Appendix B

Biological Resources Assessment

APPENDIX

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Biological Resources Assessment

Beaumont USD TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project, Riverside County, California

January 2026

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Executive Summary

Introduction: This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for a new TK-8 school development for the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD) at Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue (project) in Riverside County, California. The project site is within The Pass Area Plan for the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and therefore the proposed project also includes an MSHCP Consistency Analysis.

Proposed Development: The project proposes to convert an approximately 37.46-acre vacant property into a TK-8 school for Beaumont Unified School District. The site plan in Attachment D includes multiple buildings, paved parking and play areas, sports fields, and associated developments.

Plant Communities/Habitat/Sensitive Natural Communities: The proposed project would be constructed largely within Harding Grass Swards and a small area of Developed/Ornamental Landscaped cover type. Besides burrowing owl (discussed in Impacts to Special-Status Species section), this land cover for the proposed development does not have the potential to support special-status species because it lacks native habitats, and the project site and study area are heavily disturbed by commercial/residential developments, roadways, and prior agricultural activities. Because the entirety of the project site is already disturbed and currently lacks habitat, no direct or indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, native plant communities, or native habitats would result from the project development. If burrowing owl is present the impacts will be mitigated per the requirements of the MSHCP (Mitigation Measure BIO-2 below) and no additional mitigation for loss of this Harding Grass Swards is required as these would be considered less than significant per CEQA.

Nesting Birds and Raptors: The proposed development would require ground disturbance and removal of herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the California Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird or raptor nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in **BIO-1.**

Special-Status Plants: Special-status plants are absent from the site due to the lack of native habitats, past mowing/plowing, and agricultural uses of the site.

Special-Status Wildlife: Most special-status wildlife would be absent from the site due to lack of native habitats. Although no other special-status wildlife has the potential to occur, burrowing owls are typically found in areas of disturbance that have low-lying vegetation such as is found on the project site. The site is also within the WRC MSHCP burrowing owl survey area.

Because the project site is within a Burrowing Owl Survey Area and if burrowing owls or active burrows are present on the impact areas this could be a significant impact per CEQA and per the MSHCP. To ensure there are no impacts to burrowing owls from the project, the MSHCP guidelines will require focused surveys and pre-construction presence/absence surveys for burrowing owls as described in the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions. The burrowing owl surveys and mitigation is in **Mitigation Measure BIO-2**.

Protected Trees: There are no protected trees on the project site, and therefore none would be impacted by the project.

Water Resources: There is a single stream, Drainage #1, on the west end of the project site would be avoided by the project as shown in the Site Plan in Appendix D. No direct impacts to the stream would occur. The proposed development would be a minimum of 50 feet away from the edge of the stream and that distance provides a buffer from impacts from project construction and operation and no temporary impacts would occur to the water resources. Because the project would avoid impacts to the onsite drainage the project would have no impact to water resources.

No other jurisdictional waters, riverine/riparian, or vernal pools are on the study area or project site; therefore, the proposed project will have no impact to water resources.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages: The project site is disturbed by agricultural activities that have removed all native vegetation, and the study area is a mix of similar agricultural land and residential developments. These do not contain wildlife movement areas or habitat linkages, and development of the non-native grassland will not alter any movement areas or have any new affects to the urban/wildlands interface because the resultant development will not impact any movement areas. The project site does not have any interface with wildlands, nor does it contain any wildlife movement corridors or habitat linkages, and none would be impacted by the project.

MSHCP Consistency Analysis: the project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources protected by the MSHCP because there are none present within the impact areas. There is the potential for burrowing owl to occur and with the protocol surveys and preconstruction

surveys described in the mitigation measure BIO-2 of this report, the project would maintain consistency with the WRC MSHCP.

Cumulative Impacts: The project is not expected to result in impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources and with the implementation of the nesting bird preconstruction surveys described in this report and the burrowing owl surveys and mitigation described in BIO-2, the project would have a less than significant impact on biological resources. With the implementation of these measures the project would mitigate for any potential impacts and compensate for the impacts that do occur to ensure that cumulative impacts are also less than significant per CEQA.

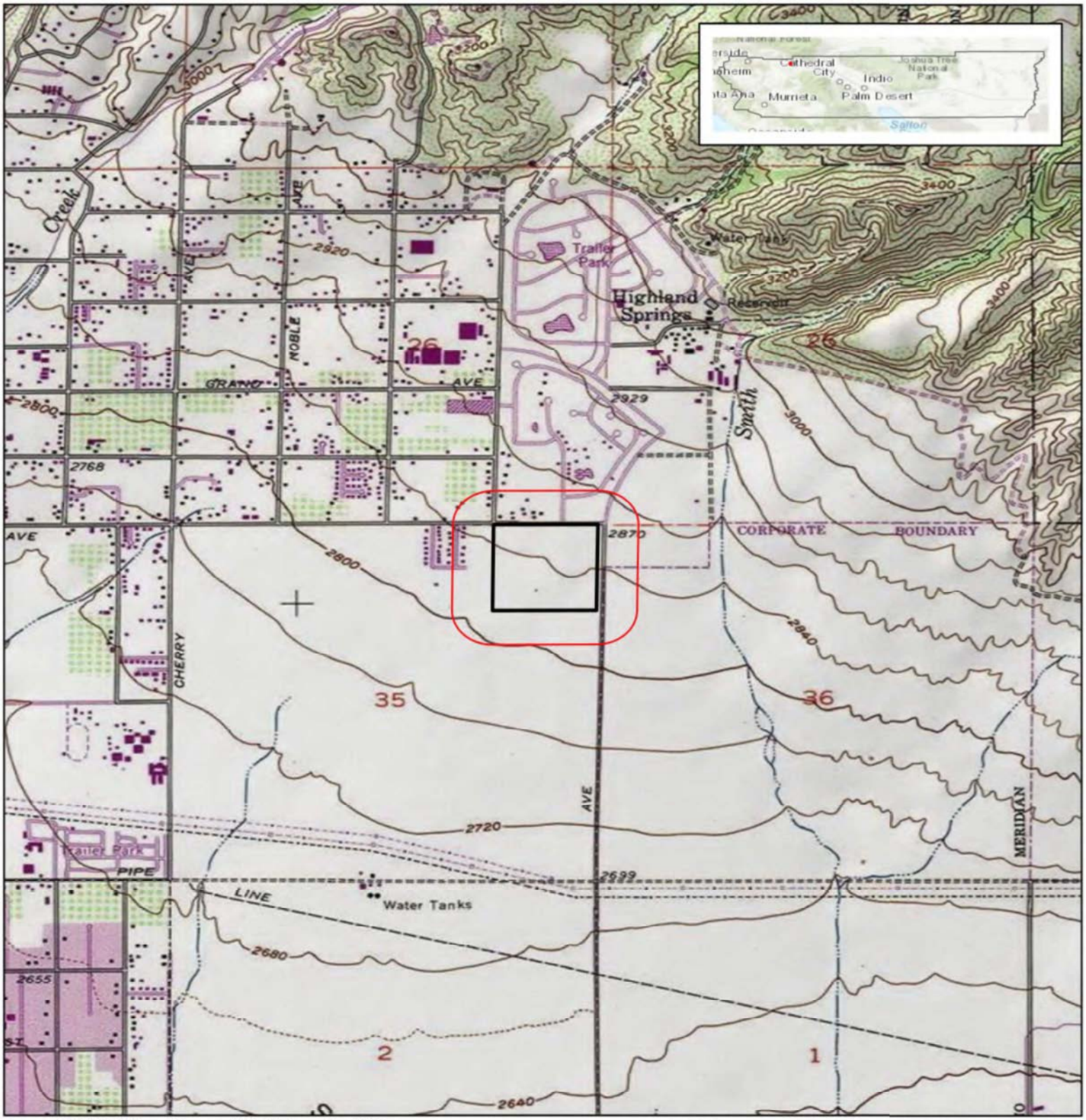
1. Introduction

This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for a new TK-8 school development for the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD) at Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project (project) in Riverside County, California. The purpose of this report is to identify and characterize biological resources that occur on the Study Area, which includes the project impact areas and a 500-foot buffer, quantify and assess potential impacts to protected biological resources and propose measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The scope of this report includes a description of the proposed development, methods used to assess the biological resources, the environmental setting including technical characterizations and maps of vegetation communities, an assessment of the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur on the study area, a description of the regulatory setting, an analysis of the potential for the project to impact biological resources according to the thresholds of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and detailed recommendations for avoiding or mitigating impacts. The project is within the Pass Area Plan of the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and therefore includes a consistency analysis with the MSHCP requirements. Representative photographs of the study area are in Appendix A.

1.1 Project Description

Location and Setting

The project site is in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California on 37.46-acres and consists of APNs 408-080-009, -010, -011, and -012. The project site includes a currently undeveloped lot and is bound by Brookside Ave to the north, Highland Springs Ave to the east, and developed parcels to the south and west. The project site falls within Section 35 of Township 02 South, Range 01 West, on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Beaumont, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figures 1 and 2). The project site is undeveloped and graded, and there is evidence of prior agricultural activity.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 1. Regional Location



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

Project Site

Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)

Project Site is within Cherry Valley CDP, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Beaumont 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 35 of Township 02 South and Range 01 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9489868 Longitude: -116.9489868

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 2. Project Vicinity

0 250 500 Feet

N

Scale: 1:5,000

Project Site

Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)

USFWS - National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Proposed Development

The project proposes to convert an approximately 37.46-acre vacant agricultural property into a TK-8 School for Beaumont Unified School District. The site plan in Attachment D includes multiple buildings, paved parking and play areas, sports fields, and associated developments.

1.2 Methodology

This biological resource assessment is based on information compiled through a reconnaissance survey and a literature review involving an assessment of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the biological resources of the region.

Literature Review

The assessment of the project began with a review of literature relating to the biological resources that were targeted for study as part of the MSHCP area assessment. To better understand these resources including the occurrence of the plants and animals, the following were consulted:

Flora and Fauna

- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was reviewed to identify special-status plants and animals that have previously recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Beaumont 7.5" quad in which the project site is located, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: El Casco, Yucaipa, Forest Falls, San Gorgonio Mtn, Cabazon, Lake Fulmor, San Jacinto, Lakeview (CDFW 2025a).
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps (CDFW 2025b)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data (USFWS 2025b)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2025a)
- Resource Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP Information Map online (RCA 2025).

Water Resources

- National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2025a)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2025c)
- California Protected Areas Database (CPAD 2025)
- WRC MSHCP GIS Data (Riverside County 2025)

Soil Resources

- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Database (USDA 2025)

Field Reconnaissance

South Environmental biologist Dana Briggs conducted a field reconnaissance on October 28, 2025, from 9:00AM-11:30AM to record plants and animals observed on the site, characterize and map plant communities, and assess the potential for special-status species to occur. The weather was sunny, 75-80°F, and windy conditions with up to 30 mph wind gusts. The findings described in the reports are cited in the Literature Review, and results are referenced throughout the analysis in this report. A 500-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARCGIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer study area. Sufficient time was allotted to collect data on the most prevalent plant species present on the project site and the overall study area. The most important plants were observed and recorded on the study area and identified to species except for species that could not be identified because of condition (dried out), lack of floral parts, or lack of access to an area (e.g., private property). When applicable, the field surveys complied with the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2025b). Species that could not be identified in the field were identified with digital photos and plant specimens using the Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin et al., 2012) and other botanical sources.

Wildlife including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds was observed and recorded on the study area and identified to species. Animals were detected and identified via direct sighting, scat, calls, or based on discussion with people living in the area. Direct sightings of animals were with the naked eye or binoculars when necessary. Binoculars were used to try and view wildlife in private areas where access was prohibited.

2. Environmental Setting

The project site is located south of Brookside Avenue and west of Highland Springs Avenue within Riverside County. More broadly, the project site is approximately 2.22-miles north of Highway 10 and 13.50-miles northeast of Lake Perris State Recreation Area. The area within the project site is disturbed by agricultural activities that routinely remove vegetation cover and lacks native plant cover due to the disturbance. The areas surrounding the project site include residential and agricultural developments in all directions.

2.1 Topography and Climate

The topography within the study area is relatively flat. The elevation for the project site is approximately 2,840 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) (USGS 2025). The region has a hot and dry Mediterranean climate, with average summer high temperatures in the high-90s and average winter lows in the mid-30s. Average yearly rainfall is approximately 10 inches (City of Perris 2025).

2.2 Soils

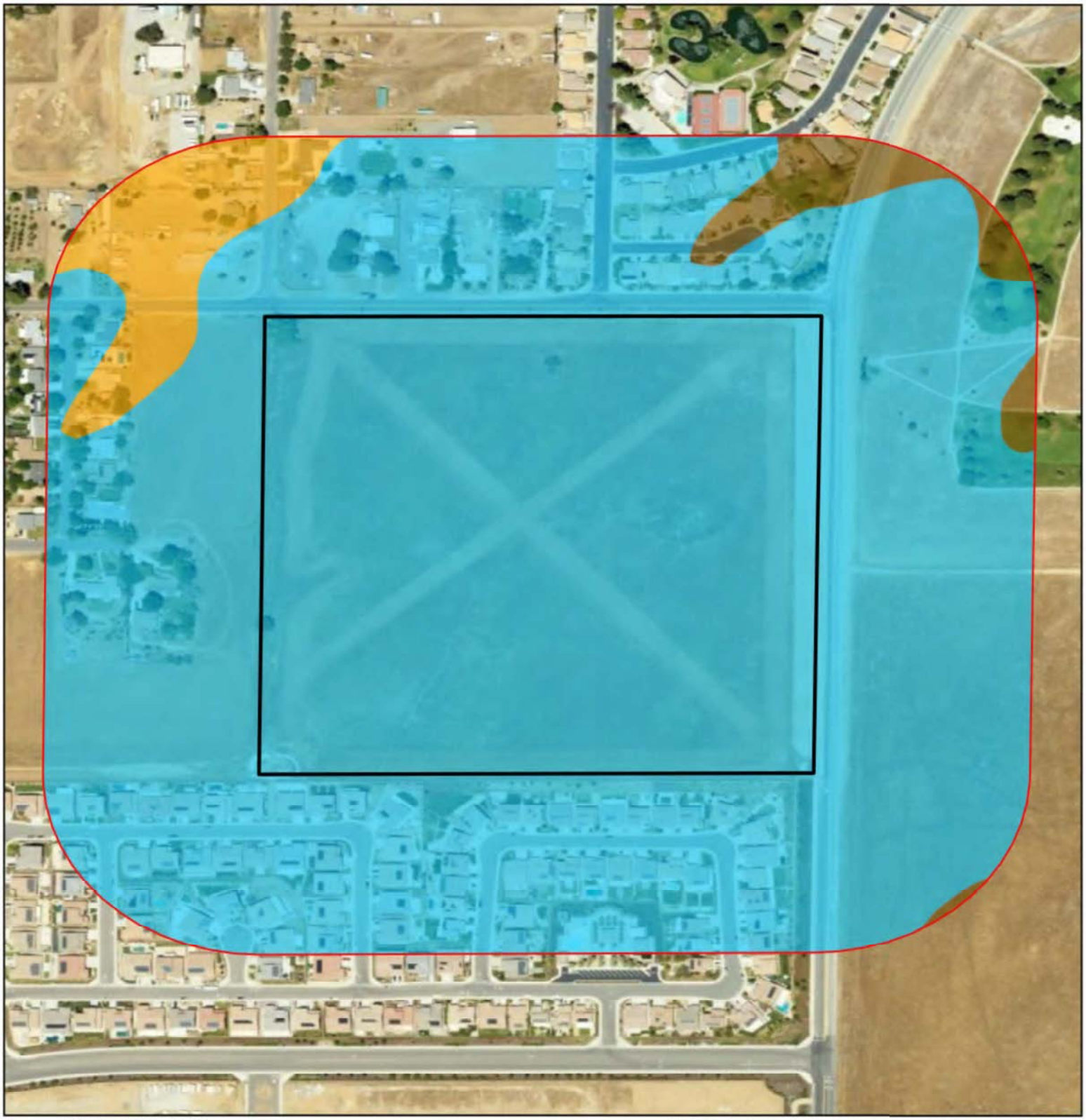
Three soil types occur within the Study Area based on U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS 2025) Soil Survey data sets (Figure 3):

- Gorgonio gravelly loamy fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0 to 8 percent slopes

The project site is entirely Hanford coarse sandy loam, while the Gorgonia gravelly loamy fine sand is within the northeast study area and the Tujunga loamy sand is in the northwest study area. These soil types are found in alluvial fans/ sandy washes and are well drained.

