling units (ADUs). ADUs would either be attached, detached, or

internal and would be deed restricted to persons qualifying as "low income." A new bridge crossing is proposed to provide access between the development areas for both pedestrians and vehicles. Areas of concern include biological resources and land use. FCS is in the process of completing technical studies for the proposed project followed by preparation of the EIR. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian is preparing a BRA, performing desktop reviews (such as database searches and special-status species tables preparation), and attending project meetings.

*Rajkovich Way Residential Project Class 32 Categorical Exemption Memorandum and Technical Studies, City of Hollister, CA*

FCS prepared a Class 32 Categorical Exemption Memorandum and associated technical studies for the Rajkovich Way Residential Project located at the southwest corner of Rajkovich Way and San Juan Hollister Road. The applicant, Republic Urban Properties, LLC, proposes to develop 50 townhomes on an approximately 2.45-acre site that is currently vacant and undeveloped. Each townhome would be one of four building types: threeplex, fourplex, fiveplex, or fiveplex with live/work units. The project would also include 28,000 square feet of common open space, 17,050 of landscaping, 113 parking spaces, 12 bicycle parking spaces, and an approximately 1,334-square-foot building containing the leasing office, recreation center, and a pool. The project is pending the transportation study. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian conducted database searches and prepared potential habitat tables and the Class 32 Categorical Exemption Memorandum.

*Sakioka Farms Industrial Project Technical Reports, City of Oxnard, CA*

FCS prepared technical reports for the Sakioka Farms Industrial Project. The approximately 40.87-acre project site is predominately farmland located within the 430-acre Sakioka Farms Business Park Specific Plan. The proposed project would include the construction of four industrial buildings with warehouse, office, and mezzanine space. Total building space for the proposed project would be 749,671 square feet with 910 automobile parking spaces and 167 dock-level and grade-level doors for trucks. The buildings would vary in height from 32 feet to 40 feet tall. The proposed project would include the construction of a roadway network and would be located on the northeastern block of two proposed streets, Sakioka Drive and Gravity Circle. Following the preparation of the technical reports, the proposed site plan was updated and changes were made to the total square footage and allocation of square footage within the buildings. In response to this change, the traffic analysis was revised, which led to FCS updating the air quality, GHG emissions, energy, and noise analyses. The project is currently ongoing. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian conducted site visits and prepared the Biological Resources Memorandum.

*W Avenue M and 10th Street W Warehouse Project Biological Planning and Permitting Services, City of Palmdale, CA*

FCS conducted biological permitting for the Palmdale Warehouse Project located on the southeast corner of the intersection of West Avenue M and 10th Street West. The project site consists of approximately 113.75 acres. The proposed project would include the construction of a 1,049,760-square-foot industrial warehouse/distribution building. Approximately 12.1-acre of undisturbed Joshua tree woodland will remain on-site. Off-site construction of traffic and sidewalk improvements on West Avenue M and 10th Street West is expected to occur and will overlap with the construction of the warehouse/distribution building. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian prepared a BRA,

conducted Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*) surveys, performed desktop reviews (such as database searches and special-status species tables preparation), and analyzed and recorded data.

*Dracaea Street Improvement Plan Project Biological Regulatory Permitting, City of Moreno Valley, CA*

FCS prepared a BRA and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis for the construction of improvements to the street and existing storm drain at the intersection of Dracaea Avenue and Mill Creek Road. Since the construction of a newer residential neighborhood located north of Dracaea Avenue, the storm drain outfall overwhelms the drainage at the approximately 0.42-acre project site. The City of Moreno Valley agreed to construct street and storm drain improvements to reduce the depth of flow on Dracaea Avenue. Storm drain improvements would include removal of vegetation within the existing drainage, restore positive drainage contours, and placement of riprap. As a Biological Resources and Regulatory Compliance Specialist, Mr. Killian conducted site visits, prepared a BRA and MSHCP, and performed desktop reviews, such as database searches and special-status species tables preparation.

