

# **Biological Technical Report**

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## **Mentone Wabash and Naples Project (APN 0298-05-107)**

San Bernardino County, California

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory
County	County of San Bernardino
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
ITP	Incidental Take Permit
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
Procedures	Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State
Project	Mentone Wabash and Naples Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SSAR	Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USC	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a biological reconnaissance survey and habitat assessment at an approximately 6.7-acre property (Assessor Parcel Number 0298-05-107) in the community of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California. The survey was conducted to identify any potential biological resources that could be affected by the proposed Mentone Wabash and Naples Project (Project) pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and for the purposes of identifying any biological constraints that would affect the proposed site plan for the Project. The Project will be subject to county, state, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations, California State Water Resources Control Board for state waters, and California Fish and Game Code.

### **1.1 Project Description and Location**

The Project site is located south of State Route 38 within the community of Mentone, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The Project site is bounded by streets on three sides: Naples Avenue to the north, Jasper Avenue to the east, and Wabash Avenue to the west. The south side is bounded by industrial development. The Project site, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Redlands topographic quadrangle, lies within Sections 19 of Township 1 south, and Range 2 West (USGS 2022; Figure 2). The elevation of the Project site is approximately 1,630 feet above mean sea level.

The Project proposes the construction and operation of a 134,127-square-foot self-storage facility. Implementation of the Project would involve the development of a leasing office, 13 self-storage buildings, parking spaces, and a storm water detention area.

## **2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS**

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

### **2.1 Federal Regulations**

#### **2.1.1 The Federal Endangered Species Act**

The federal ESA protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of endangered wildlife, where taking is defined as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct” (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538). Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its critical habitat.



Location: N:\2021\2021-284 sub to Madison\_Mentone Wabash and Naples\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Mentone\_Vicinity.mxd (TR) - 1/5/2022

Map Date: 1/5/2022

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

**Figure 1. Project Vicinity**  
2021-284 Mentone, Wabash, and Naples



Location: N:\2021\2021-284 sub to Madison\_Mentone Wabash and Naples\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Mentone\_Location.mxd (TR) trc/ellm 1/5/2022

Map Date: 1/5/2022  
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), IGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Photo Source: NABP



**Figure 2. Project Location**  
 2021-284 Mentone, Wabash, and Naples

Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of the species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits (ITPs) where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan (HCP) is developed.

### **2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act**

Signed into law on January 1, 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to analyze the environmental impacts related to their proposed actions prior to making and implementing decisions or actions. This framework for evaluation of environmental and associated economic and social effects of proposed actions, described in 42 USC 4321, also provides the public opportunity to review and comment. Actions that are covered by NEPA include decision-making related to publicly owned facilities such as highways, permit applications, and federal land management.

### **2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

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

### **2.1.4 Federal Clean Water Act**

The USACE regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the CWA. "Discharges of fill material" is defined as the addition of fill material into Waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; and fill for intake and outfall pipes, and subaqueous utility lines [33 CFR § 328.2(f)]. In addition, Section 401 of the CWA (33 USC 1341) requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into Waters of the U.S. to obtain a certification from the USACE that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.

Substantial impacts to wetland and non-wetland Waters of the U.S. (over 0.5 acre of impact) may require an individual permit. Projects that only minimally affect Waters of the U.S. (less than 0.5 acre of impact) may meet the conditions of one of the existing Nationwide Permits. A Water Quality Certification or waiver pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA is required for Section 404 permit actions. In California, this certification or waiver is typically issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). However, in the case of tribal lands that are held in trust, this certification or waiver is issued by the USACE.

According to the Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which came into effect June 22, 2020, the agencies interpret the term “waters of the United States” to encompass:

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters;
- Perennial and intermittent tributaries that contribute surface water flow to such waters;
- Certain lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and
- Wetlands adjacent to other jurisdictional waters.

This latest Rule also excludes several waters and other features not mentioned in the above definition, including “ephemeral features that flow only in direct response to precipitation, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools”

## **2.2 State and Local Regulations**

### **2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act**

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

### **2.2.2 Fully Protected Species**

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under federal or California ESAs. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. Furthermore, CDFW prohibits any state agency from issuing ITPs for fully protected species, except for necessary scientific research.

### **2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act**

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913) was created with the intent to “*preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.*” The NPPA is administered by CDFW. The California Fish and Game Commission has the authority to designate native plants as “endangered” or “rare” and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The

California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code § 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

## **2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code**

### **2.2.4.1 Streambed Alteration Agreement**

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) application must be submitted for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” (CDFW 2021). In Title 14 of the CCR, Section 1.72, the CDFW defines a “stream” (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

The CDFW’s jurisdiction includes drainages with a definable bed, bank, or channel with the jurisdictional limit being the top-of-bank. It also includes areas that support intermittent, perennial, or subsurface flows; supports fish or other aquatic life; or supports riparian or hydrophytic vegetation. It also includes areas that have a hydrologic source.