2.3 Plants

A list of the species observed on the site is presented below in Table 1. No special-status species were observed during the survey, and none are likely to occur on the project site due to high disturbance from agricultural activities and a lack of native habitat. Species marked with an asterisk are considered invasive based on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC 2025).



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 3. Soils

0 250 500 Feet

N

Scale: 1:4,500

- Project Site
- Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
- Gorgonio gravelly loamy fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Tujunga loamy sand, channeled, 0 to 8 percent slopes

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Table 1. List of Plants Observed in the Study Area

Common name	Scientific name	On Project Site	Native	CRPR
box elder	*Acer negundo*	Yes	Yes	NR
*tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	Yes	No	NR
flatspine bur ragweed	*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*	Yes	No	NR
bristly fiddleneck	*Amsinckia tessellata*	Yes	Yes	NR
*great brome	*Bromus diandrus*	Yes	No	NR
*cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*	Yes	No	NR
dove weed	*Croton setigerus*	Yes	Yes	NR
buffalo gourd	*Cucurbita foetidissima*	Yes	Yes	NR
sacred datura	*Datura wrightii*	Yes	Yes	NR
California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	Yes	Yes	NR
California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	Yes	NR
common sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	Yes	Yes	NR
telegraphweed	*Heterotheca grandiflora*	Yes	No	NR
*shortpod mustard	*Hirschfeldia incana*	Yes	No	NR
*tumbleweed	*Kali tragus ssp. tragus*	Yes	No	NR
cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora*	Yes	No	NR
Harding grass	*Phalaris aquatica*	Yes	No	NR
pine	*Pinus* sp.	Yes	No	NR
Goodding's willow	*Salix gooddingii*	Yes	Yes	NR
rye	*Secale cereale*	Yes	No	NR
brownplume wirelettuce	*Stephanomeria pauciflora*	Yes	No	NR
*= Cal-IPC invasive species; CRPR=California Rare Plant Rank; NR=Not Ranked				

2.4 Plant Communities and Land Cover

The entire study area is disturbed by commercial/residential developments and agricultural activities. The study area contains three plant community/cover types, as shown in Figure 4 and Table 2 below.

Table 2. Summary of Plant Communities on the Study Area and Project Site

Community or Cover Type	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Project Site	Global/State Rank
Agricultural Fields	2.94	0	N/A
Developed/ Ornamental Landscaped	10.33	1.70	N/A
Harding Grass Swards	36.59	35.70	N/A
Total	**49.86**	**37.40**	-

- **Agricultural Fields** occurs on 2.94-acres of the study area but not the project site itself. This cover type is dominated by herbaceous, non-native vegetation that is disturbed by mowing and other agricultural activities. Agricultural fields are found throughout the study area and was observed with binoculars due to access restrictions. This cover type is highly disturbed by routine agricultural activities and a lack of native habitat that would deter most special-status species.

- **Developed/Ornamental Landscaped** cover type occurs on 10.33-acres of the study area and 1.70-acres of the project site. This cover type is characterized by paved roadways as well as residential/commercial developments with associated paved areas and ornamental landscaping with mostly non-native species such as pine and ornamental lawns. Developed/Ornamental Landscaped cover type does not occur on the project site but occurs throughout most of the study area. There are also paved roadways throughout the survey area including Brookside Ave, N. Highland Springs Ave, and other small residential streets. This cover type is highly disturbed by human presence and lacks native habitat, which makes sensitive species unable to establish in these areas.

- **Harding Grass Swards** occurs on 36.59-acres of the study area including 35.70-acres of the project site. This semi-natural vegetation community is dominated by harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) and other non-native herbaceous species including flatspine bur ragweed, great brome, cheatgrass, telegraphweed, shortpod mustard, tumbleweed, cheeseweed, and brownplume wirelettuce. A few common native species were observed primarily on the edges of this plant community as well including bristly fiddleneck, dove weed, buffalo gourd, sacred datura, California buckwheat, California poppy, and common sunflower, but there are far less cover of native species than non-native species. There is a lack of trees and shrubs, and most areas showing signs of recent mowing and vegetation removal. This community occurs on nearly the entire project site, which creates areas of tall, non-native herbaceous plants and routinely mowed areas with short, sparse herbaceous growth. This community is highly disturbed by routine agricultural activities and a lack of native habitat that would be avoided by most special-status species as they typically require relatively intact native habitats.



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 4. Plant Communities and Land Cover

0 250 500 Feet

N

Scale: 1:4,500

- Project Site
- Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
- Agricultural
- Developed / Ornamental Landscaped
- Harding Grass Swards

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

2.5 Wildlife

Wildlife species observed during the field survey on October 28, 2025, are listed in Table 3 below. Due to high winds during the survey, relatively few wildlife observations were made, but it is likely that more species occur in the study area.

Table 3. Summary of Wildlife Observed in the Study Area

Scientific name	Common name	Taxonomic Group	Status
Columba livia	Rock pigeon	Bird	None
Corvus corax	Common raven	Bird	None
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah sparrow	Bird	None

2.6 Special-Status Species

The literature analysis of the CNDDB, CNPS, and IPAC databases for special-status species known to occur within a 9-quad search surrounding the project site resulted in 117 special-status species, including 57 plants and 60 animals. The list includes rare, threatened, endangered species at a federal and state level. In the case of plants, it also includes California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) species with a classification of 1-4.

Special-Status Plants

The 57 special-status plant species that CNDDB, CNPS, and IPAC identify as occurring in the region of the project and an assessment of their likelihood to inhabit the project site are presented in Appendix B. No special-status plant species were observed during the survey. Based on the analysis in Appendix B, none of the special-status plants have the potential to occur in the project site due to a lack of native habitat. The site is heavily disturbed by prior plowing/mowing and lacks native habitats that are required for special-status plant species to occur. The mowing and plowing ensure that special-status plants do not occur on the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife

The 60 special-status animal species that CNDDB, CNPS, and IPAC identify as occurring in the region of the project and an assessment of their likelihood to inhabit the project site are presented in Appendix B. Based on the analysis in Appendix B, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was determined to have a moderate potential to occur on the open agricultural fields within the project site and study area and is described below:

- **Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) –** Burrowing owl is a State Candidate Endangered species and a WRC MSHCP planning species. This bird can be found in open, dry annual grasslands, deserts, or scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. It is a subterranean nester that is dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. The project site is relatively flat and contains non-native herbaceous species throughout the Non-Native Grassland. There are areas of short, mowed vegetation on the perimeters and cutting through the central region of the project site. The recently mowed areas provide visibility suitable for foraging burrowing owls, while the uncut areas have vegetation that is too tall (>3 ft.) and not suitable for burrow owl habitat. Small mammal burrows were observed throughout the project site during the survey that indicated the presence of fossorial mammals (some of which are likely California ground squirrel) that burrowing owls rely on for creating burrows. A drainage feature along the western region of the project site with rock piles may also be suitable for burrowing owls, and an owl-sized burrow whitewash was observed within the drainage area. There are other agricultural fields within the study area with similar habitat conditions as the project site, but these areas were observed with binoculars due to access restrictions. The Developed/ Ornamental Landscaped cover type in the study area has residential and commercial developments that cannot support burrowing owls due to pavement and disturbance from human presence. Therefore, burrowing owls have **moderate potential** to occur on the project site and study area.

Burrowing owl surveys are required for the project site and discussed in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis in Section 3 below. The remaining special-status species are not expected to occur on the project site or study area due to a lack of suitable habitat as a result of development and agriculture.

2.7 Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW 2018 *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* defines sensitive natural communities as those that are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects." CDFW considers a natural community sensitive if it has a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3, which includes communities that are vulnerable (G3/S3), imperiled (G2/S2), and critically imperiled (G1/S1). CDFW uses the alliances and groups described in the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025c) and the California Natural Communities List from A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2025b) to characterize California's natural communities. The current global and state rarity rank for natural communities of California are listed in these resources. The entire study area and project site are disturbed by residential and agricultural developments and do not have native habitats; therefore, no sensitive natural communities occur on the study area or project site.

2.8 Protected Trees

The Riverside County Ordinance No. 559 (County of Riverside 1977) regulating the removal of trees protects native trees on private and public property that are at an elevation of >5,000-ft and are "at least thirty (30) feet and are not less than twelve (12) inches in diameter when measured four and one-half feet above the ground." The project site elevation is <5,000-ft and therefore not subject to this Ordinance.

The "Open Space and Conservation Element" is a general vision document that discusses protection of different plant communities and native tree species primarily in relation to the MSHCP. The trees on the site are not special-status species or conservation species recognized in the MSHCP (e.g., covered, narrow endemic).

Therefore, no protected trees occur in the study area or the project site.

2.9 Hydrology Features

The project site is located within the Santa Ana watershed and within the Smith Creek subbasin (HUC12- 181002010101), and the western study area is within the Potrero Creek subbasin (HUC12-180702020201). As shown in Figure 5, one drainage (Drainage #1) was identified on the western edge of the project site during a formal delineation conducted by South Environmental (report in Attachment B). Drainage #1 is a non-wetland water of the state and a streambed per the CDFW definition.

Table 4. Summary of Jurisdictional Features in the Study Area

Feature	Linear Feet	Non-Wetland WSC (RWQCB) acres	Wetland WSC (RWQCB) acres	Riverine/Riparian Area (WRC-MSHCP) acres	Vernal Pool (WRC-MSHCP) acres	Lake, Streambed and Riparian (CDFW) acres
Drainage #1	1,280	0.68	--	--	--	0.82
Total	**1,280**	**0.68**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**0.82**



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 5. Jurisdictional Delineation Overview

0 250 500 Feet

N

Scale: 1:4,500

- Project Site
- Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
- Drainage #1

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2.10 Habitat Linkages and Wildlife Migration Corridors

During the South Environmental field reconnaissance on October 28, 2025, the project site and surrounding 500-ft study area were assessed for their potential use as a wildlife corridor or habitat linkage. The level of disturbance of the site and surrounding areas by way of development including roads, house and commercial structures, fences, and lighting were noted as they pertain to the connectivity of the site to high-quality habitat. The study area was assessed for the presence of a corridor of linkage of habitat that connects the site to adjacent high-quality habitat. Included in this assessment of a corridor were stream areas or those with unique natural feature (e.g., rock outcrops) which wildlife are known to frequently use as habitat linkages.

The project site is dominated by non-native grasses, which are routinely disturbed by agricultural activities and not a wildlife movement area as movement would most often occur in areas of habitat or waterways. The surrounding study area contains Non-Native Grassland and Developed/Ornamental Landscaped cover type that is also not a wildlife movement area due to human presence and a lack of habitat. The closest MSHCP Conserved Public Quasi-Public (PQP) Conserved Land is within Bogart Park approximately 1.05-miles to the north of the project site. This area could serve as a wildlife corridor for special-status wildlife and contains high-quality habitat for native wildlife in the region. This land is separated from the study area by dense residential development. The project site would not be considered a movement area due to the lack of habitat and disturbances from developments, routine agriculture activities, and invasive plants.

The drainage on the western edge of the project site enters the site at the north end at a culvert and ends at a basin on the south end, and does not connect areas of habitat and provides little opportunities for movement due to the lack of connectivity. The lack of native habitats in the drainage also limits use by native wildlife. This drainage would not be considered a movement area due to the surrounding developments and lack of connectivity to areas of native habitats.

The project is within the Pass Area Plan for the WRC MSHCP. There are habitat linkages (i.e., wildlife migration corridors) addressing wildlife that are established in the MSHCP (Riverside County 2003) for the Pass Area Plan and indicates how the Criteria Cells contributes specifically to an established habitat linkage (Riverside County, 2003). The project site is not within a Criteria Cell or Cellgroup; therefore, criteria for habitat linkages and wildlife mitigation corridors within the Pass Area Plan do not apply to the project. The study area and project site would not be considered a habitat linkage or wildlife migration corridor because it is disturbed by development, there are no native habitats, and it lacks connection to native plant communities or habitats.

3. MSHCP Consistency Analysis

3.1 MSHCP Literature Review

Based on the Western Riverside County MSHCP mapper of the Regional Conservation Authority 2025 and Figure 6, the project site has the following attributes:

- The project site is within The Pass Area Plan, but is not within any particular Area Plan Subunit or Core/Linkage;
- The project site is not within any Cell Groups or Criteria Cells;
- The project is not within an amphibian, mammal, narrow endemic plant, or criteria area species study area;
- The project is within the **burrowing owl** survey area and habitat assessment and survey were conducted as described below;
- The project is not within a Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly study area,
- The project site is not within any RCA Conserved Lands,
- There are no **riparian or riverine features** on the site per the findings of the jurisdictional delineation in Attachment B,
- There are no vernal pools on the site per the findings of the jurisdictional delineation report,
- There are no fairy shrimp due to lack of standing water or vernal pools,
- There are no riparian birds due to lack of riparian habitat,
- An analysis of the urban/wildlands interface is also required by the MSHCP.

3.2 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment and Surveys

Project Site

Project Site
WRCMSHCP Boundary
MSHCP Criteria Cells
Multiple Species Habitat Conserved Lands
RCA Conservation Easements
Public/Quasi-Public Lands
Policy Areas

Figure 6. WRC MSHCP Overview

Sources:
-ESRI World Topographic Basemap
-NAIP Aerial Basemap
-Riverside County Mapping Portal Data

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SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

3.2.1 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment

The project site is relatively flat and contains non-native herbaceous species throughout the Non-Native Grassland. There are bands of short, mowed vegetation on the perimeters and cutting through the central region of the project site. The recently mowed areas provide visibility suitable for burrowing owls, while the uncut areas have vegetation that is too tall (>3 ft.) and not suitable for burrow owl use. Small mammal burrows were observed throughout the project site during the survey that indicated the presence of fossorial mammals (some of which are likely California ground squirrel) that burrowing owls rely on for creating burrows. A drainage feature along the western region of the project site with rock piles may also be suitable for burrowing owls, and an owl-sized burrow whitewash was observed within the drainage area. There are other agricultural fields within the study area with similar habitat conditions as the project site, but these areas were observed with binoculars due to access restrictions. The Developed/ Ornamental Landscaped cover type in the study area has residential and commercial developments that cannot support burrowing owls due to pavement and disturbance from human presence. Therefore, the project site and study area contain suitable habitat for burrowing owls and a protocol survey should be conducted per the MSHCP requirements.