*Palmyrita Avenue Warehouse Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Riverside, CA*

FCS prepared an IS/MND and Technical Studies for the Palmyrita Avenue Warehouse Project. The applicant, Dedeaux Properties, LLC, proposes to clear the existing structure and paved areas and to construct two new warehouse buildings on an approximately 13.60-acre site located at the northeast corner of Palmyrita Avenue and Iowa Avenue. The proposed project would analyze construction of the warehouse buildings under two scenarios. Under Scenario 1, the buildings would consist of 100 percent warehousing, with the square footage of both buildings totaling 265,758 square feet of warehouse and office space. Under Scenario 2, the buildings would consist of 75 percent warehousing and 25 percent manufacturing, with the square footage of both buildings totaling 244,442 square feet of warehouse, manufacturing, and office space. Areas of concern include biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, transportation, and mandatory findings of significance. As a Biological Resources Specialist, Mr. Killian prepared the Biological Resources section of the IS/MND and a BRA and MSHCP, and performed desktop reviews, such as database searches and special-status species tables preparation.

## Prior Work Experience

*Mooney Research Lab, University of California, Irvine, CA*

As a Research Associate, Mr. Killian coordinated with eight laboratory members to conduct community ecology-related field and laboratory research and develop an insect guide. Mr. Killian also examined plant adaptations and interactions with insects in different climates along the California coast.

## Other Relevant Experience

*Masters in Conservation and Restoration Science Capstone Project, University of California, Irvine, CA*

Mr. Killian worked closely with fellow students and community partners to design and manage a research project involving oak monitoring.

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## KYLE KILLIAN, MCRS—ASSISTANT BIOLOGIST

### Volunteer Experience

*Gimme Shelter Animal Rescue, Orange County, CA*

As a Volunteer, Mr. Killian looked after the animals, fielded questions from interested parties, and encouraged customers to adopt rescues.

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# HANNAH CARNEY, MAGD—ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST I

## OVERVIEW

- More than 7 years of experience

## Education

- Master of Agricultural Education, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, 2019
- Single Subject Credential Program, Agriculture Education, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, 2019
- Bachelor of Science, Dairy Science, Animal Husbandry and Education Concentration, Minor in Agricultural Education, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, 2018

## Certification

- CPR and First Aid, Certificate ID No. 0WFYD9, Red Cross Youth, 2015–present

## Professional Affiliations

- Member, North Coast Agriculture Partners, 2019–present
- Member, California Agricultural Teachers' Association, 2018–present

**Hannah Carney, MAGD**, has more than 7 years of professional experience in providing environmental, sustainability, and compliance solutions services. She specializes in the agricultural industry, and is experienced in curriculum and career development, as well as Supervised Agricultural Experiences (SAEs). In addition, Ms. Carney is well versed in CEQA and NEPA documentation, including the preparation of EIRs and IS/MNDs. Ms. Carney is also knowledgeable in project management tasks and client coordination.

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## RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

### Prior Work Experience

*Half Moon Bay High School, Half Moon Bay, CA*

As the Agriculture Science Department Head, Ms. Carney taught various subjects, including Sustainable Agriculture Biology, Chemistry and Agriscience, and Advanced Agriculture, to students from grades 9 to 12. Ms. Carney functioned as a Future Farmers of America (FFA) Advisor and a member of the school's academic council and leadership committee. She also served as a Project Manager for the school farm renovation. In addition, Ms. Carney funded the school's program through State grant application.

*San Mateo County Office of Education, City of Redwood City, CA*

In her role as Agriculture Curriculum Lead/Agriculture Science Specialist, Ms. Carney authored the Middle School Agriculture Science Curriculum module and taught Professional Development to teachers implementing the agriculture module. She also created lessons that are aligned with Project-based Learning and Next Generation Science Standards.

## HANNAH CARNEY, MAGD—ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST I

*King City High School, King City, CA*

As a Student Teacher, Ms. Carney taught subjects, including Floral Design, Ornamental Horticulture, Agriculture Leadership, Agricultural Chemistry, and Agricultural Mechanics I. She also conducted home and project visits to advise and support students. Her responsibilities in the Agriculture Department included event coordination for FFA, career development, and leadership development; livestock management; ornamental horticulture SAEs; and FFA plant sale management.

### Internships

*FirstCarbon Solutions, City of Walnut Creek, CA*

As an Environmental Analyst Intern, Ms. Carney's responsibilities included CEQA document preparation, project site visits, and evaluation of potential impacts of proposed new land use projects.