The CDFW will determine if the proposed actions will result in diversion, obstruction, or change of the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife. The CDFW will submit a SAA that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources; this SAA is the final proposal agreed upon by the CDFW and the applicant.

### **2.2.4.2 Migratory Birds**

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

## **2.2.5 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act**

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires “any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the State to file a report of discharge” with the RWQCB through State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures; California Code of Regulations [CCR], title 23, § 3855). “Waters of the State” is defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state (California Water Code § 13050[e]). Pollution is defined as an alteration of the quality of the Waters of the State by waste to a degree that unreasonably affects its beneficial uses (California Water Code § 13050) and includes filling in Waters of the State. Note that CCR, title 23, § 3855 applies only to individual water quality certifications, but the new Procedures extend the application of §

3855 to individual waste discharge requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material to Waters of the State and waivers thereof.

Regardless, if a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for a project, a permit for impacts to Waters of the State may still be required under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. To determine whether a project should be regulated pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB considers whether project activities could impact the quality of Waters of the State.

### **2.2.6 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria**

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

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

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

## 3.0 METHODS

### 3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2022a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2022) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented near the Project site. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project site boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute Redlands topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles including San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Yucaipa, Riverside East, and El Casco. The CNDDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally and/or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or near the Project. Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2022b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2022c);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009);
- Countywide – All Biotic Resources Overlay Map (County of San Bernardino 2012); and
- various online websites (e.g., Calflora 2022).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project site was generated. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, or are protected under either the federal ESA or California ESA;
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2022) Web Soil Survey, National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022), and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages present on the Project site that potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies.

## **3.2 Field Survey**

### **3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey**

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project site and a 500-foot buffer, where accessible, to determine the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats present on the site. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat. The biologists documented the plant and animal species present on the Project site, and the location and condition of the Project site were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the conditions within the Project site. The Project site was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologists documented the vegetation communities present on the Project site.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et

al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (SSAR 2017), *Check-list of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2020), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded. The locations of special-status species observations were recorded using a handheld GPS in North American Datum 1983, Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates, Zone 11S.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

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

### **4.1 Literature Review**

#### **4.1.1 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife**

The literature review and database searches identified 32 special-status plant species and 49 special-status wildlife species that could occur near the Project site. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project site was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. The Project site is located within the San Bernardino County biotic overlay for burrowing owl.

#### **4.1.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat**

The Project site is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat. San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) designated critical habitat is present approximately 1.0 mile from the Project site. There are no expected impacts to the critical habitat because there is no critical habitat on or adjacent to the Project site.

#### **4.1.3 Preliminary Aquatic Resources Delineation Literature Review**

The desktop review of the NRCS identified one hydric soil type on the site: Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes. However, the National Wetland Inventory, National Hydrography Products, and USGS desktop map review did not identify any aquatic features within the Project site.

### **4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey**

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on January 10, 2022, by ECORP wildlife biologist Phillip Wasz with assistance from Alden Lovaas. Mr. Wasz has extensive experience conducting reconnaissance and protocol-level surveys and habitat assessments for special-status wildlife and plant species of southern California. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey including site characteristics, plant communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey are summarized in Table 1.

Date	Surveyors	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
		start	end	min	max	min	max	min	max
1/10/2022	Phillip Wasz Alden Lovaas	1030	1130	65	66	100	100	1-3	1-3

#### 4.2.1 Property Characteristics

The Project site consists of an undeveloped lot containing ruderal vegetation that was heavily disturbed. Vehicle tracks were present throughout the site and trash was observed scattered throughout the site. Additionally, there was evidence on the site of regular mechanical ground disturbance such as discing and/or mowing, likely done for weed abatement purposes. Soil types within the Project site consist of Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HaC) and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC; NRCS 2021). The Project site is bounded by Naples Avenue to the north, Wabash Avenue to the west, Jasper Avenue to the east, and industrial development to the south. There is residential and industrial development to the north, commercial and residential development to the west, and industrial development to the south and east. Representative photographs of the Project site are presented in Appendix A.

#### 4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

The Project site is within a developed environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. The vegetation community on the Project site was identified as disturbed ruderal grassland. Native vegetation was very sparse, and the Project site exhibited signs of recent discing and/or mowing. Other disturbances included vehicle tracks and scattered trash. The vegetation height throughout most of the site was between 6 to 12 inches at the time of the survey.

Dominant plant species observed on the Project site were nonnative weedy and ruderal species including wild oat (*Avena fatua*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), bromegrass (*Bromus diandrus*), and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*).

#### 4.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed on the Project site were generally characteristic of disturbed native vegetation communities. Native species observed on the Project site included fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.). Nonnative species observed on the site included wild oat, black mustard, bromegrass, cheatgrass, and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). One Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) was also observed near the northeast corner on the Project site. Due to the disturbed nature of the entire Project site, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most plant species, including common ones. A full list of plant species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project site is included in Appendix B.