3.3 Urban/Wildlands Interface

Section 6.0 of the MSHCP requires an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis be conducted in order to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in proximity of MSHCP Conservation Areas. As indicated, the project site is within the Pass Area Plan, but not within any Area Plan Subunit or Core/Linkage.

The project site is disturbed by mowing and agricultural activities and the study area surrounding the site contains a mix of similar agricultural lands and developed residential areas. These do not contain a wildlife movement areas or habitat, and development of the non-native grassland will not alter any movement areas or have any new effects to the urban/wildlands interface because the resultant development will not impact any native habitat or sensitive species. The project site does not have any interface with wildlands.

3.4 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

The project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources protected by the MSHCP because there are none present within the impact areas. There is the potential for burrowing owl to occur and with the protocol surveys and preconstruction surveys described in the mitigation measures in Section 4.2 of this report, the project would maintain consistency with the WRC MSHCP.

4. Impacts Analysis

For the purposes of this report, impacts to protected biological resources are analyzed within the context of the regulatory setting. Below is an overview of the federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to protected biological resources in the study area, and an analysis of impacts to those resources that may occur as a result of the proposed development follows.

4.1 Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any part, nest, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

California Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project." A project is an activity undertaken by a public agency or a private activity which must receive some discretionary approval (meaning that the agency has the authority to deny the requested permit or approval) from a government agency which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change in the environment.

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared when a proposed action is determined to be a "project" under CEQA. The IS is a checklist that asks specific questions about the project's level of environmental impacts in many categories, including biological resources. The checklist includes a series of questions to

determine the projects level of potential impacts in each of the categories. The CEQA Checklist includes the following questions regarding biological resources:

- *Would the project:*
    - *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
    - *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?*
    - *Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (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?*

Potential level of impact choices includes: No Impacts, Less Than Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated, and Potentially Significant Impact. For projects that have no impact or less than significant impact a Negative Declaration is prepared, for those with Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and for those with a Potentially Significant Impact prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3515 states that is it unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

California Migratory Bird Protection Act

The California Migratory Bird Protection Act (MBPA) was enacted in September 2019 to reinforce the MBTA at the state level. The Act states:

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2017, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code." This section is inactive on January 20, 2025 and the following language below will be adopted.

- "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act." This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025.

Local Regulations

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

The MSHCP is an overarching, regional, multi-jurisdictional plan centered on the conservation of species with conservation problems (i.e., special-status species) and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. The MSHCP identified 146 species, termed "Covered Species," and then was given authority to grant federal and California ESA "take" authorizations to regional jurisdictions under the plan when they follow the state and federal ESAs and MSHCP regulations. Of the 146 Covered Species, 118 are considered to be "adequately conserved" and 28 Covered Species will be adequately conserved when certain conservation goals are met in accordance with the MSHCP. The MSHCP was designed to focus on core habitat and linkages in the region in relation to the species designated for protection. Its overall goal is to conserve the biological and ecological diversity in a rapidly developing region while at the same time promoting economic development of western Riverside County.

The approval of the MSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) by the wildlife agencies allows signatories of the IA to issue "take" authorizations for all species covered by the MSHCP, including state- and federally listed species, as well as other identified sensitive species and/or their habitats. Each city of local jurisdiction will impose a Development Mitigation Fee for

projects within their jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee to the county and compliance with the survey requirements of the MSHCP where required, full mitigation in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California ESA, and the ESA will be granted. The Development Mitigation Fee varies according to project size and project description and is dependent on development density (Riverside County Ordinance No. 810.2). Payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP are intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, and the California and federal ESAs for impacts to the species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with USFWS, CDFW, and/or any other appropriate participating regulatory agencies as set forth in the IA for the MSHCP.

As mentioned, the project site is within the Western Riverside County (WRC) MSHCP area, and therefore the proposed project also provides an MSHCP Consistency Analysis with this report.

4.2 Project Impacts

Impacts to Plant Communities/Habitat/Sensitive Natural Communities

The proposed project would be constructed largely within Harding Grass Swards and a small area of Developed/Ornamental Landscaped cover type. Besides burrowing owl (discussed in Impacts to Special-Status Species below), this land cover for the proposed development does not have the potential to support special-status species because it lacks native habitats, and the project site and study area are heavily disturbed by commercial/residential developments, roadways, and prior agricultural activities. Because the entirety of the project site is already disturbed and currently lacks habitat, no direct or indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, native plant communities, or native habitats would result from the project development. If burrowing owl is present the impacts will be mitigated per the requirements of the MSHCP (Mitigation Measure BIO-2 below) and no additional mitigation for loss of this Harding Grass Swards is required as these would be considered less than significant per CEQA.

Impacts to Nesting Birds and Raptors

The proposed development would require ground disturbance and removal of herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the California Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts

to active bird or raptor nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in **BIO-1** below.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Preconstruction Nesting Bird and Raptor Survey

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal should be timed to occur between September 1 – January 31, which is outside the bird and raptor nesting season.

- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled between February 1 – August 31, which is the bird nesting season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the affected area and suitable habitat within a 500-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

Impacts to Special-Status Species

Special-status plants are absent from the site due to the lack of native habitats, past mowing/plowing, and agricultural uses of the site.

Most special-status wildlife would be absent from the site due to lack of native habitats. Although no other special-status wildlife has the potential to occur, burrowing owls are typically found in areas of disturbance that have low-lying vegetation such as is found on the project site. The site is also within the WRC MSHCP burrowing owl survey area.

Because the Project site is within a Burrowing Owl Survey Area and if burrowing owls or active burrows are present on the impact areas this could be a significant impact per CEQA and per the MSHCP. To ensure consistency with the MSHCP requirements, the MSHCP guidelines will require focused surveys and pre-construction presence/absence surveys for burrowing owls as described in the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions. The MSHCP suggested mitigation language is in **Mitigation Measure BIO-2**.

BIO-2: Burrowing Owl Focused Surveys and Pre-construction Surveys

- Prior to project implementation, a focused protocol level breeding season survey for burrowing owls, which is defined as March 1 through August 31, shall be conducted by the Beaumont Unified School District (District) pursuant to the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience surveying for burrowing owls. The survey shall include at a minimum a habitat assessment and four focused burrow and burrowing owl surveys per the CDFW guidelines. A burrowing owl survey report shall be prepared and submitted to the District with the results of the survey.
    - If burrowing owls are absent from the site as determined during the focused breeding season surveys, the preconstruction surveys described below will be required per the MSHCP guidelines.
    - If burrowing owls or active burrowing owl burrows are detected onsite or within 500-feet of the site during the survey, a Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan must be prepared, approved, and implemented prior to the start of the project. The plan shall include avoidance measures that ensure avoidance of direct impacts to nesting burrowing owls using avoidance buffers and evicting owls from burrows outside of the nesting season if required. In addition, the Mitigation Plan shall include payment of a per-acre MSHCP fee for take of occupied burrowing owl habitat to ensure compliance with the MSHCP reserve guidelines. The Mitigation Plan shall be approved by the District and the Riverside Conservation Authority (RCA) prior to implementation.

- Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall perform a preconstruction survey for burrowing owls within areas of suitable habitat that shall be conducted within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to avoid direct take of burrowing owls. If the results of the survey indicate that no burrowing owls are present on-site, then the project may move forward with grading, upon Planning Department approval. If burrowing owls are found to be present or nesting on-site during the preconstruction survey, a Burrowing Owl Mitigation Plan must be prepared, approved, and implemented prior to project construction as described above.

Impacts to Water Resources

Drainage #1 on the west end of the project site would be avoided by the project as shown in the Site Plan in Appendix D. No direct impacts to the stream would occur. The proposed development would be a minimum of 50 feet away from the edge of the stream and that distance provides a buffer from impacts from project construction and operation and no temporary impacts would occur to the water resources. Because the project would avoid impacts to the onsite drainage the project would have no impact to water resources.

Impacts to Protected Trees

There are no protected trees on the project site, and none would be impacted by the project.

Impacts to Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The project site is disturbed by agricultural activities that have removed all native vegetation, and the study area is a mix of similar agricultural land and residential developments. These do not contain wildlife movement areas or habitat linkages, and development of the non-native grassland will not alter any movement areas or have any new affects to the urban/wildlands interface because the resultant development will not impact any movement areas. The project site does not have any interface with wildlands, nor does it contain any wildlife movement corridors or habitat linkages, and none would be impacted by the project.

Impacts to WRC MSHCP Resources

As described previously, the project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources protected by the MSHCP because there are none present within the impact areas. There is the potential for burrowing owl to occur and with the protocol surveys and preconstruction surveys described in the mitigation measure BIO-2 of this report, the project would maintain consistency with the WRC MSHCP.

Cumulative Impacts

The project is not expected to result in impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources and with the implementation of the nesting bird preconstruction surveys described in this report and the burrowing owl surveys and mitigation described in BIO-2, the project would have a less than significant impact on biological resources. With the implementation of these measures the project would mitigate for any potential impacts and compensate for the impacts that do occur to ensure that cumulative impacts are also less than significant per CEQA.

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Appendix A

Photograph Log



Image 1.) View from northwest corner of project site at Highland Springs Ave. and Brookside Ave (right), facing west.



Image 2.) View from northwest corner of project site at Highland Springs Ave. (left) and Brookside Ave, facing south.



Image 3.) View of northeastern study area with a golf course and mowed grass with ornamental pine trees, facing east.



Image 4.) View of eastern edge of project site, facing west. The edges of the project site are routinely mowed short, and the roadside adjacent to N. Highland Springs Ave. is bare dirt.



Image 5.) View of central/ eastern study area with disturbed mowed agricultural land, facing east.



Image 6.) View from southeast corner of project site, facing west. Residential developments border the southern project site/ study area. The edges of the project site are routinely mowed short.

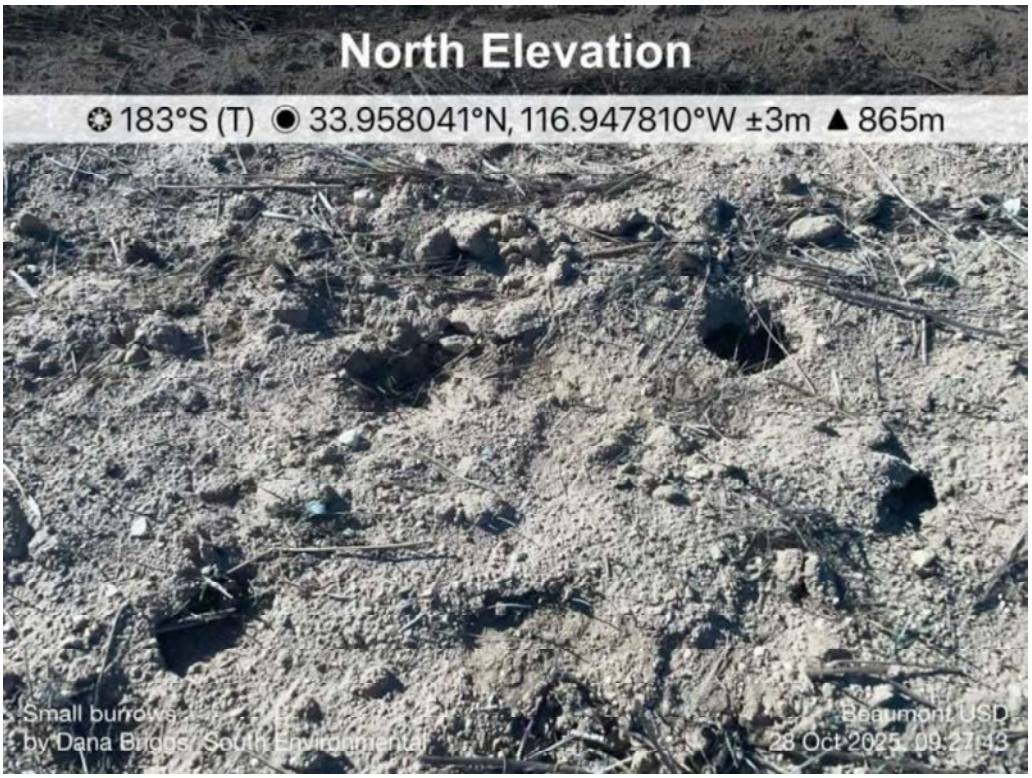


Image 7.) Depicts burrows of small burrowing mammals present found throughout the project site.

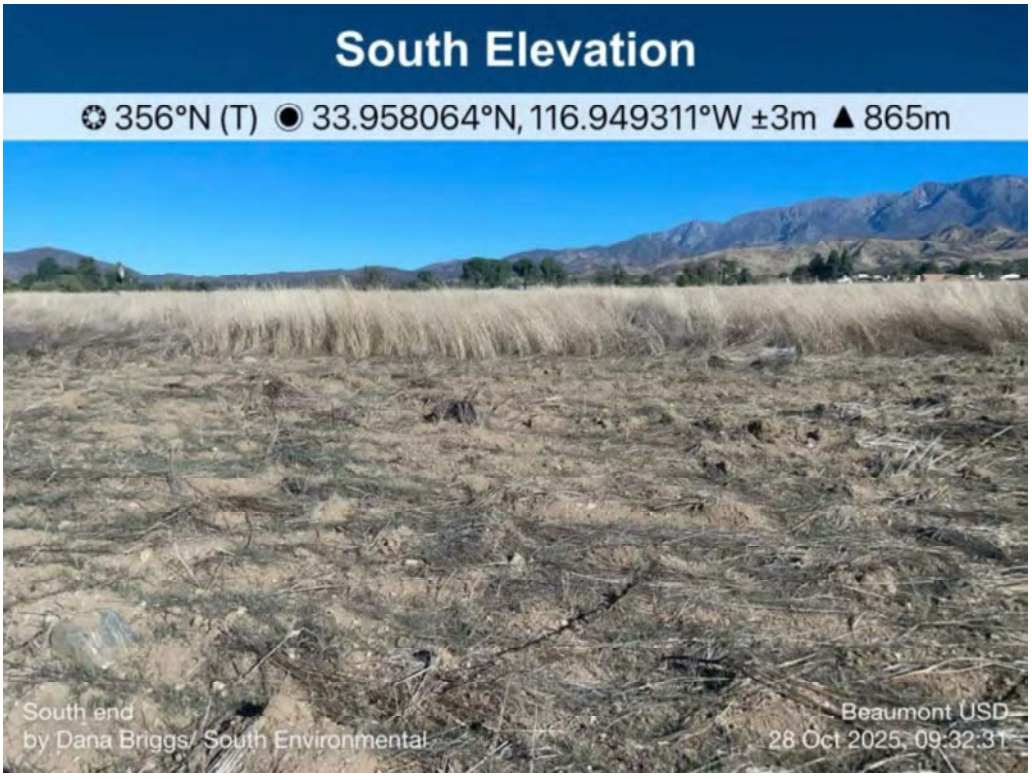


Image 8.) View from southern end of project site, facing north. The edges of the project site are routinely mowed short, while the middle of the project site is mostly tall (> 3 ft.) non-native grasses.



Image 9.) View of concrete drainage basin with underground inlet pipe at the southwestern corner of the project site, facing west.



Image 10.) View of southwestern drainage area and residential developments in southern study area, facing south.



Image 11.) View of rock pile at southwestern drainage area and open agricultural land/ residential developments in western study area, facing northwest.