*Dr. Edward Kennedy Jr. Veterinary Clinic, Town of Tollhouse, CA*

As a Veterinarian Intern, Ms. Carney provided general veterinary care by shadowing a doctor in a small veterinary clinic.

*California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA*

As an FFA South Coast Region Supervisor Intern, Ms. Carney's responsibilities included coordinating regional events, such as State Degree ceremonies, and preparing documents and materials for regional FFA speaking contests.

### Other Prior Work Experience

- Assistant Baker, Decorator, and Retail and Advertisement Executive, Nothing Bundt Cakes, City of San Carlos, CA
- Swim Instructor, King's Swim Academy, City of San Carlos, CA
- Veterinary Assistant, Dr. Edward Kennedy Jr. Veterinary Clinic, Town of Tollhouse, CA
- Plant Nursery Associate, Miner's Ace Hardware, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Research Assistant, John Hannon Chiropractic Clinic, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Assistant Cook, Teton Valley Ranch Camp, Town of Dubois, WY

# Appendix B:
# Site Photographs

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Photograph 1: View of nonnative grassland from the southwest corner of the project site, facing east.

Photograph 2: View of nonnative grassland from the southeast corner of the project site, facing north.

Photograph 3: View of nonnative grassland from the northeast corner of the project site, facing west along Nuevo Road.

Photograph 4: View of nonnative grassland and ruderal/bare areas from the northwest corner of the project site, facing south along Wilson Avenue.

Photograph 5: View of area located off-site to the northwest of the project site at the corner of Nuevo Road and Wilson Avenue.

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# Appendix C:
# Special-status Species Tables

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## Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Project Site