#### 4.2.4 Wildlife

Wildlife species observed and detected on the Project site were characteristic of developed land and the disturbed ruderal grassland vegetation community present on the Project site. Two mammal species were observed during the biological survey: a Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) carcass and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Three bird species were detected on or in the vicinity of the Project site: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Due to the level of development in the area and the disturbed nature of the Project site, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most wildlife species, including common ones.

#### 4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur on the Project Site

The literature review and database searches identified 32 special-status plant species and 49 special-status wildlife species that could occur on or near the Project site. However, due to the level of human disturbance at the Project site and the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant and wildlife species, many of the species are presumed absent from the Project site.

##### 4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants

There were 32 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project site (CDFW 2022a; CNPS 2022). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. After review, all the special-status plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent due to lack of suitable habitat. Descriptions of the CNPS Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designations are found in Table 2. The potential to occur for plant species can be found in Appendix C.

<b>Table 2. CRPR Status Designations</b>	
<b>List Designation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants about which more information is needed; a review list
4	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
List .1, .2 and .3 extension meanings:	
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

<b>Table 2. CRPR Status Designations</b>	
<b>List Designation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
.3	Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

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

For the purposes of this study, the results of the literature review were limited to plant species occurring within a nine-quadrangle search of the Project site. With various habitat types occurring within the nine-quadrangle search, several species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project site. Additionally, for the purposes of this study, plant species with a CRPR 3 or 4 list designation species were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. Additionally, these list 3 and 4 species are not expected to occur due to the disturbed nature of the Project site and lack of suitable habitat.

#### **4.2.5.2 Plant Species Presumed Absent**

The following species were presumed absent from the Project site due to the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils) or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species:

- Chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Horn's milk-vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Jaeger's milk-vetch (*Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), federally listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), federally listed (threatened), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- La Panza mariposa-lily (*Calochortus simulans*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), 2B.1;
- Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- White-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), CRPR 1B.2;

- Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered), CRPR 1B.1;
- Hot Springs fimbriatylis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), CRPR 1B.1;
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), CRPR 2B.1;
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Parish's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Pringle's monardella (*Monardella pringlei*), CRPR 1A;
- Mud nama (*Nama stenocarpa*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Deep Canyon snapdragon (*Pseudorontium cyathiferum*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Prairie Wedge Grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), CRPR 1B.2; and
- Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula* var. *sonorensis*), CRPR 2B.2.

#### **4.2.5.3 Special-Status Wildlife**

Of the 49 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review, one has a low potential to occur. The remaining 48 species are presumed absent from the Project site. The potential to occur for wildlife species can be found in Appendix D.

#### **4.2.5.4 Wildlife Species with a Low Potential to Occur**

The following species have a low potential to occur on the Project site because limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the site and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs onsite, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

## **Burrowing Owl**

Burrowing owl is a CDFW SSC. Burrowing owls historically occurred throughout much of California and the western U.S.; however, many former California populations have been extirpated. Burrowing owls typically inhabit open habitats, primarily grasslands and deserts. Burrowing owls require burrows for roosting and nesting cover. Although they often nest in abandoned California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, they will also use other small mammal burrows, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, particularly where burrows are scarce (Zeiner et al. 1990). The Project site provided marginally suitable burrowing owl habitat at the time of the survey. The low-growing vegetation within the ruderal grassland was suitable for burrowing owl and soils within the Project site consisted of friable, sandy loam soils. However, the site lacked small mammal burrows or burrow-type structures of suitable size for burrowing owl. Due to the mobile nature of the burrowing owl, it is possible for burrowing owl to be present in the future if suitable burrows or burrow structures are created on the site. One historic record of the species occurs within 5 miles of the Project site from 1983 (Occurrence # 314; CDFW 2022a). Based on the presence of marginally suitable burrowing habitat and the historical record of the species within 5 miles of the Project site, this species has a low potential to occur on the Project site.

### **4.2.5.5 Wildlife Species Presumed Absent**

The following species were not present at the site during the site visit and/or habitat was not present or suitable. For some species, there were historic or recent sightings; however, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project site, these species are presumed absent:

- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), federally listed (endangered);
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), federally listed (endangered);
- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), federally listed (endangered);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), federally listed (threatened);
- Arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), CDFW SSC;
- Steelhead - southern California Distinct Population Segment (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), federally listed (endangered);
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8), CDFW SSC;
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), federally listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), CDFW SSC;
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), CDFW SSC;

- Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), state listed (threatened);
- San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*), CDFW SSC;
- Red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), CDFW SSC;
- Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), CDFW SSC;
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), CDFW SSC;
- Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), CDFW SSC;
- Two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), state-listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), state listed (threatened);
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), federally listed (threatened), state listed (endangered);
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), federally delisted, state-listed (endangered), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), CDFW SSC;
- Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), CDFW SSC;
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), state-listed (threatened), CDFW Fully Protected;
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), federally listed (threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), CDFW SSC;
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (endangered);
- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), CDFW SSC;
- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), federally listed (endangered), candidate for state listing, CDFW SSC;

- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), federally listed (endangered), state listed (threatened);
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), CDFW SSC;
- Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*), federally delisted, CDFW SSC;
- San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*), CDFW SSC;
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), CDFW SSC;
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), CDFW SSC;
- Southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), CDFW SSC;
- White-eared pocket mouse (*Perognathus alticola alticola*), CDFW SSC;
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC; and
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), CDFW SSC.