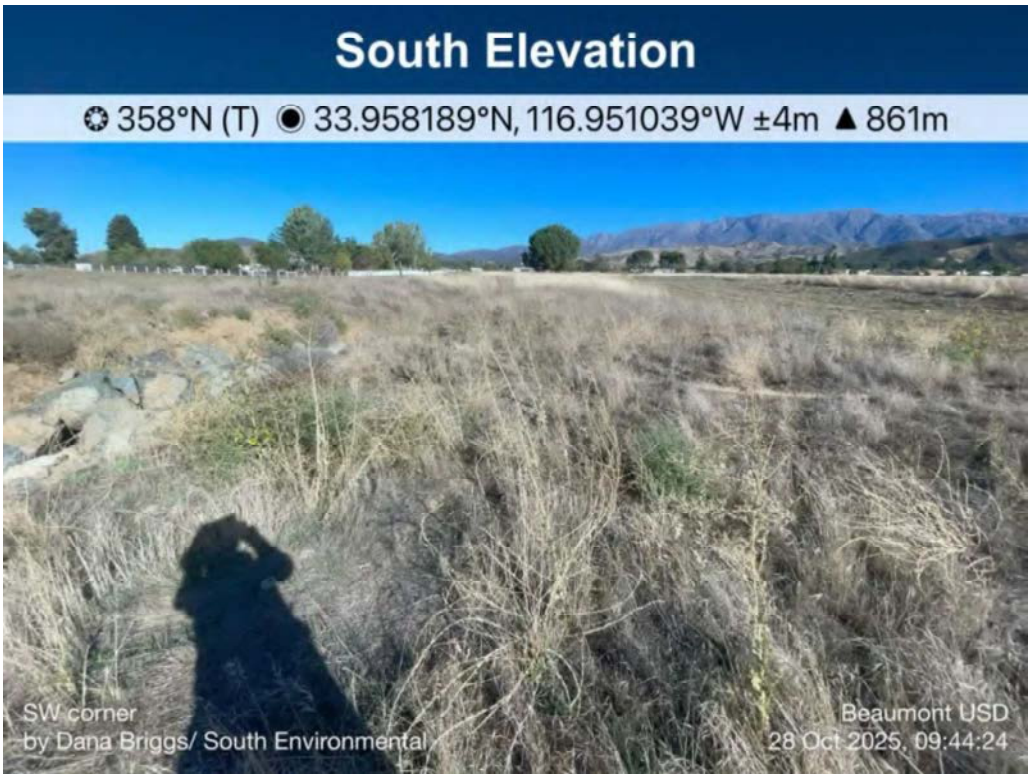


Image 12.) View from southwestern study area of western project site, facing north. There is a water drainage feature (left, rock pile) spanning the western end of the project site that terminates at the southwest drainage basin.



Image 13.) View of southern end of drainage feature with a rock pile and small banks, facing south. No water was currently in this drainage feature.



Image 14.) Depicts open agricultural field in southwestern study area and residential developments on either side, facing west.



Image 15.) View of western drainage feature, facing north. The vegetation community is similar to the rest of the project site and is not mowed.



Image 16.) Depicts burrow within central region of drainage feature large enough to host a burrowing owl, with whitewash just outside entrance.



Image 17.) View of northwestern study are with residential developments and agricultural land, facing northwest.



Image 18.) View of buffalo gourd patch near northwestern corner of project site with another burrow large enough to support a burrowing owl, facing west.



Image 19.) Depicts potential burrowing owl burrow in northwest corner, facing northeast.



Image 20.) View from northwest corner of northern region of project site, facing east. There are residential developments (left) in the northern study area just outside of the project site.



Image 21.) View of plowed perimeter and central region of project site with tall grasses between these areas, facing southeast.

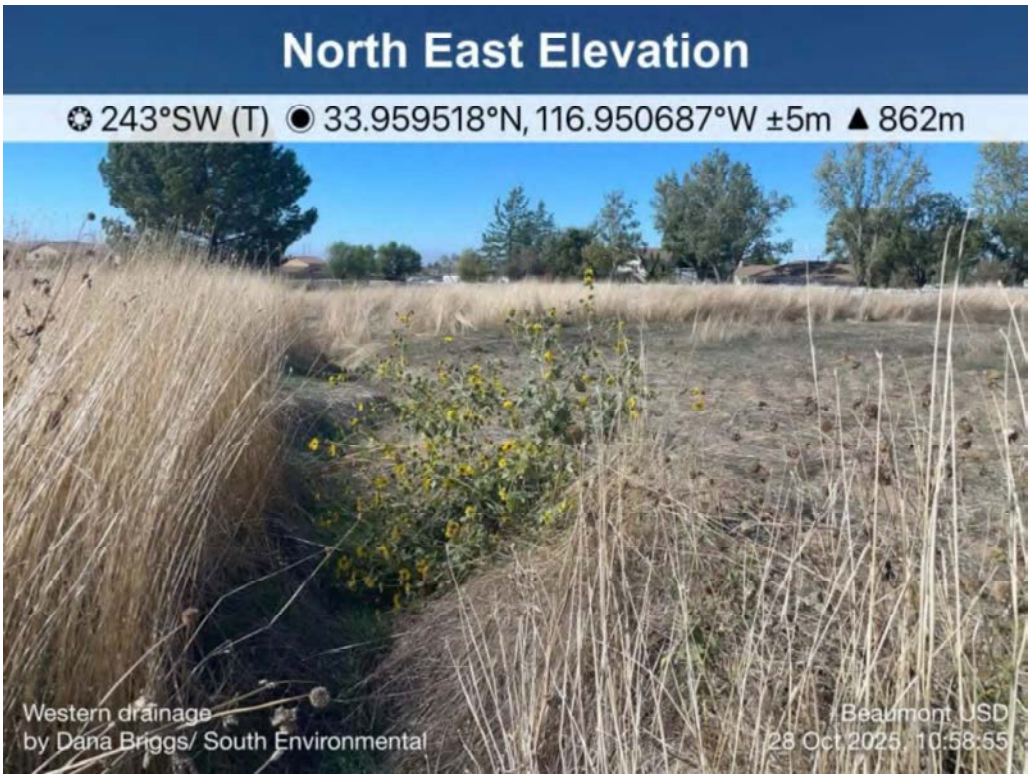


Image 22.) View of smaller drainage feature connected perpendicular to western drainage feature, facing southwest.



Image 23.) View from central region of project site, facing southeast. The central region of the project site is routinely mowed to form an “X” through the middle of the site, while the remaining areas have tall grasses.



Image 24.) View from central region of project site and mowed central area, facing northeast.

Appendix B

Special-Status Species Analysis

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status based on adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status species include:

- Plants or wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act;
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.
- Plants or wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP;
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (List 1A, 1B and 2 plants) in California;
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants in which there is limited information about distribution (List 3);
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.);
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050); and
- Wildlife protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

Federally-Protected Status

All references to Federally-protected species in this BRA include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species, as applicable:

FE Federally-listed as Endangered
FT Federally-listed as Threatened
FPE Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
FPT Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
FPD Federally proposed for delisting
FC Federal candidate species (former C1 species)

State-Protected Status

For the purposes of this BRA, the following acronyms are used for State status species, as applicable:

SE State-listed as Endangered
ST State-listed as Threatened
SR State-listed as Rare
SCE State candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT State candidate for listing as Threatened
SFP State Fully Protected
SSC California Species of Special Concern

California Rare Plant Rank

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of special-status species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (CNPS 2018). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed six categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR), of which Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are particularly considered sensitive:

Rank 1A Presumed extinct in California.
Rank 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
Rank 2A Presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
Rank 3 Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
Rank 4 Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS recently added "threat ranks" which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., Rank 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

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

Potential to Occur Assessment

Special-status species that **present** or are **likely** (high or medium potential) to occur within the parcel are a based on one or more of the following:

- the direct observation of the species within the parcel during any field surveys;
- a record reported in the CNDDB, CNPS, or IPAC; and
- the parcel is within known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.

Special-status species that are **unlikely** (low potential) to occur are based on one of the following:

- the parcel has the general habitat types but lacks necessary habitat elements such as suitable microhabitat or soils; or
- the parcel is outside the known elevation range or distribution of the species, and has otherwise suitable habitats;

Special-status species that have no potential to occur on the parcel are labeled as **none** due to the absence of suitable habitat.

Special-Status Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_EN-Endangered | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	**None.** Study area lacks open water and protected nesting substrate.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal sage scrub or chaparral.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**None.** Study area lacks moist, loose soil.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**None.** Study area lacks rocky areas protected from high temperatures for roosting.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive			
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDF_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	**None.** Study area lacks cliff-walled canyons or large trees.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	**None.** Study area lacks native scrub or grassland habitat with loose, sandy soils.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral or coastal sage scrub.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats.	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral, or valley-foothill hardwood habitats.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**None.** Study area outside of desert or semi-arid area with sparse vegetation.
Astur cooperii	Cooper's hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian woodland habitat.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	None	Candidate Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Moderate.** Project site and study area have agricultural lands with short vegetation and burrowing mammals present. Owl-sized burrows with whitewash were also observed on western project site.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	Insects	None	Candidate Endangered	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**None.** Study area is disturbed by routine agricultural activities that remove vegetation, and there is very limited native food plant genera remaining.
Bombus pensylvanicus	American bumble bee	Insects	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Valley & foothill grassland	Long-tongued; forages on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trifolium), thistles	**None.** Study area lacks native grassland and is disturbed by development and routine agricultural

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
							(Cirsium), sunflowers (Helianthus), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. Queens overwinter in rotten wood or underground.	activities that remove vegetation, and there is very limited native food plant genera remaining.
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	**Low.** Study area has open agricultural grassland with lagomorphs present, but area is disturbed by development and agriculture activities.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**None.** Study area has agricultural areas but lacks groves or lines of trees.
Callospermophilus lateralis bernardinus	San Bernardino golden-mantled ground squirrel	Mammals	None	None			Range is limited to high elevation forests in San Bernardino Mountains	**None.** Study area is outside of known locality.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive | USFWS_BCC-Birds of	Southern California coastal sage scrub.	Wrens require tall opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal sage scrub.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					Conservation Concern			
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None		Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, inclusive of Orange County.	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	**None.** Study area lacks sandy, herbaceous areas with rocks or coarse gravel.
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None		Desert border areas of San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc.	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	**None.** Study area lacks sandy, herbaceous areas with rocks/ coarse gravel.
Charina umbratica	southern rubber boa	Reptiles	None	Threatened	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFS_S-Sensitive	Found in a variety of montane forest habitats. Previously considered morphologically intermediate, recent (2022) genomic analysis clarifies individuals from Mt Pinos, Tehachapi Mts, and southern Sierra Nevada are southern rubber boa.	Found in vicinity of streams or wet meadows; requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops, and under surface litter.	**None.** Study area lacks streams or wet meadows.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	Threatened	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive | USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of	**None.** Study area lacks riparian jungles.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
							blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**None.** Study area lacks suitable roosting sites.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	**None.** Study area lacks rocky areas with dense vegetation.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_VU-Vulnerable | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.	Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	**None.** Study area lacks suitable roosting sites.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	Reptiles	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	**None.** Study area lacks open, relatively rocky areas and moist microhabitats.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Diplectrona californica	California diplectronan caddisfly	Insects	None	None		Aquatic		**None.** Study area lacks aquatic habitat.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	**None.** Study area lacks alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy substrate.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	Threatened	Threatened	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	**None.** Study area lacks annual/ perennial grasslands or coastal sage scrub.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_FP-Fully Protected | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**None.** Study area lacks deciduous woodland.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	Endangered	Endangered		Riparian woodlands in Southern California.		**None.** Study area lacks riparian woodland.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills.	Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	**None.** Study area lacks short-grass prairie, bald hills, meadows, coastal plains, fallow grain fields, or alkali flats.
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus	San Bernardino flying squirrel	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern |	Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the	Needs cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover. Needs nearby water.	**None.** Study area lacks woodland for nests and nearby water.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					USFS_S-Sensitive	San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range.		
Halictus harmonius	harmonius halictid bee	Insects	None	None		Known only from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mts., possibly also the San Jacinto Mts.		**None.** Study area is outside of known locality.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian habitat.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	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.** Study area lacks woodland or dense shrubs and brush.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	**None.** Study area lacks palm trees for roosting.
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	lesser long-nosed bat	Mammals	Delisted	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves, mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti,	Caves and mines are used as day roosts. Caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for	**None.** Study area lacks caves and mines for roosting.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
						agaves) are critical resources. No maternity roosts known from California; may only be vagrant.	digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus.	
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Mammals	None	None		Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges.	Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal sage scrub.
Neotamias speciosus speciosus	lodgepole chipmunk	Mammals	None	None		Summits of isolated Piute, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains. Usually found in open-canopy forests.	Habitat is usually lodgepole pine forests in the San Bernardino Mts and chinquapin slopes in the San Jacinto Mts.	**None.** Study area lacks forest habitat.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Fish	Endangered	Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	**None.** Study area lacks permanent water source.
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to	Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	**None.** Study area is not desert area and lacks scrub habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
						moderate shrub cover.		
Palaeoxenus dohrni	Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	Insects	None	None		Hardwood forest		**None.** Study area lacks forest habitat.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal sage scrub.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	**None.** Study area lacks sandy washes with scattered low bushes.
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Shallow freshwater marsh.	Dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	**None.** Study area lacks freshwater marsh habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal sage scrub.
Progne subis	purple martin	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern |	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir,	Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly; also in human-made structures. Nest	**None.** Study area lacks woodlands.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					IUCN_LC-Least Concern	ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine.	often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_WL-Watch List | IUCN_EN-Endangered | USFS_S-Sensitive	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes.	Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	**None.** Study area lacks permanent water source.
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	Proposed Threatened	None	AFS_TH-Threatened | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	**None.** Study area lacks permanent water source.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	**None.** Study area lacks brushy or shrubby vegetation and site is not coastal.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian woodland with permanent water.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	Amphibians	Proposed Threatened	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**None.** Study area lacks vernal pools.
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis	Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	Insects	None	None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Inhabits a small segment of the sand and dune areas of the Coachella Valley, in the vicinity of Palm Springs.	Found in the large, undulating dunes piled up at the north base of Mt San Jacinto.	**None.** Study area lacks sand dunes.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**None.** Study area lacks open, uncultivated ground.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**None.** Study area lacks permanent water source.
Toxostoma lecontei	Le Conte's thrasher	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least	Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats.	Commonly nests in a dense, spiny shrub or densely branched cactus in desert wash habitat, usually 2-8 feet above ground.	**None.** Study area is not desert area and lacks desert vegetation.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					Concern | USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern			
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	Endangered	Endangered		Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian habitat.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern | IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds.	Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	**None.** Study area lacks freshwater emergent wetlands or other permanent water.
Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive | CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Restricted to the Coachella Valley. Prefers desert succulent scrub, desert wash, desert scrub, alkali scrub, and levees.	Prefers open, flat, grassy areas in fine-textured, sandy soil. Density correlated with winter rainfall.	**None.** Study area outside of known locality.