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| **Bryophytes** | | | | | | |
| *Tortula californica* California screw moss | — | — | 1B.2 | Moss found in sandy soils in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 10–1,460 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two recent records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Dicots** | | | | | | |
| *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita* chaparral sand-verbena | — | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dune communities. Bloom period: March–September Elevation: 75–1,600 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one recent record within five miles of the project site and one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Ambrosia pumila* San Diego ambrosia | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Perennial, rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Bloom period: April–October Elevation: 20–415 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Arctostaphylos rainbowensis* Rainbow manzanita | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral. Bloom period: December–March Elevation: 205–670 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Arenaria paludicola* marsh sandwort | FE | CE | 1B.1 | Perennial, stoloniferous herb found in openings and sandy soils in marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater). Bloom period: May–August Elevation: 3–170 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Artemisia palmeri* San Diego sagewort | — | — | 4.2 | Perennial deciduous shrub found in mesic and sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland. Bloom period: May–September Elevation: 5–915 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri* Jaeger's milk-vetch | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Perennial shrub found in rocky (sometimes) and sandy (sometimes) soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Bloom period: December–June Elevation: 365–975 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior* San Jacinto Valley crownscale | FE MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in alkaline soils in playas, in mesic, alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland, and in vernal pools. Bloom period: April–August Elevation: 139–500 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two recent and one historical records within five miles of the project site and eight recent and one historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Atriplex parishii* Parish's brittlescale | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools. Bloom period: June – October Elevation: 25–1,900 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Atriplex serenana* var. *Davidsonii* Davidson's saltscale | MSHCP | — | 1B.2 | Annual herb found in alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Bloom period: April – October Elevation: 10–200 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two historical records within five miles of the project site and four recent and one historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Bahiopsis laciniata*<br>San Diego County viguiera | — | — | 4.3 | Perennial shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub.<br>Bloom period: February–June<br>Elevation: 60–750 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Berberis nevinii*<br>Nevin's barberry | FE<br>MSHCP | SE | 1B.1 | Perennial, evergreen shrub found on steep, north-facing slopes or in low-grade sandy washes in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian scrub communities.<br>Bloom period: March–June<br>Elevation: 290–1,575 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *California macrophylla*<br>Round-leaved filaree | MSHCP | — | CBR | Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland communities.<br>Bloom period: March–July<br>Elevation: <1,200 m | **Low:** The project site contains marginally suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | |
| *Caulanthus simulans*<br>Payson's jewelflower | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in granitic and sandy soils in chaparral and coastal scrub communities.<br>Bloom period: March–May<br>Elevation: 90–2,200 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*<br>smooth tarplant | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in alkali meadow and alkali scrub communities, and disturbed places in valley and foothill grasslands, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, and riparian woodland communities.<br>Bloom period: April–September<br>Elevation: 0–640 m | **Low:** The project site contains marginally suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are nine recent and five historical records within five miles of the project site and seventeen recent and seventeen historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*<br>salt marsh bird's-beak | FE | CE | 1B.2 | Annual herb (hemiparasitic) found in coastal dunes and marshes and swamps (coastal salt).<br>Bloom period: May–October<br>Elevation: 0–30 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Chorizanthe leptotheca* peninsular spineflower | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in granitic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest communities. Bloom period: May–August Elevation: 300–1,900 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Bloom period: April–June Elevation: 275–1,220 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and ten recent and eight historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina* long-spined spineflower | MSHCP | — | 1B.2 | Annual herb that occurs in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Bloom period: April–July Elevation: 30–1,530 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and five recent and three historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca* white-bracted spineflower | — | — | 1B.2 | Annual herb found in gravelly (sometimes) and sandy (sometimes) soils in coastal scrub (alluvial fans), Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Bloom period: April–June Elevation: 300–1,200 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Convolvulus simulans* small-flowered morning-glory | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in clay soils, seeps, and serpentine soils in openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Bloom period: March–July Elevation: 30–740 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Deinandra paniculata* paniculate tarplant | — | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in sandy soils (sometimes) and in vernally mesic soils (usually) in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool communities.<br>Bloom period: April–November<br>Elevation: 25–940 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Diplacus clevelandii* Cleveland's bush monkeyflower | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Perennial rhizomatous herb found in disturbed areas (often), openings, and gabbroic and rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.<br>Bloom period: April–July<br>Elevation: 450–2,000 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Dodecahema leptoceras* slender-horned spineflower | FE MSHCP | SE | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub and cismontane woodland communities.<br>Bloom period: April–June<br>Elevation: 200–760 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Dudleya multicaulis* many-stemmed dudleya | MSHCP | — | 1B.2 | Perennial herb found in clay soils (usually) in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities.<br>Bloom period: April–July<br>Elevation: 15–790 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Harpagonella palmeri* Palmer's grapplinghook | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in clay soils and openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland communities.<br>Bloom period: March–May<br>Elevation: 20–955 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are three historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Juglans californica* southern California black walnut | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Perennial, deciduous tree found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland communities.