#### 4.2.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present in the pepper tree near the northeast corner of the Project site and the eucalyptus trees adjacent to the site. Suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species, such as mourning doves, was also present on the Project site. Therefore, nesting birds could use the Project site during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31).

#### 4.2.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas

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

The Project site was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project site is disturbed and surrounded by paved roads and development. Although the Project site is undeveloped, it is surrounded by development and isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. Highway 38 is present to the north, which further fragments the habitat in the area and provides a potential barrier to wildlife movement. Residential and industrial developments border the Project site to the north; commercial and residential development border the site to the west; and industrial development borders the Project site to the south and east. Additionally, the lack of vegetative cover within the Project site, the urban nature of the site, and the high density of nonnative weedy vegetation across the site would likely deter wildlife from using the Project site for movement opportunities due to lack of suitable cover. Therefore, the Project site is not considered a linkage or corridor between conserved natural habitat areas.

## **5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS**

### **5.1 Special-Status Species**

The Project site consists of disturbed land and is largely devoid of native vegetation. Vegetation communities onsite consisted primarily of disturbed ruderal grassland. Disturbances observed on the site were mainly associated with nonnative species, vehicle tracks, and scattered trash. The literature review and database searches identified 32 special-status plant species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project site. All the 32 special-status plant species were presumed absent due to the lack of suitable habitat. The removal of vegetation on the Project site will not contribute to the overall decline of any of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review and database searches. No significant impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Of the 49 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review and database searches, one was found to have a low potential to occur: burrowing owl. Burrowing owls are a CDFW SSC species and are also protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. During the survey, no suitable burrows or burrow-like structures were observed on or adjacent to the Project site. The site contained marginally suitable burrowing owl habitat consisting of low-growing ruderal grassland habitat and friable, sandy loam soils. The literature review and database search identified one historical record from 1983 within 5 miles of the Project site. The Project site did not appear to have been currently or recently used by burrowing owl at the time of the survey; however, the species is mobile and if the conditions were to change on the Project site, such as if burrows or burrow-like structures are incidentally created or formed, burrowing owl could take up residence on the Project site. In addition, due to the mobile nature of the species, it is possible that burrowing owl could use the site prior to the start of Project activities, especially if burrows or burrow-like structures are incidentally created or formed prior to the start of construction. If burrowing owl are found to be using or nesting on the Project site prior to the start of construction, direct impacts may occur in the form of mortality or injury in the form of ground disturbance, entombment, and vegetation removal. Indirect impacts from construction noise, increased human and vehicular activity, dust, habitat loss, and ground vibrations may occur. To avoid potentially significant impacts to burrowing owl, it is recommended that Mitigation Measure BIO-1 be implemented. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

The remaining 48 special-status wildlife species are presumed absent from occurring on or adjacent to the site due to the lack of suitable habitat; proximity to the surrounding residential, commercial, and industrial development; and the presence of anthropogenic disturbances associated with the commercial and industrial development surrounding the site. No significant impacts to the 48 special-status wildlife species that are presumed absent are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

The Peruvian pepper tree observed on the Project site as well as the trees immediately adjacent to the Project site could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Furthermore, the Project site could provide nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the Project site, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

## 5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project site consists of disturbed land that supports mostly nonnative ruderal vegetation species. The Project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

## 5.3 State and Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States

According to the results of the preliminary aquatic resources delineation, no state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S. were identified on the Project site, therefore no impacts would occur.

## 5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The Project site is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential, commercial, and industrial development). The Project site is disturbed and contains insufficient vegetative cover to facilitate wildlife movement and it is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. No migratory wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites were identified within the Project site. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project site.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to Project implementation:

**BIO-1 – Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys:** Preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted. The surveys should follow the methods described in the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2012). Two surveys should be conducted, with the first survey being scheduled between 30 and 14 days before initial ground disturbance (grading, grubbing, and construction), and the second survey being conducted no more than 24 hours prior to

initial ground disturbance. If burrowing owls and/or suitable burrowing owl burrows are identified on the Project site during the survey, the Project should consult with CDFW and follow the methods listed in the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFG 2012) for avoidance and/or passive relocation. If burrowing owls or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are identified on the Project site during the survey, these features must be completely avoided. If impacts to those features are unavoidable then the Project proponent must also develop an owl mitigation plan in consultation with CDFW. Mitigation methods may include passive relocation conducted outside of the owl breeding season (between September 1 and February 28). If an active owl burrow is identified, and construction is to proceed, then a qualified biologist (with two or more years of burrowing owl experience) can establish an appropriate disturbance-limit buffer around the burrow using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any buffer zones until the burrow is deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