Special-Status Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, coastal scrub, or desert dunes.
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral.	In openings on clay soils. 850-1070 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral.
Antennaria marginata	white-margined everlasting	None	None	2B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Dry woods. 2070-3355 m.	**None.** Study area lacks forest.
Aphyllon epigalium ssp. notocalifornicum	Southern California galium broomrape	None	None	1B.3		Riparian forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Associated host is Galium andrewsii and possibly other perennial Galium spp. Most records are from stands of Pseudotsuga macrocarpa. 1200-1535 m.	**None.** Study area lacks woodland or forest.
Arenaria lanuginosa var. saxosa	rock sandwort	None	None	2B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Mesic, sandy sites. 1920-2935 m.	**None.** Study area lacks forest.
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, playas.	Lake margins, alkaline sites. 75-350 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows, seeps, or playas.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Endangered	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 35-695 m.	**None.** Study area lacks desert scrub or dunes.
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 365-1040 m.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland
Atriplex coronata var. notatior	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Endangered	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	**None.** Study area lacks playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-1420 m.	**None.** Study area lacks vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.
Boechera parishii	Parish's rockcress	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest.	Generally found on pebble plains on clay soil with quartzite cobbles; sometimes on limestone. 1825-2805 m.	**None.** Study area lacks pebble plain, pinyon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Boechera peirsonii	San Bernardino rockcress	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Subalpine coniferous forest.	On cliffs and talus slopes. 2830-3385 m..	**None.** Study area lacks forest.
Botrychium crenulatum	scalloped moonwort	None	None	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps.	Moist meadows, freshwater marsh, and near creeks. 1185-3110 m.	**None.** Study area lacks bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps.
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. 15-1030 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 195-2530 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill	Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					Santa Ana Botanic Garden	grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.
Castilleja lasiorhyncha	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland.	Mesic to drying soils in open areas of stream and meadow margins or in vernally wet areas. 1140-2320 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland.
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	None	None	4.2	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, coastal scrub.
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.	Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	**None.** Study area lacks valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
							woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	and foothill grassland.
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca	white-bracted spineflower	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture | USFS_S-Sensitive	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans).	Sandy or gravelly places. 365-1830 m.	**None.** Study area lacks Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans).
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	None	Endangered	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 640-1645 m.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal scrub, chaparral.	In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral.
Eriogonum kennedyi var. alpigenum	southern alpine buckwheat	None	None	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest.	Dry granitic gravel. 2500-3415 m.	**None.** Study area lacks alpine boulder and rock fields, subalpine coniferous forest.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest.	Open mixed forest. 1190-2440 m.	**None.** Study area lacks forest.
Galium californicum ssp. primum	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Grows in shade of trees and shrubs at the lower edge of the pine belt, in pine forest-chaparral ecotone. Granitic, sandy soils. 1460-1830 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral or forest.
Gilia leptantha ssp. leptantha	San Bernardino gilia	None	None	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 1520-2595 m.	**None.** Study area lacks forest.
Heuchera parishii	Parish's alumroot	None	None	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder and rock field.	Rocky places. Sometimes on carbonate. 1340-3505 m.	**None.** Study area lacks lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder and rock field.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.	Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Hulsea vestita ssp. pygmaea	pygmy hulsea	None	None	1B.3	USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest.	Gravelly sites; on granite. 2860-3502 m.	**None.** Study area lacks alpine boulder and rock field, and subalpine coniferous forest.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None	None	2B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub.	Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-1495 m.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	**None.** Study area lacks coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None	None	4.3		Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, coastal scrub.
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps. 625-2930 m.	**None.** Study area lacks lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda	white bog adder's-mouth	None	None	2B.1	USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest.	Hillside bogs and mesic meadows. 2375-2560 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps, bogs and fens, upper montane coniferous forest.
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	None	None	2B.1		Mojavean desert scrub.	Sandy or gravelly slopes and washes.150-1280 m.	**None.** Study area lacks Mojavean desert scrub.
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii	Hall's monardella	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and ridges in openings. 700-1800 m.	**None.** Study area lacks broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.
Monardella nana ssp. leptosiphon	San Felipe monardella	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Sometimes in openings and fuelbreaks or in the understory of forest or chaparral. 850-2425 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None	None	2B.2		Marshes and swamps.	Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. -68-815 m.	**None.** Study area lacks marshes and swamps.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Threatened	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub,	San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan	**None.** Study area lacks vernal pools, chenopod scrub,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
					Garden | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	marshes and swamps, playas.	vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. 15-850 m.	marshes and swamps, playas.
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest.	High ridges; on scree, talus, or gravel. 800-3370 m.	**None.** Study area lacks subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest.
Oxytropis oreophila var. oreophila	rock-loving oxytrope	None	None	2B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest.	Gravelly or rocky sites. 2615-3505 m.	**None.** Study area lacks alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest.
Parnassia cirrata var. cirrata	San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	None	None	1B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.	Mesic sites, streamsides, sometimes calcareous. 1245-2440 m.	**None.** Study area lacks lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps.
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None	None	2B.3		Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.	Sandy or rocky canyons. -30-1090 m.	**None.** Study area lacks Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None	None	2B.2		Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral.	Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	**None.** Study area lacks riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii	Parish's checkerbloom	None	Rare	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits. 1095-2135 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. dolosa	Bear Valley checkerbloom	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.	Known from wet areas within forested habitats. Affected by hydrological changes. 1575-2590 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None	None	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	**None.** Study area lacks playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.
Silene krantzii	Krantz's catchfly	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Alpine dwarf scrub.	Usually sandy or gravelly, sometimes rocky. 3235-3475 m.	**None.** Study area lacks alpine dwarf scrub.
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	None	None	4.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.	Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamsides or	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	CRPR	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Study Area
							roadcuts. 1440-2500 m.	
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Open, rocky areas. 605-2590 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive | SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden | SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank | USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.
Taraxacum californicum	California dandelion	Endangered	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Meadows and seeps.	Mesic meadows, usually free of taller vegetation. 1620-2590 m.	**None.** Study area lacks meadows and seeps.
Tortula californica	California screw moss	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Moss growing on sandy soil. 45-750 m.	**None.** Study area lacks chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	None	None	2B.1		Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools.	Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 5-435 m.	**None.** Study area lacks marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools.

Appendix C

Biologist Qualifications

Email: msouth@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 303-818-3632

EDUCATION

B.S., Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004

CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Wildlife Biologist, The Wildlife Society 2014

Certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) for Fish and Wildlife Management Plans, USDA NRCS 2017

Authorized Desert Tortoise Biologist – Numerous BOs

TRAINING

Wetland Delineation Training Course – The Wetland Institute (2014)

Southwest Willow Flycatcher Workshop, 2017

USGS Desert Tortoise Health Assessment and Tissue Collection Techniques Training, 2009

Matthew South

PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

Matthew South founded South Environmental in 2018. He is a certified wildlife biologist with 20 years of professional experience providing natural resources consulting services for a wide variety of clients that include residential, commercial, government, utility, infrastructure, research, and non-profit projects. For the last 17 years, Mr. South has been an environmental consultant in southern California acting as a Wildlife Biologist and Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst. In early 2018 he started South Environmental and has since been supporting clients in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

Mr. South's background in ecology has led to a passion for conservation planning and resources assessments for the purpose of preservation and management. The integration of the latest technologies such as advanced GIS systems, mobile computing, and drone sensing allows him to innovate new data collection, analysis, and collaboration tools for the environmental sciences that produce more accurate data and better-informed resource managers.

EXPERTISE

- **Conservation and Management Planning.** Mr. South's has extensive experience preparing mitigation and monitoring plans, habitat conservation plans, and technical biological resources management plans that are compliant with federal, state, and local regulations. Mr. South has prepared numerous reports within conservation areas such as the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Area (MSHCP) and the LA County Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs).
- **Biological Resources Assessment.** Mr. South has completed dozens of biological resources assessments throughout southern California.
- **Rare Plants and Arborist Services.** Mr. South has surveyed and assessed thousands of native and landscaped trees in southern California and has worked closely with some of the most experienced arborists in California. In addition, he has performed hundreds of hours of rare plant surveys and habitat assessments.
- **Wetland & Jurisdictional Delineations.** Mr. South has conducted dozens of jurisdictional and wetland delineations per the guidelines and methods from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the state Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- **GIS.** Mr. South is an expert at spatial data collection and analysis using ESRI mobile and desktop software products and Trimble hardware.

SELECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Menifee Boardwalk Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California (2025-present). South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report. Mr. South is serving as the Principal Biologist on the project.

Market Street Triangle Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on the project.

Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) Highway 74 16-Inch Sewer Extension from Wasson Canyon Road to Ethanac Road Project, Riverside County, California (2024-present). South Environmental was retained to provide archaeological, biological, and paleontological monitoring services for this EVMWD sewer construction project. Mr. South serves as the biological resources Task Manager, overseeing sensitive biological resources flagging, pre-construction burrowing owl surveys, and preconstruction nesting bird surveys if work extends into the nesting season.

Jackson Street Improvement Project Phase I, City of Indio, Riverside County, California (2024-present). South Environmental was retained to conduct paleontological resources monitoring for this project that will improve portions of Jackson Street, Avenue 50, and Avenue 52 as well as construct drainage improvements. The project is subject to CEQA and Mr. South serves as the biological resources Task Manager, overseeing preconstruction burrowing owl survey, preconstruction roosting bat survey, and nesting bird survey tasks.

EVMWD Rice Canyon Reservoir Access Road and New Conduit Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (2022-present). South Environmental was retained to complete biological and cultural resources services. Biological resources work included a Jurisdictional Delineation Report, a Biological Resources Assessment/MSHCP Consistency Analysis, Rare Plant Surveys, Burrowing Owl Surveys, and mitigation planning. Matthew South was the Principal Biologist on the project.

Moreno Valley Dracaea Street Improvements Plan Tract 32834, City of Moreno Vally, Riverside County, California (2023-present). South Environmental completed a jurisdictional delineation for the project and obtained permits from the CDFW and RWQCB for the road improvements project. We conducted focused surveys for least Bell's vireo and for burrowing owls and prepared focused survey reports. Mr. South was the lead biologist that conducted the field survey, prepared the reports, and negotiated the permits.

Southwest Trailers Project, Riverside County, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on this proposed gas station development project.

Bob's Big Boy Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on the Project.

Spruce Grove Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on this proposed housing development Project.

Email: jmcnutt@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 805-539-7992

EDUCATION

M.S., Earth, Environmental, and Physical Science, Wichita State University, 2012

B.S., Bachelor of Science, Biology, Wichita State University, 2004

DISCIPLINE AREAS

Biological Resource Assessments

Jurisdictional Delineations

Environmental Regulations and Permitting

Environmental Biology

Geology

James McNutt, MS

SENIOR BIOLOGIST

James McNutt is a Senior Biologist with 20 years of professional experience in environmental project management, jurisdictional and wetland delineations, environmental permitting, technical documents, biological resource and community identification, and geology. Mr. McNutt brings over 16 years of experience completing jurisdictional and wetland delineations as a lead delineator in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Delineation Manual Protocols. Mr. McNutt brings 6 years of experience identifying non-wetland features using the Arid West OHWM Identification Manual.

Since starting at South Environmental in early 2021, Mr. McNutt has participated in numerous biological resources projects throughout Southern California as a senior biologist. This experience includes Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) jurisdictional delineations, private enterprise developments, and local government projects. He has been responsible for determining the boundaries of biological resources and jurisdictional features near SoCal Gas project sites. He is also a skilled GIS analyst and creates figures for technical report presentations.

Mr. McNutt's background in multiple scientific disciplines has led to a strong understanding of environmental resources assessments and mitigation methods related to development and maintenance projects. His knowledge of federal, state, and local regulations has helped to protect biological and water resources throughout southern California.

EXPERTISE

- **Conservation and Management Reporting.** Mr. McNutt has extensive experience preparing reports that include mitigation and monitoring plans, habitat conservation plans, and technical biological resources management plans that are compliant with federal, state, and local regulations.
- **Biological Resources Assessment.** Mr. McNutt has completed dozens of biological resources assessment reports throughout Southern California.
- **Wetland & Jurisdictional Delineations.** Mr. McNutt has conducted dozens of jurisdictional and wetland delineations with technical reports per the guidelines and methods from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the state Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- **GIS.** Mr. McNutt is an expert at spatial data collection and analysis using ESRI mobile and desktop software products and Trimble hardware.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Southern California Edison (SCE) Jurisdictional Delineations and Permitting (2021-ongoing). As a subconsultant on this contract for multiple Primes (SWCA, EI, Rincon, and Stantec), South Environmental has focused its biological resources services on wetland delineations and permitting efforts for SCE throughout all its regions. From single pole delineations in roadside ditches to several hundred poles through miles of wet meadows in the Sierras, the projects vary in size and complexity as well as location. Primarily, delineations have been in the Sierras with the largest and most complex projects in Inyo and Mono Counties and several in Kern and Tulare. Mr. McNutt acts as the lead delineator on dozens of pole replacement projects and completes the jurisdictional delineation report, habitat assessment report, GIS schema, and the permit applications for each of the projects. A few of the specific projects include

- Santa Ana River JD, HA, and permit applications
- Blackwater Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- Dos Pueblos Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- San Francisquito Canyon JD, HA, and permit applications
- Santa Clarita Woodside JD, HA, and permit applications
- Greenwell JD, HA, and permit applications
- Potrero Valley Creek JD, HA, and permit applications

SCE Waters Desktop Reviews (2021-present). Mr. McNutt has been the lead delineator on numerous pole replacement projects that require waters desktop reviews. Mr. McNutt conducts database reviews of the CNDDB, NWI, NHD, and USDA Soils Maps to determine if pole replacements have the potential to impact jurisdictional resources or special-status species. Mr. McNutt prepared desktop delineation reports, habitat assessments, and permit applications for these projects if impacts are expected based on this review of the desktop literature.

SoCalGas On-Call Waters Delineation Services (2022-present). Mr. McNutt is a Senior Biologist for South Environmental's subconsultant contract with Rincon Consultants, Inc. and has carried out the fieldwork and report writing for standard jurisdictional and wetland delineation work, as well emergency repair jurisdictional and wetland delineation work, for biological resource assistance regarding construction and maintenance projects throughout Southern California. Activities have included data collection near protected resources for conducting wetland and jurisdictional delineations, jurisdictional delineation and habitat assessment reporting, and permit generation for RWQCB, USACE, and CDFW compliance. Notable SoCalGas delineation projects include:

- SoCalGas Aliso Canyon Emergency Monitoring Project, Los Angeles County (2023-present).
- SoCalGas L-85 Emergency Repairs Project, Los Angeles County (2022).
- SoCalGas PSEP L-404 P2-01 Project, Ventura County (2022).
- SoCalGas L-127/1004 Project, Montecito, Santa Barbarba County (2023-ongoing).

Email: dbriggs@southenvironmental.com
Mobile: 714-330-6290

EDUCATION

B.S., Ecology, Evolution, & Organismal Biology, California State University, Monterey Bay, 2017

M.S., Conservation and Restoration Science, University of California, Irvine, 2022

SKILLS

-Scientific collection and management of field data

-Technical writing

-Project management and risk assessment

-Plant and animal identification through dichotomous keys, field guides, and experience

-Statistical analyses through R Studio

TRAINING

California Bumble Bee Atlas Workshop. 2025

CERTIFICATIONS

-Wilderness First Aid Certification

Dana Briggs Wyler

BIOLOGIST

Dana Briggs Wyler is a current environmental professional and recent graduate from University of California, Irvine's Masters in Conservation and Restoration Science program. Here, she specialized in project management, restoration design, and field monitoring in areas with sensitive species. She has extensive field data collection and restoration experience in central and southern California learned while in school. While at UCI, she was involved with a project monitoring a fuel modification zone using native plant species to support regional biodiversity, especially Least Bell's Vireo and California Gnatcatcher. She also participated in a restoration and monitoring program of native grasslands in Irvine aimed to provide data for community resilience to fire. More recently, she worked for Southern California Coastal Water Research Project as a toxicologist where she conducted research and assessments of southern California's water resources.