<br>Bloom period: March–August<br>Elevation: 50–900 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri* Coulter's goldfields | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Bloom period: February–June Elevation: 1–1,220 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two recent and two historical records within five miles of the project site and thirteen recent and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass | — | — | 4.3 | Aannual herb found in dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub communities. Bloom period: January–July Elevation: 1–855 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one recent and one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha* small-flowered microseris | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Annual herb found in clay soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pool communities. Bloom period: March–May Elevation: 15–1,070 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus* little mousetail | MSHCP | — | 3.1 | Annual herb found in alkaline soils in valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools. Bloom period: March – June Elevation: 20– 640 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Nama stenocarpa* mud nama | MSHCP | — | 2B.2 | Annual/perennial herb found in marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks). Bloom period: January–July Elevation: 5–500 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Navarretia fossalis* spreading navarretia | FT | — | 1B.1 | Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater), playas, and vernal pools. Bloom period: April–June Elevation: 30–655 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are six recent and two historical records within five miles of the project site and four recent records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Phacelia stellaris* Brand's star phacelia | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Bloom period: March–June Elevation: 1–400 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Quercus engelmannii* Engelmann oak | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Perennial, deciduous tree found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Bloom period: March–June Elevation: 50–1,300 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Romneya coulteri* Coulter's matilija poppy | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Perennial, rhizomatous herb found in chaparral and coastal scrub, often in burned areas. Bloom period: March–July Elevation: 20–1,200 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Senecio aphanactis* chaparral ragwort | — | — | 2B.2 | Annual herb found in alkaline (sometimes) soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Bloom period: January–April Elevation: 15–800 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Sidalcea neomexicana* salt spring checkerbloom | — | — | 2B.2 | Perennial herb found in alkaline and mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Bloom period: March–June Elevation: 15–1,530 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Symphyotrichum defoliatum* San Bernardino aster | — | — | 1B.2 | Perennial, rhizomatous herb found in banks of ditches, streams, and springs in cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland communities. Bloom period: July–November Elevation: 2–2,040 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *Wrightii* Wright's trichocoronis | MSHCP | — | 2B.1 | Annual herb found in alkaline soils in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forest, and vernal pools. Bloom period: May–September Elevation: 5–435 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are two historical records within five miles of the project site and one recent and one historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Lichens** | | | | | | |
| *Texosporium sancti-jacobi* woven-spored lichen | — | — | 3 | Crustose lichen found in chaparral in openings. On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on *Selaginella* spp. Elevation: 60–660 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Monocots** | | | | | | |
| *Allium marvinii* Yucaipa onion | MSHCP | — | 1B.2 | Perennial, bulbiferous herb found in clay soils and openings in chaparral. Bloom period: April–May Elevation: 760–1,065 m | **None:** The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species and does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Allium munzii* Munz's onion | FE MSHCP | CT | 1B.1 | Perennial, bulbiferous herb found in clay and mesic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Bloom period: March–May Elevation: 297–1,070 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are three recent and four historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Brodiaea filifolia* thread-leaved brodiaea | FT MSHCP | CE | 1B.1 | Perennial, bulbiferous herb found in clay soils in chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Bloom period: March–June Elevation: 25–1,120 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There are three recent and two historical records within five miles of the project site and three recent records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| *Calochortus plummerae* Plummer's mariposa-lily | MSHCP | — | 4.2 | Perennial, bulbiferous herb found in granitic and rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland communities. Bloom period: May–July Elevation: 100–1,700 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius* intermediate mariposa-lily | MSHCP | — | 1B.2 | Perennial, bulbiferous herb that occurs on calcareous soils on rocky sites in coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Bloom period: May–July Elevation: 105–855 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Carex buxbaumii* Buxbaum's sedge | — | — | 4.2 | Perennial, rhizomatous herb found in bogs and fens, meadows and seeps in mesic soils, and marshes and swamps. Bloom period: March–August Elevation: 3–3,300 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Hordeum intercedens* vernal barley | MSHCP | — | 3.2 | Annual herb found in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland in depressions and saline flats, and vernal pools. Bloom period: March–June Elevation: 5–1,000 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii* southwestern spiny rush | — | — | 4.2 | Perennial rhizomatous herb found in coastal dunes (mesic), coastal scrub, meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps), and marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Bloom period: May–June Elevation: 3–900 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. | No |
| *Orcuttia californica* California Orcutt grass | MSHCP | — | 1B.1 | Annual herb found in vernal pools. Bloom period: April–August Elevation: 15–660 m | **None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support occurrence of this species. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| *Scientific Name* Common Name | Status | | | Habitat Description[4] | Potential to Occur and Rationale | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USFWS[1] | CDFW[2] | CNPS[3] | | | |
| **Code Designations** | | | | | | |
| **[1] Federal Status: 2024 USFWS Listing**<br>**FE** = Listed as endangered under Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA).<br>**FT** = Listed as threatened under FESA.<br>**FC** = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA.<br>**FD** = Delisted in accordance with FESA.<br>**FPD** = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.<br>**MSHCP** = Covered under the Western Riverside County MSHCP<br>**—** = Not federally listed | | | | **[2] State Status: 2024 CDFW Listing**<br>**SE** = Listed as endangered under California Endangered Species Act (CESA).<br>**ST** = Listed as threatened under CESA.<br>**SC** = Candidate for listing (endangered or threatened) under CESA.<br>**CR** = Rare in California.<br>**—** = Not State listed | **[3] CNPS: 2024 CNPS Listing**<br>**Rank 1A** = Plants species that presumed extinct in California.<br>**Rank 1B** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.<br>**Rank 2** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.<br>**Rank 3** = Plants about which we need more information—A Review List<br>**Rank 4** = Plants of limited distribution—A Watch List<br>**Bloom period:** Months in parentheses are uncommon. | |
| **[3] Habitat description**: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB (CDFW 2024) and CNPS online inventory (CNPS 2024). | | | | | | |