**BIO-2 – Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey:** If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the Project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly, due to construction activity, noise, human activity, or ground disturbance. If an active nest is identified, a qualified avian biologist shall establish an appropriately sized non-disturbance buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any non-disturbance buffer zones until the nest is deemed inactive by the qualified avian biologist. If initial ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season, then a biological monitor shall be present during all vegetation removal activities to ensure no impacts to nesting birds occur.

## 6.1 Additional Recommendations

The following best management practices are not mitigation measures pursuant to CEQA but are recommended to further reduce impacts to species that have potential to occur on the property:

- Confine all work activities to a predetermined work area.
- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during the construction phase of the Project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they should be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.
- Wildlife are often attracted to burrow- or den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. To prevent wildlife use of these structures, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4 inches or greater should be capped while stored onsite.

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps should be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project site.
- Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the Project site should be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of wildlife, and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state and federal legislation. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide should be used because it has a proven lower risk to predatory wildlife.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

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

SIGNED: Chelsie Brown  
Chelsie Brown  
Associate Biologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

DATE: 6/20/2022

**Under the direction of:**

SIGNED: Phillip Wasz  
Phillip Wasz  
Senior Wildlife Biologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

DATE: 6/20/2022

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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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Appendix A – Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B – Plant Species Observed

Appendix C – Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix D – Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

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**APPENDIX A**

Representative Site Photographs



**Photo 1. Northwest corner of Project site with vehicle tracks present, facing east**



**Photo 2. Southeast corner of Project site with disturbed ruderal grassland habitat, facing north**



**Photo 3. Representative photo of disturbed ruderal grassland habitat taken from the center of Project site along the northern boundary, facing southeast**



**Photo 4. Ruderal vegetation along the southern boundary of the Project site and trees adjacent to the site that offer nesting habitat, facing west.**



**Photo 5. Botta's pocket gopher activity present on the Project site**



**Photo 6. Peruvian pepper tree observed near the northeast corner of the Project site**



**Photo 7. Trash present along eastern boundary of Project site, facing south**

**APPENDIX B**

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Plant Species Observed

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild oat
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	Black mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Brome grass
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	Cheatgrass
<i>Erodium</i> sp.*	Stork's bill
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>Schinus mole</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.	Dandelion