EXPERTISE

- **Field Data Collection.** Dana has extensive experience collecting data in diverse terrestrial and aquatic habitats in both southern and central California.
- **Biological Monitoring.** Dana has diverse experience identifying wildlife species throughout the Southern California region.
- **Plant Identification.** Dana is proficient in identifying native, non-native, and invasive plant species throughout southern California, specifically in coastal, wetland, riparian, and chaparral.
- **Technical Writing.** Dana has prepared numerous biological resource assessments reports for the city of Los Angeles. Reports include detail-oriented descriptions of biological resources, surveys for special-status species, biological resources maps, and assessments of potential impacts to biological resources from development.
- **Data Management and Analysis.** Dana has significant expertise in statistical analyses as well as producing statistical figures through R Studio. She has extensive experience working with both single data sets as well as large databases.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Desert Hot Springs Project Viento Monitoring (2024). Dana was a monitor for a warehouse construction project in Desert Hot Springs, California. The project site hosted 3 burrowing owl nests with both adult burrowing owls and their young. Dana assisted in establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas around the burrows, training construction crew in environmental procedures, documenting onsite compliance, and submitting project compliance reports.

Trader Joe's Palmdale Warehouse Project (2023-2024). Dana was a monitor for a long-term monitoring project in Palmdale California. The project constructed a Trader Joe's distribution Center on 130-acres in the City of Palmdale. The project had an ITP and LSAA that covers Mohave Ground Squirrel, western Joshua tree, 2 streams on the site, special-status reptiles, rare plants, Crotch's bumble bee, Swainson's hawk, and several other species. Dana assisted in compliance with the permitting documents and conducted preconstruction rare plant and Mojave ground squirrel surveys.

South Environmental, Monitoring Biologist. Ramona Expressway (2023-2024). As a Biologist for South Environmental, Dana's responsibilities were to provide WEAP trainings and biological monitoring for the Ramona Expressway project with First Carbon. Duties included:

- Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all onsite construction personnel to describe species of concern and requirements to protect them under the Endangered Species Act and the Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan and mitigation measures being implemented on the project site to conserve the species of concern.
- Monitoring construction activities for the duration of project activities to ensure that all practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species:
    - establish environmentally sensitive areas around sensitive biological resources on the project site during the construction phase.
    - ensure that vegetation clearance activities limit disturbance to the smallest practical area and that construction personnel and activities do not enter environmentally sensitive areas.
    - perform daily pre-construction sweeps of work areas prior to initiation of daily construction activities.
    - inspect open trenches, pits, and pipes or other materials within which a covered species or other sensitive species may become entrapped or hide within.
    - Summarize relevant findings in a letter report that will be prepared at the completion of ground disturbing activities.

Aliso Canyon Emergency Monitoring Project Southern California Gas (2023). Dana was the lead monitor for a long-term project that included the removal of sediment from catch basins where sensitive wetlands and wildlife such as coast range newts occur. Dana was responsible for overseeing the monitoring effort, daily reports, and overall project compliance. Dana oversaw the relocation of over 50 coast range newts during the project and created a new coast range newt management plan.

City of LA Recreation and Parks City Park Brush Clearance Monitoring within Riparian Areas (2023). Dana was the primary monitor that conducted nesting bird surveys and compliance monitoring at White Point Park where brush clearance is performed annually to meet LA Fire Department requirements. The work was within and near riparian areas and wetland and riparian vegetation and wildlife were the target species. Also, Dana monitored nesting coastal California gnatcatchers at this site and protected the nest during the project.



City of Los Angeles Biological Resources Assessments (2023 – present). Dana conducts site assessments for biological resources, surveys for special-status plants and animals, maps and characterizes plant communities and wetlands/streams, and assesses potential impacts to biological resources from proposed developments. Dana has worked on the following reports:

- 41 Mar Vista Biological Resources Report in the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program (LCP)
- 4801 Knob Hill Drive Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 1746 Mandeville SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 2460 Sunset Plaza SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 21050 San Miguel SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 11496 Orum SB9 Statement of Habitat & California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) Assessment
- 230 Carolwood Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 2383 Mandeville Canyon Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 4960 Calvin SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 8152 Ellenbogen SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 10826 Tuxford Statement of Habitat

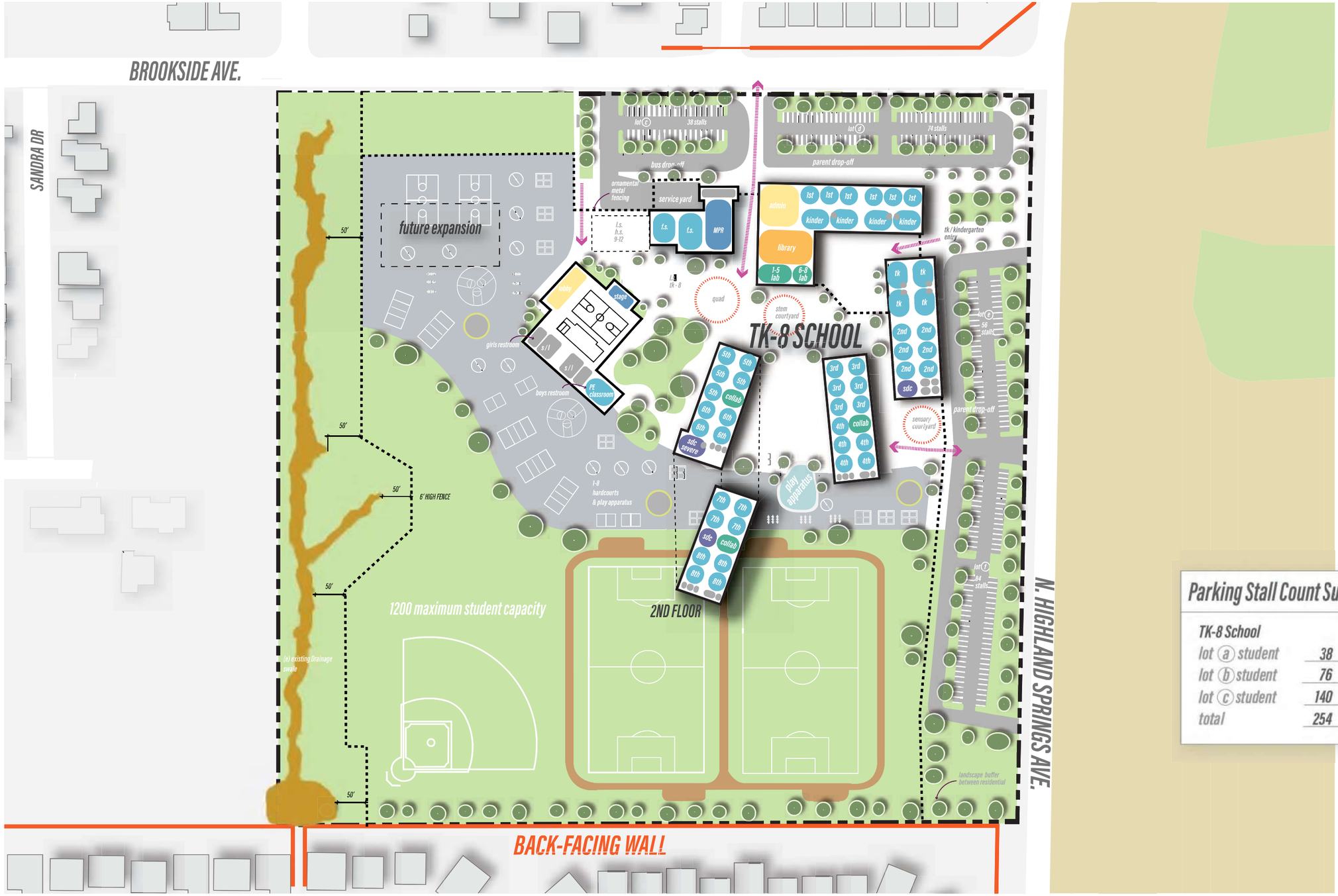
Dana has also conducted the following monitoring projects:

- Ramona Expressway monitoring biologist
- Glenoaks/ SoCal Edison compliance monitoring
- White Point nesting bird survey and monitoring

Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (2021 – 2022). Dana was a laboratory and field assistant for coastal wetlands project. Dana later was promoted to research technician in the toxicology department where she coordinated and implemented a water toxicology experiment that support southern California wetlands and waters.

Appendix D

Site Plan



Parking Stall Count Summary

TK-8 School

lot (a) student	38	spaces
lot (b) student	76	spaces
lot (c) student	140	spaces
total	254	spaces

0 50 100 200

SITE DIAGRAM - **PROPOSED OPTION**

HIGHLAND SPRINGS TK-8 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (1200 MAX STUDENT CAPACITY)

BEAUMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT | RCA #1

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

OCTOBER 2025

RUHNAU CLARKE ARCHITECTS

Appendix E

Jurisdictional Delineation Report

February 9, 2026

Jorge Estrada
Placeworks
Los Angeles, California
Email: jestrada@placeworks.com

RE: Jurisdictional Delineation for the Beaumont USD TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project in Riverside County, California

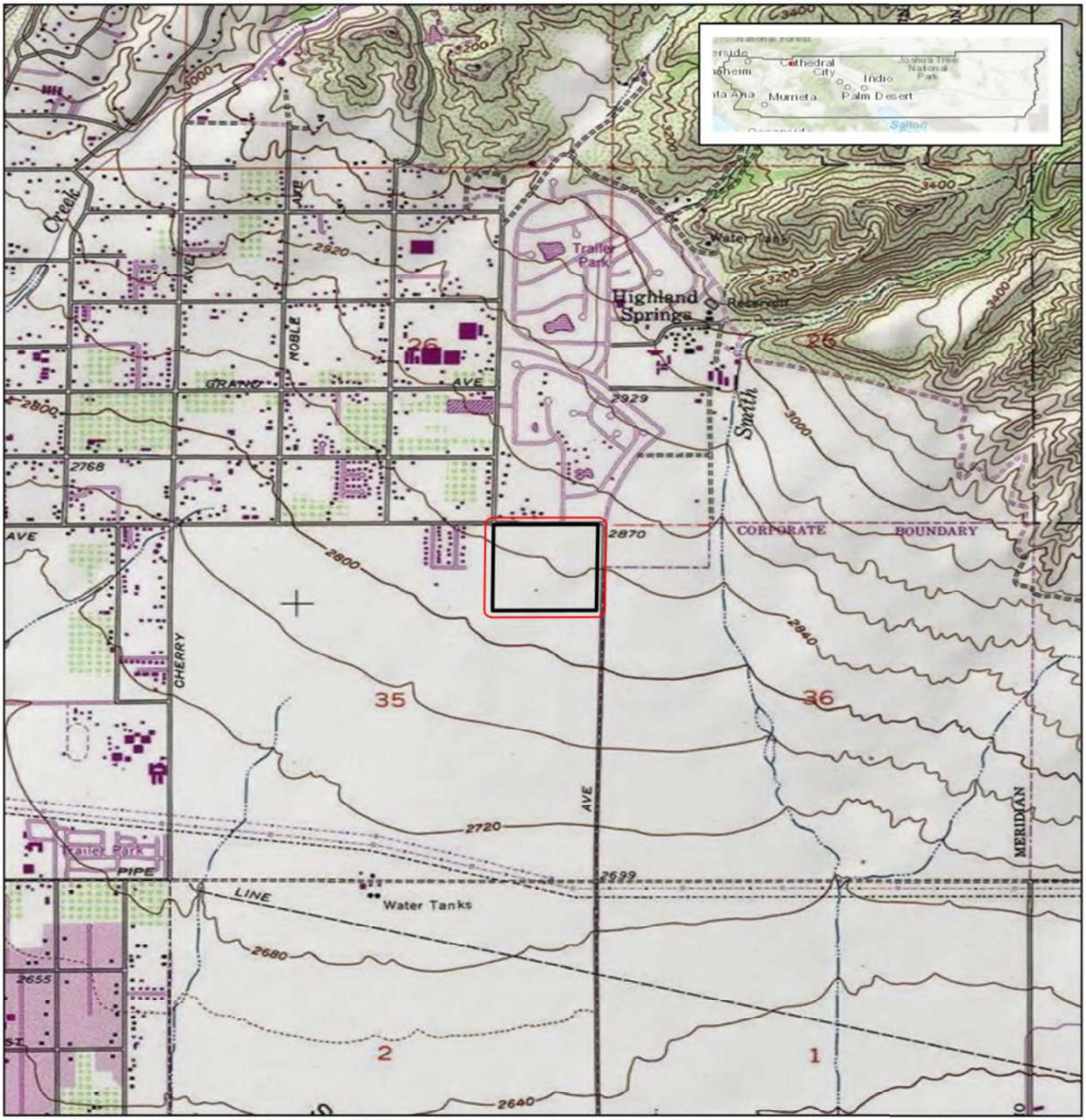
Dear Mr. Estrada,

This letter includes the results of a Jurisdictional Delineation for the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD) TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue Project in an unincorporated area of Riverside County, California. The scope of this letter report includes a description of the project, regulatory setting, a description of methodology, results of a field survey, a delineation of the jurisdictional resources on the study area, and an assessment of the impacts to those resources.

Project Description

Location & Setting

The proposed project (project site) is located within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 408-080-009, 408-080-010, 408-080-011, and 408-080-012, and is situated south of Brookside Avenue and west of Highland Springs Avenue in Cherry Valley census designated place (CDP), (western) Riverside County, California. Regionally, the project site is within Section 35 of Township 02 South (02S), Range 01 West (01W), on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Beaumont, California 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Figure 1). At the time of the field survey, Developments on the project site were limited to a property line barbed wire fence along the northern boundary that parallels the south side of Brookside Drive, a developed road shoulder area along the western side of Highland Springs Avenue within the eastern project site, two water culverts that enter the northwest project site from under Brookside Avenue, and a concreted catch basin area within the southwestern project site. Residential developments and agricultural areas are to the west of the project site, agricultural areas and Highland Springs Country Club are to the east of the project site, and residential developments are both north and south of the project site. (Figure 2).



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 1. Regional Location



Project Site

Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

Project Site is within Cherry Valley CDP, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Beaumont 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 35 of Township 02 South and Range 01 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9489868 Longitude: -116.9489868

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 2. Project Vicinity

0 250 500 Feet

N

Scale: 1:5,000

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- USFWS - National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Proposed Development

The project applicant seeks approval for a specific plan area to develop a proposed TK-8 Elementary School Campus for the BUSD on the project site. The site plan in Attachment B includes multiple buildings, paved parking and play areas, sports fields, and associated developments.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands. Activities in waters of the U.S. or wetlands regulated under this program include fill as a result of projects such as development, water resource projects (such as dams and levees), infrastructure development and mining projects. Section 404 requires a permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the U.S.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that any person applying for a federal permit or license which may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States (such as a Clean Water Act Permit under Section 404), must obtain a state water quality certification stating that the activity complies with all applicable water quality standards, limitations, and restrictions. No license or permit may be issued by a federal agency until certification required by section 401 has been Granted or waived.