## Table 1: Special-status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring within the Project

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Insects/Invertebrates** | | | | | |
| *Bombus crotchii*<br>Crotch bumble bee | — | SC | Occurs in grassland and scrubland habitats. Nests in abandoned rodent burrows. | **Low.** Marginal habitat for this species is present in grassland areas on the project site. There are one recent and two historical records within five miles of the project site and one recent and four historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Bombus pensylvanicus*<br>American bumble bee | — | — | Occurs in coastal prairie, great Basin grassland, and valley and foothill grasslands. Forages on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trifolium), thistles (Cirsium), sunflowers (Helianthus), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. | **Low.** Marginal habitat for this species is present in grassland areas on the project site. There are two historical records within five miles of the project site and one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Danaus plexippus*<br>monarch butterfly | FC | — | Occurs in grasslands, open fields, and meadows that support milkweed (primarily *Asclepias* spp.) host plants. Long distance migrant. Overwinters on the southern California coast and clusters in trees, with a preference for native trees, pines, and eucalyptus trees. | **Low.** No milkweed is present on project site therefore species would only occur as a transient. | No |
| *Euphydryas editha quino*<br>quino checkerspot butterfly | FE<br>MSHCP | — | Occurs in grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub habitats. Larval host plants are native species of plantain. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are five historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Neolarra alba*<br>white cuckoo bee | — | — | Unknown habitat requirements, but probably inhabits a variety of grassland and scrub habitats. Parasitizes nests of other bees. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site. | No |
| *Socalchemmis icenoglei* | — | — | Known only from the type locality in the vicinity of Winchester, Riverside County. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Icenogle's socalchemmis spider | | | | two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | |
| **Crustaceans** | | | | | |
| *Branchinecta lynchi*<br>vernal pool fairy shrimp | FT<br>MSHCP | — | Small vernal pools with cool water (10ºC), moderate alkalinity and conductivity, and less than 1 m deep. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site due to the lack of vernal pools. | No |
| *Streptocephalus woottoni*<br>Riverside fairy shrimp | FE<br>MSHCP | — | Vernal pools on the Santa Rosa Plateau on Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site due to the lack of vernal pools. There are two recent and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Amphibians** | | | | | |
| *Spea hammondii*<br>western spadefoot | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in open areas with sandy or gravelly soils in mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Breeds in ephemeral rain pools that do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are four recent and three historical records within five miles of the project site and 21 recent and nine historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Reptiles** | | | | | |
| *Anniella stebbinsi*<br>southern California legless lizard | — | SSC | Occurs in moist, loose soil in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Tolerant of disturbances. | **Low.** Marginally suitable habitat for this species is present in grassland areas on the project site. There is one recent record within five miles of the project site and nine recent and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Arizona elegans occidentalis*<br>California glossy snake | — | SSC | Occurs in areas of rocky washes and loose, sandy soils and for burrowing in desert scrub grassland, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and chaparral habitats. Prefer open sandy areas with scattered brush, but also found in rocky areas. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are two recent and four historical records within five miles of the project site and two recent and one | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | |
| *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*<br>orange-throated whiptail | MSHCP | WL | Occurs primarily on coarse soils in open coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitat. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are seven historical records within five miles of the project site and five recent and 27 historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*<br>San Diegan tiger whiptail | — | SSC | Occurs in dry, open areas with sparse foliage in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitats. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and four historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Crotalus ruber*<br>red-diamond rattlesnake | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in arid, rocky areas in creosote scrub, coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, grasslands, on cultivated areas. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are one recent and four historical records within five miles of the project site and thirteen recent and nine historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Diadophis punctatus modestus*<br>San Bernardino ringneck snake | — | — | Occurs in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Emys marmorata*<br>western pond turtle | MSHCP | SSC | Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site. | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Phrynosoma blainvillii*<br>coast horned lizard | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in open areas with sandy soil and low vegetation in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are five historical records within five miles of the project site and four recent and ten records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*<br>coast patch-nosed snake | — | SSC | Occurs in brushy or shrubby vegetation. Dependent on small mammal burrows. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Birds** | | | | | |
| *Accipiter cooperii*<br>Cooper's hawk | MSHCP<br>MBTA | WL<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in deciduous and mixed forests and open woodland habitats. Year-round resident in southern California, and tolerant of urban areas with an abundance of trees. | **Low.** Marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat for this species is present in trees adjacent to and within 500 feet of the project site. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Agelaius tricolor*<br>tricolored blackbird | MSHCP<br>MBTA | ST<br>SSC<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in large freshwater marshes with dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation (cattails, bulrushes, etc.). Short-distance migrant. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are eight recent and three historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*<br>southern California rufous-crowned sparrow | MSHCP<br>MBTA | WL<br>FGC | Occurs and nests on steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral habitats. Year-round resident in southern California. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are three historical records within five miles of the project site and three recent and thirteen historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Aquila chrysaetos*<br>golden eagle | BGEPA<br>MSHCP<br>MBTA | FP<br>WL | Forages in areas of rolling foothills, mountainous areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Artemisiospiza belli*<br>Bell's sparrow | MSHCP<br>MBTA | WL<br>FGC | Breeds in coastal sagebrush, chaparral, and other open, scrubby habitats in Southern California mountains, deserts and valleys. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and one recent and eight historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Asio otus*<br>long-eared owl | MBTA | SSC | Occurs and nests in conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands that are either open or are adjacent to grasslands, meadows, or shrublands. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Athene cunicularia*<br>burrowing owl | MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel. Short-distance migrant. | **Low.** Marginally suitable burrowing and nesting habitat for this species is present on the project site in grassland areas supporting California ground squirrel burrows. Close proximity of residential development lowers suitability of project site for this species. There are nine recent and six historical records within 5 miles of the project site and 50 recent and 14 historical records between 5 and 10 miles from the project site | Yes |