\*Nonnative species

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

<b>Scientific Name</b> Common Name	<b>Status</b>		<b>Bloom Period &amp; Elevation (feet)</b>	<b>Habitat Requirements</b>	<b>Potential for Occurrence</b>
<b><i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i></b> Chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	(Jan) Mar- Sept 245-5250	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert habitats. Often found in sandy soil.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or desert habitat is present on the site and no records occur within 5 miles.
<b><i>Allium marvinii</i></b> Yucaipa onion	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-May 2495-3495	Occurs in chaparral. Often found in openings on clay soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable chaparral habitat or clay soils are present on the site and no records occur within 5 miles.
<b><i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i></b> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	May-Oct 195-2790	Occurs in meadows and seeps and playas. Often found along lake margins in alkaline soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks meadows, seeps, playas, or lake margins and no records occur within 5 miles.
<b><i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i></b> Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Dec-Jun 1200-3200	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present on the site and no records exist within 5 miles.
<b><i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i></b> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1	Apr-Aug 455-1640	Occurs in playas, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Often found in Alkaline areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable playa, valley and foothill grasslands, or vernal pool habitats are present on the Project site and no records occur within 5 miles of the site.
<b><i>Berberis nevinii</i></b> Nevin's Barberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	(Feb)Mar- Jun 230-2705	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats. Often found in sandy or gravelly areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 4) occurs within 5 miles of the site in 2009, the site lacks chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian habitat.
<b><i>Brodiaea filifolia</i></b> thread-leaved brodiaea	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>THR</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	Mar-Jun 80-3675	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and in openings of chaparral. Often found in clay soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks suitable valley and foothill grassland, woodland, coastal scrub, playa, vernal pools, and chaparral opening habitat. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles of the site.
<b><i>Calochortus simulans</i></b> La Panza mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Jun 1065-3775	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Often found in granitic and sometimes serpentinite areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable chaparral, coniferous forest, woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitats are present on the Project site and no records occur within 5 miles of the site.
<b><i>Carex comosa</i></b> Bristly sedge	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	May-Sept 0-2050	Occurs in coastal prairie, along lake margins in marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks suitable prairie, marsh, swamp, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. No records occur within 5 miles of the site.
<b><i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i></b> smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	April-Sept 0-2100	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found in alkaline soil.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks chenopod scrub, meadow and seep, playa, riparian, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1			
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Jun 900-4005	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. Often found in sandy or rocky openings.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 7 recent records occur within 5 miles of the Project site, the site lacks suitable openings within chaparral, woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> white-bracted spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jun 985-3935	Occurs in coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Often found in gravelly and sandy.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 34) was identified within 5 miles of the site in 2011, no suitable coastal scrub, desert scrub, or woodland habitats occur on the Project site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	Apr-Jun 655-2495	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Often found in sandy soil.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 7 records occur within 5 miles of the site, the site lacks suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	April-Sept 300-2000	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Often found in areas of sandy or gravelly soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Eight records occur within 5 miles of the site; however, the Project site lacks chaparral and coastal scrub habitat.
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> Hot Springs fimbristylis	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul- Sept 360-4395	Occurs in alkaline meadows and seeps near hot springs.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site lacks alkaline meadows and seeps and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Aug- Oct 10-1675	Occurs in coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps. Last seen in 1937.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences were documented within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Sep 230-2660	Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils. Often found in sandy or gravelly habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project Site lacks maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat and no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	Sep-May 0-3985	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub habitats. Often found within mesic habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 6) occurs within 5 miles of the site, it is from 1891 and considered historic. In addition, no suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or Mojavean desert scrub habitat occurs on the Project site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jun 5-4005	Occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable marsh, swamp, playa, or vernal pool habitat is present on the Project site and no records occur within 5 miles of the Project site.
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Mar-Apr 445-3280	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site does not contain suitable coastal or desert scrub and no records occur within 5 miles of the site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A			
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Jun-Jul 305-455	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California. One historic occurrence (OCC 2) was documented in 1895 within five miles of the Project site in CNDDDB.
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> Hall's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Oct 2395-7200	Occurs in valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks suitable valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, forest, or woodland habitat and no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	May-Jun 300-400	Occurs in coastal scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-July 15-1640	Typically occurs in marsh, swamp, lake margin, or riverbank habitat.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site lacks marsh, swamp, lake, or riverbank habitat and no records occur within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Pseudorontium cyathiferum</i> Deep canyon snapdragon	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Feb-Apr 0-2625	Occurs in Sonoran Desert scrub in rocky soils. Known in California only from the Deep Canyon Area.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site does lack suitable sonoran desert scrub and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Feb-Apr 65-300	Occurs within riparian woodland. Threatened by habitat loss and non-native plants.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. No occurrences have been documented within five miles of the Project site in California or CNDDDB.
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> Black bog-rush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug-Sept 490-6560	Occurs in marshes and swamps, often alkaline.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable marsh and swamp habitat occurs on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Apr (May) 50-2625	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Sometimes found in alkaline areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub habitat and no records occur within 5 miles of the Project site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Mar-Jun 50-5020	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often found in alkaline and mesic soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 23) was recorded within 5 miles in Mill Creek, the Project site does not contain chaparral, coastal scrub, forest, desert scrub, or playa habitat.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> Prairie Wedge Grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	April-July 985-6560	Occurs in cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps. Often found in mesic soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site lacks woodland, meadow, and seep habitat and there are no records within 5 miles.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2			
<b><i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i></b> San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Nov 5-6695	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found in areas near ditches, streams, and springs.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> There are no records within 5 miles and no suitable woodland, coastal scrub, forest, meadow, seep, marsh, swamp, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present on the Project site.
<b><i>Thelypteris puberula</i></b> var. <b><i>sonorensis</i></b> Sonoran maiden fern	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Sept 165-2000	Occurs in meadows and seeps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No meadow and seep habitat is present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<b>Federal Designations:</b> (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS) <b>END:</b> federally listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> federally listed, threatened		<b>State designations:</b> (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG) <b>END:</b> state-listed, endangered <b>THR:</b> state-listed, threatened		<b>CRPR Ranking:</b> 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere <b>CRPR Threat Code:</b> 0.1: Seriously threatened in California 0.2: Fairly threatened in California 0.3: Not very threatened in California	
Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) & California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CRPREI) Redlands, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Yucaipa, Riverside East, and El Casco 7.5-minute quads.					