California Regulations

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Act requires the adoption of water quality control plans (basin plans) that give direction to managing water pollution in California. The basin plans are adopted and administered by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The plans incorporate the beneficial uses of the waters of the State and then provide objectives that should be met to maintain and protect these uses. Along with the Regional Water Boards, the State Water Resources Board can issue and enforce permits containing waste discharge requirements to maintain clean surface water and groundwater. Each basin plan identifies the specific beneficial uses of water in

their region for the past, present, and future. These basin plans also all have objectives for which the plan clearly states steps that are being taken or will be taken to meet the objectives. These objectives are created for the purpose of keeping the water clean and safe to use beneficially. The Regional Board has the authority to give out permits for the purpose of waste disposal or waste assimilation.

Waters of the State (WSC) 401 Water Quality Certification

The RWQCB regulates activities pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the CWA. Section 401 of the CWA specifies that certification from the State is required for any applicant requesting a federal license or permit including a Section 404 permit. The RWQCB's delegated authority over Section 401 requires a Water Quality Certification consistent with the USACE of Engineers definition of waters of the US.

The State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State was adopted in April 2020 and put into effect statewide on May 28, 2020 (State Water Resources Control Board [SWRCB] 2020a). The Water Boards define wetlands as follows:

"An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation."

The Water Code defines Waters of the State of California (WSC) broadly to include "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." In the 2020 state wetland definition, the State did not define non-wetland WSC, rather they are relying on regional characterizations of jurisdiction that was delegated to the Regional Boards.

The following wetlands are WSC based on the 2020 Procedures:

1. Natural wetlands;
2. Wetlands created by modification of a surface water of the state; and
3. Artificial wetlands that meet any of the following criteria:
    a. Approved by an agency as compensatory mitigation for impacts to other WSC, except where the approving agency explicitly identifies the mitigation as being of limited duration;
    b. Specifically identified in a water quality control plan as a wetland or other water of the state;

c. Resulted from historic human activity, is not subject to ongoing operation and maintenance, and has become a relatively permanent part of the natural landscape; or
d. Greater than or equal to one acre in size, unless the artificial wetland was constructed, and is currently used and maintained, primarily for one or more of the following purposes (i.e., the following artificial wetlands are not WSC unless they also satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3a, or 3b):
    i. Industrial or municipal wastewater treatment or disposal;
    ii. Settling of sediment;
    iii. Detention, retention, infiltration, or treatment of stormwater runoff and other pollutants or runoff subject to regulation under a municipal, construction, or industrial stormwater permitting program,
    iv. Treatment of surface waters;
    v. Agricultural crop irrigation or stock watering;
    vi. Fire suppression;
    vii. Industrial processing or cooling;
    viii. Active surface mining – even if the site is managed for interim wetlands functions and values;
    ix. Log storage;
    x. Treatment, storage, or distribution of recycled water;
    xi. Maximizing groundwater recharge (this does not include wetlands that have incidental groundwater recharge benefits); or
    xii. Fields flooded for rice growing.

All artificial wetlands that are less than 1 acre in size and do not satisfy the criteria set forth in 2, 3.a, 3.b, or 3.c are not WSC.

State of California Fish and Game Code Section 1600

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 outlines the Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) permitting process, and states:

- An entity shall not 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 or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any entity (defined as any person, State or local governmental agency, or public utility) to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

- substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of and river, stream, or lake, or
- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

A permit, known as a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, from CDFW is required to conduct any of the activities described above.

Local Regulations

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRC MSHCP)

Section 6.1.2 of the WRC MSHCP has a purpose to describe the process through which protection of Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools would occur within a MSHCP Plan Area. Protection of Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools is important for conservation of Covered Species within MSHCP Plan Areas that include selected amphibians, birds, fish, and plants.

The document required for projects impacting Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools within the WRC MSHCP is called a 'Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation' (DBESP) and is outlined in Section 6.1.2 of the WRC MSHCP. A DBESP is needed when a project would impact occupied habitat for Covered Species or impact Riparian/Riverine and/or Vernal Pool resources.

Methodology

As shown in Figure 2, the study area for the project includes the entire project site and a 100-foot buffer. This jurisdictional delineation is based on information compiled through a field survey and a review of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the resources of the region. The literature review for the jurisdictional delineation was conducted by South Environmental senior biologist James McNutt. The field survey for the jurisdictional delineation was also conducted by South Environmental senior biologist James McNutt. The sources and literature referenced in this assessment are provided in the Bibliography.

Literature Review

The assessment of the jurisdictional features began with a review of literature relating to the topography, soils, and hydrology that are known to occur on and in the vicinity of the project site, and include the following sources:

- United States Geologic Service (USGS) Lakeview 7.5" quad topographic map
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Database (USDA 2025)
- National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2025a)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2025)
- National Watershed Boundary Dataset (USGS 2025b)
- Historic aerial photographs (historicaerials.com),
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood GIS database (FEMA 2025)

Jurisdictional Delineation

A delineation of waters of the U.S. and WSC was conducted on November 24, 2025, throughout the study area and included the area within the bed and banks of any jurisdictional features and any possible associated riparian areas. The limits of jurisdictional features were recorded in the field using ArcGIS Field Maps mobile application. A Geode R1 GPS Receiver was used to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements was less than 18-inches of error.

Waters of the U.S.

On January 18, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the USACE published in the Federal Register a new Water Rule (2023 Rule) which provided an updated definition of WOTUS. The 2023 Rule became effective on March 20, 2023. The 2023 Rule used the pre-2015 regulations as the basis for the definition of WOTUS, while incorporating the Supreme Court's ruling from the case of Rapanos v. United States ("Rapanos" 2006). The 2023 Water Rule defined WOTUS per the following categories:

1. Waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; the territorial seas; or interstate waters, including interstate wetlands ("paragraph (a)(1) waters");

2. Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as WOTUS under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (a)(5) of this section ("paragraph (a)(2) waters");

3. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section: that are relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water; or that either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section ("paragraph (a)(3) waters");

4. Wetlands adjacent to the following waters: waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3)(i) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters; or waters identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (3) of this section when the wetlands either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section ("paragraph (a)(4) waters");

5. Intrastate lakes and ponds, streams, or wetlands not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3)(i) of this section; or that either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section ("paragraph (a)(5) waters").

The 2023 Rule also excluded certain waters from being WOTUS:

1. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the CWA;

2. Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal Agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA;

3. Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water;

4. Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased;

5. Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;

6. Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;

7. Waterfilled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of WOTUS; and

8. Swales and erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

In response to the May 25, 2023, Supreme Court decision in the case of Sackett v. USEPA, the USEPA issued a pre-published rule regarding the definition of WOTUS on August 29, 2023. On September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) amended the CFR to conform the definition of WOTUS to the Supreme Court decision. This conforming rule amends the provisions of the agencies' definition of WOTUS that are invalid under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the CWA; the final rule went into effect on September 8, 2023. The sole purpose of this rule is to amend specific provisions of the 2023 rule that are considered invalid under Sackett. The Amended 2023 Rule made the following changes:

1. "Interstate wetlands" were removed from paragraph (a)(1) waters;

2. The significant nexus standard for tributaries (paragraph (a)(3) waters), adjacent wetlands (paragraph (a)(4) waters), and intrastate lakes and ponds (paragraph (a)(5) waters was removed;

3. "Streams" and "wetlands" were removed from paragraph (a)(5) waters

4. "Adjacent" was revised to mean "having a continuous surface connection" instead of "bordering, contiguous, or neighboring". Wetlands separated from other WOTUS by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like are no longer considered "adjacent wetlands".

No changes have been made to waters excluded by the 2023 Rule.

Wetlands

The delineator used methods described in the USACE 1987 *Wetland Delineation Manual* and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0)* (USACE 2008) to determine the presence or absence of wetlands. During the site survey the following three wetland indicators were evaluated:

1. Dominance of hydrophytic wetland vegetation,
2. Presence of hydric soils, and
3. Periods of surface flooding or ponding water (visible surface water or saturated soils).

The USACE Arid West 2022 *Regional Wetland Plant List* was used to determine the wetland indicator status of plants that were observed in the study area, Changes in vegetation, soils, or hydrologic features was used to identify boundaries of wetlands, when present. Hydrophytic vegetation indicators from the USACE Arid West 2022 *Regional Wetland Plant List*: include:

- Obligate (OBL) plants that almost always occur in wetlands
- Facultative Wetland (FACW) plants that usually occur in wetlands, but may also occur in non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FAC) plants that occur in wetlands and non-wetlands
- Facultative Upland (FACU) plants that usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands
- Upland (UPL) plants that almost never exist in wetlands

  Plants not listed in the 2022 Regional Wetland Plant List: are considered UPL plants. Completed *Wetland Determination Data Form – Arid West Region* worksheets were completed for the project and are included in Appendix B.

Non-Wetland Waters

Non-wetland waters of the US are waters that lack wetland vegetation or hydric soils and have a clearly defined Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM), which indicates periods of surface flow. The OHWM was delineated using the methods in two USACE guidance documents: *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (Lichvar and McColley 2008) and *Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (USACE 2010). A completed Datasheet for Identification of the OHWM is found in Appendix B.

Waters of the State

Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board

South Environmental assumes all waters of the US are also considered waters of the state and are under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The limits of wetlands, or the OHWM for non-wetland waters delineated in the project footprint will also be considered the limits of waters of the state under the jurisdiction of the RWQCB.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

Waters of the state that are under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) are delineated at the top of the bank of a stream and extend to riparian habitats or vegetation associated with watercourses. Riparian vegetation is that which depends on surface or groundwater associated with the stream to exist and other vegetation that is either more dense or vigorous than the surrounding communities will also be considered under the jurisdiction of the CDFW.

WRC MSHCP Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pools

- According to Section 6.1.2 of the WRC MSHCP, Riparian/Riverine Areas are "lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to, or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby freshwater source, or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year".

- Also, according to Section 6.1.2 of the WRC MSHCP, Vernal Pools are "seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season".

Results

Topography and Climate

The project site is located near the western end of the San Gorgonio Pass, which is a flat land area between the San Bernardino Mountains to the northwest and the San Jacinto Mountains to the south, and is part of a transition point from the inland valleys to the Coachella Valley. The area surrounding the project site is relatively flat, undulates locally, and follows a northeast to southwest regional dip that is influenced by the San Bernardino Mountains. The topography for the project site mirrors the regional features of being relatively flat with local undulations with a dip from northeast to southwest. The highest elevation for the project site is approximately 2,871 ft. (875.08 m.) above mean sea level (amsl) near its northeast corner. The lowest elevation for the project site is approximately 2,807 ft. (855.57 m.) amsl near its southwest corner (USGS 2025).

The nearest weather station relative to the project site is weather station ID: Groveland - KCABEAUM169 (WU 2025a). The Groveland weather station is located near the intersection of Grove Land Street and Tioga Trail and is approximately 0.5-miles west of the project site. According to U.S. Climate Data (USCD 2025), the climate in the region is hot and dry, with average summer high temperatures in the upper 90s and average winter lows in the upper 40s. Average yearly rainfall is approximately 13.05-inches, and the wettest months are October – May (rainy season). Nearly all the precipitation occurs during the rainy season and there is almost no precipitation between June – September (USCD). Table 1 below depicts the 2024-2025 rainy season precipitation totals through the time of the field survey, including summer months, for the Groveland - KCABEAUM169 weather station.

The resultant precipitation was 94% of the average amount of rainfall for the 2024-2025 rainy season through the time of the field survey. The 2024-2025 rainy season was sufficient for jurisdictional water features to be accurately detected in the study area.

Table 1. 2024-2025 Rainy Season Precipitation Totals for Weather Station Groveland - KCABEAUM169

Month	Inches of Rainfall
November 2024	0.06
December 2024	0.02
January 2025	0.54
February 2025	3.41
March 2025	3.05
April 2025	0.35
May 2025	1.05
June 2025	0.03
July 2025	0.17
August 2025	0.08
September 2025	0.44
October 2025	0.00
November 2025	3.09
Total	**12.29**

Soils and Surface Geology

As shown in Figure 3, the project site and study area are entirely made up of Hanford coarse sandy loam. This soil type is found in alluvial fans/ sandy washes and is drained.

The surface geology geologic unit for the study area is from the late Pleistocene Epoch and contains "alluvial fan of San Gorgonio Pass, sand and gravel of plutonic and gneissic detritus derived from the rising San Bernardino mountains to the north" (Dibble, T.W. and Minch, J.A. 2003).



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 3. Soils

0 150 300 Feet

N

Scale: 1:3,000

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

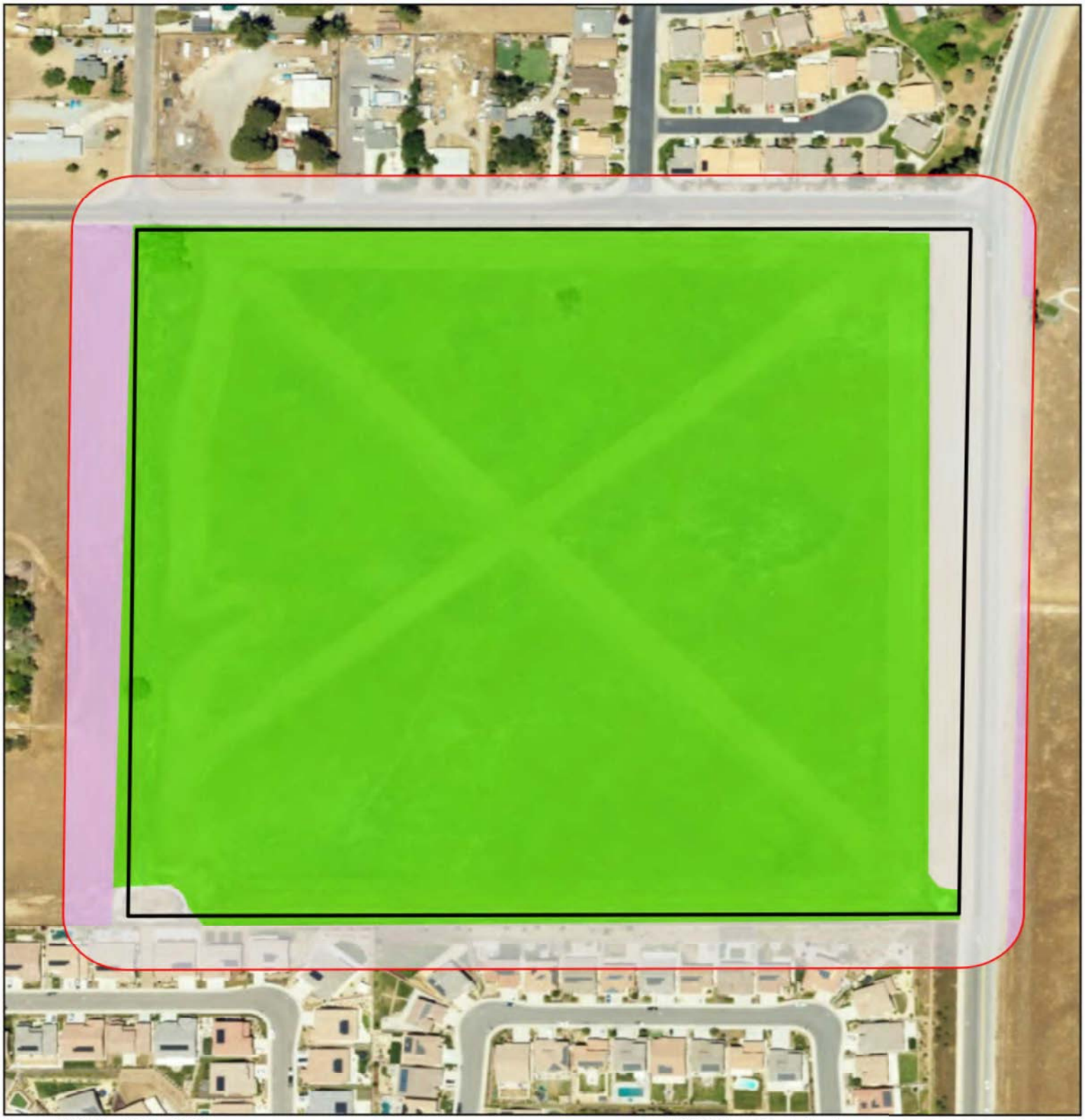
Plant Communities

A total of 25 plant species were identified in the study area. A total of 9 identified plants are native to California and 16 plants are non-native to California. A list of the species observed on the site is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. List of Plants Observed in the Study Area