| *Buteo regalis*<br>ferruginous hawk | MSHCP<br>MBTA | WL | Grassland and arid shrublands with an abundance of prey species, such as pocket gophers, black-tailed jackrabbits, and desert cottontails. Will winter near cultivated fields that have an abundance of pocket gophers. Winter resident in southern California. | **Low.** Marginally suitable winter foraging habitat for this species is present on the project site. There are four recent and one historical records within five miles of the project site and one recent and one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Elanus leucurus*<br>white-tailed kite | MSHCP<br>MBTA | FP<br>FGC | Grasslands and open coastal scrub in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous, open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane California. Year-round resident in southern California. | **Low.** Marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species is present on-site and potentially suitable nesting habitat is present in trees adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Eremophila alpestris actia*<br>California horned lark | MSHCP<br>MBTA | WL<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in open areas with sparse vegetation. Year-round resident in southern California. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | site and one recent and nine historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | |
| *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*<br>bald eagle | FD<br>BGEPA<br>MSHCP<br>MBTA | SE<br>FP<br>FGC | Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Icteria virens*<br>yellow-breasted chat | MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in riparian thickets of willow and other bushy tangles near watercourses. Long-distance migrant. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Lanius ludovicianus*<br>loggerhead shrike | MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC | Occurs and nests in broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one recent and one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Plegadis chihi*<br>white-faced ibis | MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC<br>FGC | Occurs in shallow freshwater marsh. Requires dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Polioptila californica californica*<br>coastal California gnatcatcher | FT<br>MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in arid washes, on mesas, and slopes in coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft. Year-round resident in California. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are six historical records within five miles of the project site and two recent and 35 historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Setophaga petechia*<br>yellow warbler | MSHCP<br>MBTA | SSC | Occurs and nests in willow shrubs and thickets, cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders, predominantly in riparian habitats. Long-distance migrant. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one recent record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vireo bellii pusillus*<br>least Bell's vireo | FE<br>MSHCP<br>MBTA | SE<br>FGC | Occurs and nests in low riparian habitat in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms. Long-distance migrant. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are three recent records within five miles of the project site and fifteen recent and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| **Mammals** | | | | | |
| *Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*<br>Dulzura pocket mouse | — | SSC | Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral and grassland in San Diego County. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*<br>northwestern San Diego pocket mouse | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel, in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, chaparral, and grasslands. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and three recent and eight historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Dipodomys merriami parvus*<br>San Bernardino kangaroo rat | FE<br>MSHCP | CE<br>SSC | Occurs on sandy loam substrates on first terraces and floodplains of washes in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitat. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Dipodomys stephensi*<br>Stephens' kangaroo rat | FT<br>MSHCP | ST | Occurs primarily in annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal sage scrub with sparse canopy cover. Can burrow into firm soil. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are fifteen historical records within five miles of the project site and eight recent and 60 historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Eumops perotis californicus*<br>western mastiff bat | — | SSC | Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are two historical records within five miles of the project site and three historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lasiurus xanthinus*<br>western yellow bat | — | SSC | Occurs in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in skirts of dead fronds in both native and non-native palm trees. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are four historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Lepus californicus bennettii*<br>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit | MSHCP | — | Occurs primarily in arid regions with short grass including open grasslands, agricultural fields, and sparse coastal scrub. Nests under bushes or shrubs that have shallow depressions. | **Low.** Marginally suitable habitat for this species is present within the grasslands on the project site. There is one recent record within five miles of the project site and five recent and six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Neotoma lepida intermedia*<br>San Diego desert woodrat | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes in coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub with moderate to dense canopies. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*<br>pocketed free-tailed bat | — | SSC | Occurs in pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian habitats. Roosts in caves, crevices, mines, tunnels, and man-made structures. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Onychomys torridus ramona*<br>southern grasshopper mouse | — | SSC | Occurs in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one historical record within five miles of the project site and two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*<br>Los Angeles pocket mouse | MSHCP | SSC | Occurs in open areas with fine, sandy soils in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage and Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There is one recent and six historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |
| *Taxidea taxus*<br>American badger | — | SSC | Occurs in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Requires sufficient food sources (rodents), friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Digs large burrows. | **None.** Suitable habitat for this species is not present on or adjacent to the project site. There are two historical records between five and ten miles from the project site. | No |