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>				
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: CA:	END none	Occurs in chaparral and coastal sage scrublands, containing the proper host plant and abundant nectaring resources	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable chaparral or coastal scrub habitat is present on the site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: CA:	END none	Dune habitat, with fine sandy Delhi soils.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks dune habitat and no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: CA:	END none	Occurs in vernal pools, tectonic swales, and earth slump basins in Riverside County.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No vernal pools or tectonic swales are present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<b>FISH</b>				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: CA:	THR none	Occurs in pools and runs of creeks and small to medium rivers with cool, shallow, clear, and unpolluted water.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No water features are present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Gila orcutti</i> arroyo chub	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in creeks, streams, and rivers with areas of slow-moving water with sand or mud bottoms. Ranges from San Diego to San Luis Obispo County.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No water features are present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	Fed: CA:	END none	Typically occurs in slow water streams or rivers.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 1 historical record (Occ # 18) from 1950 occurs 2.3 miles north of the site, no aquatic habitat is present on the Project site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Permanent flowing creeks and streams with shallow gravel and cobble riffles.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 2 records (Occ # 6 and 9) occur within 5 miles of the site, both are considered historic. In addition, no aquatic habitat is present on the Project site.
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>				
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: CA:	THR SSC	Found near water features such as ponds or streams in humid forests, grasslands, coastal scrub, and woodlands.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No ponds or streams are present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Rana mucosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: CA:	END END	Ponds, streams, lakes, and isolated pools in southern Sierra Nevada Mountains and rocky streams within narrow canyons and the chaparral belt in Southern California mountains.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 26) occurs within 5 miles of the site, it is from 1905 and considered historic. In addition, no ponds or streams are present on the Project site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> Western spadefoot	Fed: CA:	FC SSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the nearest record (Occ # 458) is 1.9 miles north in 2017, the Project site lacks suitable aquatic breeding habitat for the species and there is evidence on the site of regular mechanical ground disturbance such as discing that makes the habitat not suitable for western spadefoot.
<b>REPTILES</b>				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the nearest record (Occ # 392) is 0.4 miles east in 2012, the site lacks suitable dune, chaparral, woodland, desert scrub, sandy wash, and stream terrace habitat.

<p><b><i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i></b> California glossy snake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Typically occurs in scrub or grassland habitat, often with loose or sandy soils.</p>	<p><b>Moderate Potential to Occur:</b> The site contains marginally suitable disturbed grassland habitat and loose soils for burrowing; however, the site is isolated in nature which lessens the likelihood of this species occupying the Project site. Also, perennial plants are necessary in the habitat for a food source for this species and the site lacks this. Two records occur within 5 miles: Occ # 99 which is 2.9 miles north in 2015 and Occ # 100 which is 2.5 miles north in 2014.</p>
<p><b><i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i></b> coastal whiptail</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Arid habitats including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although four recent records (Occ # 119, 123, 124, and 125) of this species were observed within 5 miles of the Project site, the site lacks suitable chaparral, woodland, or riparian habitats.</p>
<p><b><i>Charina umbratica</i></b> southern rubber boa</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>None THR</p>	<p>Under rocks, woody debris, or in crevices in conifer or conifer-mixed semi-open forests and woodlands, patchy chaparral/shrublands, and meadows.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 21 records occur within 5 miles of the site, the records are from the mountains in higher elevations where the species is found. The Project site is outside of the geographic range of the species and the site lacks forest, meadow, chaparral, and woodland habitat.</p>
<p><b><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i></b> San Diego banded gecko</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occurs in rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks coastal scrub and chaparral habitat. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles.</p>
<p><b><i>Crotalus ruber</i></b> red-diamond rattlesnake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Found in coastal chaparral, arid scrub, rocky grassland, oak and pine woodlands, desert mountain slopes and rocky desert flats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 3 recent records (Occ # 177, 178, and 188) occur within 5 miles of the Project site, no suitable scrub, chaparral, woodland, or rocky grassland habitat is present on the Project site.</p>
<p><b><i>Emys marmorata</i></b> western pond turtle</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, marshes, and other water sources with rocky or muddy substrate. Basks on logs, rocks, and exposed banks.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> There are no water sources present on the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.</p>
<p><b><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></b> coast horned lizard</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Open areas of valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains with sandy soil and low vegetation including chaparral, woodlands, and grasslands.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site is not located within a valley, foothill, or mountain area and no suitable woodland, chaparral, or grassland habitat is present on the Project site. Four records (Occ # 252, 431, 433, and 771) occur within 5 miles of the site; however, they are more than 20 years old and considered historic.</p>
<p><b><i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i></b> coast patch-nosed snake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Coastal scrub and semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 24) occurs 4.5 miles east of the site in 2014, the site lacks coastal scrub and chaparral habitat.</p>
<p><b><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></b> two-striped gartersnake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occur along aquatic habitats such as pools and creeks usually near chaparral, rocky areas, brushland, oak woodland, and conifer forests and hunts in water. Found from sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 5 records (Occ # 5, 92, 143, 154, 160) occur within 5 miles of the site, no aquatic habitat or oak woodlands are present on the Project site.</p>