Common name	Scientific name	On Project Site	Native	CRPR
box elder	*Acer negundo*	Yes	Yes	NR
*tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	Yes	No	NR
flatspine bur ragweed	*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*	Yes	No	NR
bristly fiddleneck	*Amsinckia tessellata*	Yes	Yes	NR
*great brome	*Bromus diandrus*	Yes	No	NR
*cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*	Yes	No	NR
dove weed	*Croton setigerus*	Yes	Yes	NR
buffalo gourd	*Cucurbita foetidissima*	Yes	Yes	NR
sacred datura	*Datura wrightii*	Yes	Yes	NR
California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	Yes	Yes	NR
California poppy	*Eschscholzia californica*	Yes	Yes	NR
Shamel ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	Yes	No	NR
common sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*	Yes	Yes	NR
telegraphweed	*Heterotheca grandiflora*	Yes	No	NR
*shortpod mustard	*Hirschfeldia incana*	Yes	No	NR
mouse barley	*Hordeum murinum*	Yes	No	NR
*tumbleweed	*Kali tragus ssp. tragus*	Yes	No	NR
goldenrain tree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*	Yes	No	NR
cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora*	Yes	No	NR
Harding grass	*Phalaris aquatica*	Yes	No	NR
pine	*Pinus* sp.	Yes	No	NR
Goodding's willow	*Salix gooddingii*	Yes	Yes	NR
rye	*Secale cereale*	Yes	No	NR
brownplume wirelettuce	*Stephanomeria pauciflora*	Yes	No	NR
*= Cal-IPC invasive species; CRPR=California Rare Plant Rank; NR=Not Ranked				

The study area contains 3 plant community/cover types, and the project site contains 13 plant community/cover types as shown in Table 2 and Figure 4 below.



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 4. Plant Communities and Land Cover

0 150 300 Feet

N

Scale: 1:3,000

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- Agricultural
- Developed / Ornamental Landscaped
- Harding Grass Swards

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Table 2. Summary of Plant Communities on the Study Area

Community or Cover Type	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Project Site	Global/State Rank
Agricultural Fields	2.94	0	N/A
Developed/ Ornamental Landscaped	10.33	1.70	N/A
Harding Grass Swards	36.59	35.70	N/A
Total	**49.86**	**37.40**	-

- **Agricultural Fields** occurred on 23.28-acres of the study area and none of the project site. This cover type is dominated by herbaceous, non-native vegetation that is disturbed by mowing and other agricultural activities. Agricultural fields in the study area and were observed with binoculars due to access restrictions. This cover type is highly disturbed by routine agricultural activities and a lack of native habitat.
- **Developed/Ornamental Landscaped** cover type occurred on 10.33-acres of the study area and 1.70-acres of the project site. Developments on the project site were limited to a property line barbed wire fence along the northern boundary that parallels the south side of Brookside Drive, a developed road shoulder area along the western side of Highland Springs Avenue within the eastern project site, two water culverts that enter the northwest project site from under Brookside Avenue, and a concreted catch basin area within the southwestern project site. Development observed beyond the project site and in the study area included residential developments with ornamental landscaping, Brookside Avenue, and Highland Springs Avenue. This cover type is highly disturbed by human presence and lacks native habitat.
- **Harding Grass Swards** occurred on 36.59-acres of the study area and 35.70-acres of the project site. This semi-natural vegetation community is dominated by Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*). All the plant species observed during the field survey were observed in this community. This community is highly disturbed by human activities and a lack of native habitat.

Jurisdictional Features

The project site is located within both the San Jacinto and Whitewater River watersheds (HUC8) and within the Mount Rudolph-San Jacinto River and both the Potrero Creek and Smith Creek sub-watersheds (HUC12). As shown in Figure 5A, one drainage (Drainage #1) was identified within the study area during the field delineation. Based on the United States Supreme Court ruling from Rapanos 2006, Drainage #1 lacks any of the five conditions necessary to be considered a WOTUS.

Table 2 below provides a summary of the extent of the features in the study area. Figures 5B-5C also show the location of Drainage #1, as well as its jurisdictional limits.

Table 2. Summary of Jurisdictional Features in the Study Area

Feature	Linear Feet	Non-Wetland WSC (RWQCB) acres	Wetland WSC (RWQCB) acres	Riverine/Riparian Area (WRC-MSHCP) acres	Vernal Pool (WRC-MSHCP) acres	Lake, Streambed and Riparian (CDFW) acres
Drainage #1	1,280	0.68	--	--	--	0.82
Total	**1,280**	**0.68**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**0.82**

Drainage #1

Drainage #1 is natural dirt bottom channel that originates south of Brookside Avenue as two water culverts. Drainage #1 traverses most of the study area as a single low-flow channel but also includes a small northern subdrainage and a small southern subdrainage. Drainage #1 terminates within a culverted catch basin.

OHWM Form P-03 for Drainage #3 showed the OHWM boundary as a break in bank slope and erosion. There were signs of flow that included drift and/or debris, presence of bed and bank, and soil development. Drainage #3 had OHWM /Active Floodplain banks that were entirely within Harding Grass Swards dominated by Harding Grass (FACU) and co-dominated by mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*) (FACU). A small, wooded area existed south of Brookside Avenue and covered the two water culverts. The trees in this area included a single Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii)* (FACW) at the northern culvert, box elder (*Acer negundo*) (FACW), shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*) (UPL), and golden raintree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) (UPL), and had ground cover with widespread tumbleweed (*Kali tragus* spp. *tragus*) (UPL), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) (UPL), and mouse barley (FACU). Other areas for Drainage #1 also included buffalo gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) (UPL), flatspine bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) (UPL), and *Pinus* sp. (UPL). Due to the dominance of non-hydrophytic vegetation, Drainage #1 was determined to be a non-wetland. Due to not being a WOTUS, it was also concluded that Drainage #1 was a WSC under the jurisdiction of RWQCB (1,280 linear feet/0.68-acres) and CDFW (1,280 linear feet/0.82-acres).



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 5A. Jurisdictional Delineation Overview

0 150 300 Feet

Scale: 1:3,000

N

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- Drainage #1

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 5B. CDFW Jurisdiction

0 150 300 Feet

N

Scale: 1:3,000

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- CDFW Jurisdiction

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL



Source: NAIP Aerial Map 2026

TK-8 School: Brookside Avenue and Highland Springs Avenue

Figure 5C. RWQCB Jurisdiction

0 150 300 Feet

N

Scale: 1:3,000

- Project Site
- Study Area (100-Foot Buffer)
- RWQCB Jurisdiction

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

The Harding Grass Swards habitat for Drainage #1 was not dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, emergent mosses, or emergent lichens; therefore, it is not considered a Section 6.1.2 WRC MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Area. Drainage #1 did not contain depression areas with wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology); therefore, it also did not contain any Section 6.1.2 WRC MSHCP Vernal Pools.

Non-Wetland WOTUS (USACE)

There were no linear feet/acres of non-wetland WOTUS in the study area.

Wetland WOTUS (USACE)

There were no linear feet/acres of wetland WOTUS in the study area.

Non-Wetland WSC (RWQCB)

There was a total of 1,280 linear feet/0.68-acres of non-wetland WSC jurisdiction for Drainage #1 in the study area.

Wetland WSC (RWQCB)

There were no linear feet/acres of wetland WSC in the study area.

Riverine/Riparian Area (WRC-MSHCP)

There were no linear feet/acres of WRC-MSHCP Riverine/Riparian Areas in the study area.

Vernal Pool (WRC-MSHCP)

There were no linear feet/acres of WRC-MSHCP Vernal Pools in the study area.

Streambed and Riparian (CDFW)

There was a total of 1,280 linear feet/0.82-acres of CDFW Streambed and Riparian jurisdiction for Drainage #1 in the study area.

Conclusions

Drainage #1 contained 1,280 linear feet/0.68-acres of non-wetland WSC jurisdiction and 1,280 linear feet/0.82-acres of CDFW Streambed and Riparian jurisdiction in the study area. This report

presents South Environmental's best effort at determining the jurisdictional boundaries using the most up-to-date regulations, written policy, and guidance from regulatory agencies as well as best professional judgement and best available information at the time of the analysis. However, as with any jurisdictional delineation, the final determination of jurisdiction rests with the regulatory agencies' staff.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this report, please contact Matthew South by mobile phone: 303.818-3632 or by email: msouth@southenvironmental.com.

Sincerely,



Matthew R. South
Principal Biologist

List of Attachments

1. **Attachment A**. Photograph Exhibit
2. **Attachment B**. Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

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Attachment A

Photograph Exhibit



Photo 1. View of two water culverts south of Brookside Avenue where Drainage #1 originates as a natural dirt bottom channel.



Photo 2. View of the small, wooded area that covered the origin of Drainage #1. The trees in this area included a single Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii)* (FACW), box elder (*Acer negundo*) (FACW), shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*) (UPL), and golden raintree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) (UPL). It had ground cover with widespread tumbleweed (*Kali tragus* spp. *tragus*) (UPL), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) (UPL), and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*) (FACU). The small, wooded area contributes to the riparian CDFW jurisdiction for Drainage #1.



Photo 3. View from within the OHWM boundaries of Drainage #1 from the west central part of the project site. Drainage #3 had OHWM /Active Floodplain banks that were entirely within Harding Grass Swards dominated by Harding Grass (*Phalaris aquatica*) (FACU) and co-dominated by mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*) (FACU). A single Pinus sp. Other areas for Drainage #1 included buffalo gourd (*Cucurbita foetidissima*) (UPL), flatspine bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) (UPL), and *Pinus* sp. (UPL). A *Pinus* sp. tree contributes to the riparian CDFW jurisdiction for Drainage #1 in the background.



Photo 4. View of the terminal point for Drainage #1 where it ends in a culverted catch basin.



Photo 5. View of the southern subdrainage for Drainage #1.



Photo 6. View of the northern subdrainage for Drainage #1.

Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

Project: Beaumont USD Atwell Site Project
Project Number: Jurisdictional Delineation Report
Stream: Drainage #1
Investigator(s): James McNutt

Date: 11/24/2025 **Time:** 11:00 am
Town: Cherry Valley CDP **State:** CA
Photo begin file#: 1 **Photo end file#:** 6
P-07

Y [x] / N [ ] Do normal circumstances exist on the site?

Y [ ] / N [x] Is the site significantly disturbed?

Location Details:
dirt bottom low flow channel

Projection: WGS 1984 **Datum:** 2828
Coordinates: 33.9598895N, -116.9510691W

Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:

Trash / Debris from Brookside Avenue, nearby neighborhoods, and hikers.

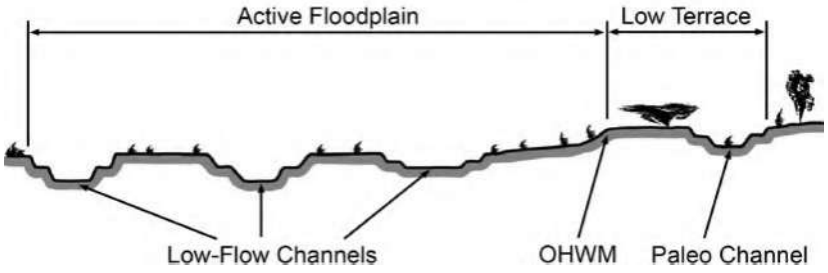
Brief site description:

Harding Grass Swards

Checklist of resources (if available):

- [x] Aerial photography
  Dates:
- [x] Topographic maps
- [ ] Geologic maps
- [ ] Vegetation maps
- [x] Soils maps
- [ ] Rainfall/precipitation maps
- [ ] Existing delineation(s) for site
- [x] Global positioning system (GPS)
- [ ] Other studies
- [ ] Stream gage data
  Gage number:
  Period of record:
  - [ ] History of recent effective discharges
  - [ ] Results of flood frequency analysis
  - [ ] Most recent shift-adjusted rating
  - [ ] Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event

Hydrogeomorphic Floodplain Units

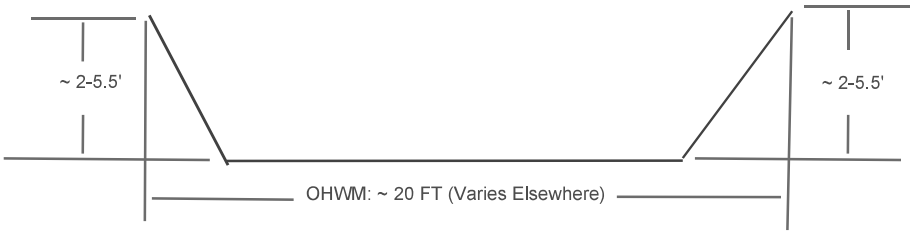


Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
   a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
   b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
   c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
   - [x] Mapping on aerial photograph
   - [x] Digitized on computer
   - [x] GPS
   - [ ] Other:

Project ID: Beaumont USD Atwell Site Project **Cross section ID:** P-01 **Date:** 11/24/2025 **Time:** 11:00 am

Cross section drawing:



OHWM

GPS point: _____

Indicators:

- ☐ Change in average sediment texture
- ☐ Change in vegetation species
- ☐ Change in vegetation cover
- ☒ Break in bank slope
- ☒ Other: Erosion
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

Drainage #1 is natural dirt bottom channel that originates south of Brookside Avenue as two water culverts. Drainage #1 traverses most of the study area as a single low-flow channel but also includes a small northern subdrainage and a small southern subdrainage. Drainage #1 terminates within a culverted catch basin.

Floodplain unit:

☒ Low-Flow Channel ☒ Active Floodplain ☐ Low Terrace

GPS point: 33.9598895N, -116.9510691W

Characteristics of the floodplain unit:

Average sediment texture: mg-fg

Total veg cover: 90 % Tree: 2 % Shrub: 1 % Herb: 87 %

Community successional stage:

- ☐ NA
- ☐ Early (herbaceous & seedlings)
- ☒ Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)
- ☒ Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

Indicators:

- ☐ Mudcracks
- ☐ Ripples
- ☒ Drift and/or debris
- ☒ Presence of bed and bank
- ☐ Benches
- ☒ Soil development
- ☐ Surface relief
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____
- ☐ Other: _____

Comments:

The active flood plain area is a low flow channel and two subdrainages. There is no low terrace.