| Scientific Name<br>Common Name | Status<br>USFWS[1] | <br>CDFW[2] | Habitat Description[3] | Potential to Occur and Rationale[4] | Included in Impact Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

**Code Designations**

| [1] Federal Status: 2024 USFWS Listing | | [2] State Status: 2024 CDFW Listing | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ESU** | = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. | **SE** | = Listed as endangered under CESA. |
| **FE** | = Listed as endangered under FESA. | **ST** | = Listed as threatened under CESA. |
| **FT** | = Listed as threatened under FESA. | **SC** | = Candidate for listing (endangered or threatened) under CESA. |
| **FC** | = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under FESA. | **SSC** | = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. |
| **FD** | = Delisted in accordance with FESA. | **FP** | = Listed as Fully Protected under FGC. |
| **FPD** | = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. | **FGC** | = protected by FGC 3503, 3503.5, and/or 3513 |
| **MBTA** | = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act | **WL** | = CDFW Watch List |
| **—** | = Not federally listed | **—** | = Not state listed |

Notes:
[3] Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB or other specified source
[4] Potential to Occur and Rationale: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 6 or other specified source.
Sources:
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed March 22, 2024.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed March 22, 2024.
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2024. Information for Planning and Consultation. Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed March 22, 2024.

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# Appendix D:
# Species Observed List

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## Table 1: Plant Species Observed

| Common Name | *Scientific Name* | Native or Nonnative? |
|---|---|---|
| **Dicots** | | |
| Prickly Russian thistle | *Salsola tragus* | Nonnative |
| Red stem filaree | *Erodium cicutarium* | Nonnative |
| London rocket | *Sisymbrium irio* | Nonnative |
| Common fiddleneck | *Amsinckia intermedia* | Native |
| Slender phlox | *Microsteris gracilis* | Native |
| Common goldfield | *Lasthenia californica* | Native |
| Cheeseweed | *Malva parviflora* | Nonnative |
| **Monocots** | | |
| Compact brome | *Bromus madritensis* | Nonnative |
| Mediterranean grass | *Schismus barbatus* | Nonnative |

## Table 2: Avian and Burrowing Mammal Species Observed

| Common Name | *Scientific Name* | Native or Exotic? |
|---|---|---|
| **Birds** | | |
| American crow | *Corvus brachyrhynchos* | Native |
| Red-tailed hawk | *Buteo jamaicensis* | Native |
| Northern mockingbird | *Mimus polyglottos* | Native |
| Song sparrow | *Melospiza melodia* | Native |
| **Burrowing Mammals** | | |
| California ground squirrel (burrow) | *Otospermophilus beecheyi* | Native |
| Valley pocket gopher (burrow) | *Thomomys bottae* | Native |

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