BIRDS				
<b><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></b> tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: CA:	none THR	Freshwater marshes with dense cattails, bulrushes, sedges, and tule. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> There are no freshwater marshes present on or adjacent to the Project site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<b><i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></b> golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	Fed: CA:	none FP	Open country including prairies, sagebrush, savannah or sparse woodlands, and barren hills or mountainous areas. Nests on rocky cliff edges.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable rocky, cliff habitat for nesting is present on the Project site and the site lacks suitable open country. In addition, no records of this species were observed within 5 miles of the Project site.
<b><i>Athene cunicularia</i></b> burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Open grasslands including prairies, plains, and savannah, or vacant lots and airports. Nests in abandoned dirt burrows.	<b>Low Potential to Occur:</b> Although no suitable burrowing owl burrows were observed during the biological survey, marginally suitable habitat is present on the site in the low-growing ruderal grassland habitat and friable, sandy loam soils. The literature review revealed one historical record (Occ # 314) of this species within 5 miles of the Project site.
<b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b> Swainson's hawk (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none THR	Open pine-oak woodland, savannah, and agricultural fields with scattered trees. Nests in large solitary trees	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 2550) occurs approximately 4.9 miles east of the site in 1900, it is more than 100 years old and considered historic. In addition, the site lacks open woodland, savannah, and agricultural field habitat and is surrounded by development.
<b><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i></b> Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: CA:	THR END	Occurs in riparian forest habitat. Nests along the broad ( $\geq 5$ hectares) patches of multi-layered riparian woodland, often dominated by willows and cottonwoods of lower flood bottoms of larger river systems.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable riparian habitat is present on the Project Site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<b><i>Elanus leucurus</i></b> white-tailed kite (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none FP	Open habitat in lowlands including savanna, open woodlands, marshes, and agricultural fields. Nests in tall trees within or on the edge of forested areas.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Low quality nesting habitat is present adjacent to the Project site in the large trees within the 500-foot buffer, however, there are no records of this species within five miles.
<b><i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i></b> Southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: CA:	END END	Occurs in riparian woodland habitat in Southern California. Nests in densest areas of riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one record (Occ # 29) occurs within 5 miles of the site, it is more than 20 years old and is considered historic. In addition, no suitable riparian habitat is present on the Project Site.
<b><i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></b> bald eagle	Fed: CA:	DL END/FP	Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas close to coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or other bodies of water that reflect the general availability of primary food sources including fish, waterfowl, or seabirds.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site is not in the immediate vicinity of a large body of water sufficient for breeding habitat and there are no records within 5 miles of the site.
<b><i>Icteria virens</i></b> yellow-breasted chat (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Riparian and upland thickets, and dry overgrown pastures. Prefers to nest in dense scrub along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> One record (Occ # 99) occurs within 5 miles of the site; however, it is over 20 years old and considered historic. In addition, the site lacks riparian habitat.

<b><i>Lanius ludovicianus</i></b> loggerhead shrike (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Open country, with scattered shrubs and trees or other perches for hunting; includes agricultural fields, deserts, grasslands, savanna, and chaparral.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the literature review documented one record (Occ # 5) approximately 4.3 miles southwest of the site in 1999, the site lacks suitable open country nesting habitat for loggerhead shrike.
<b><i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i></b> California black rail	Fed: CA:	none THR/FP	Coastal and estuarine saltmarshes especially dominated by pickleweed and matted salt grass. Freshwater marshes with shallow and stable water levels and flat shorelines.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable marsh habitat is present on the Project Site and there are no records within 5 miles.
<b><i>Polioptila californica californica</i></b> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: CA:	THR SSC	Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 3 records (Occ # 494, 916, 917) occur within 5 miles of the Project site, the Project site lacks coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with coastal sage scrub habitat.
<b><i>Setophaga petechia</i></b> yellow warbler	Fed: CA:	none SSC	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.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 1 record (Occ # 86) occurs within 5 miles of the site, no suitable riparian or coniferous forest habitat is present on the Project site.
<b><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></b> least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Fed: CA:	END END	Riparian woodlands and willow-cottonwood forests particularly with streamside thickets and dense brush.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although 3 records (Occ # 268, 570, 574) occur within 5 miles of the site, no suitable riparian woodland or willow-cottonwood forest habitat is present on the Project site.
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
<b><i>Antrozous pallidus</i></b> Pallid bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran Desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Most commonly found in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Frequently roost in live trees and snags that have holes and cavities, or crevices formed by exfoliating bark.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the literature review revealed one historical occurrence (Occ # 244) of this species observed in 1929 approximately 1.7 miles west of the Project site, no suitable scrub, chaparral, wash, forest, valley & foothill grassland, or woodland habitat is present on the Project site. In addition, the site lacks rocky areas and trees with holes and cavities for roosting.
<b><i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i></b> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. Typical habitats include sandy desert fans and shrub communities such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the literature review revealed 10 occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the Project site, the most recent one is from 2002. There is evidence on the site of regular mechanical ground disturbance such as discing and the site lacks rocks and coarse gravel. In addition, the disturbed ruderal grassland habitat on the site does not provide suitable habitat.
<b><i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i></b> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	END CAN	Occurs in alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although sandy loam soils are present on the Project site and records show the species 0.7 miles north of the site in 2012 and 2015. However, no kangaroo rat sign (e.g., scat, tracks, tail drags, or remains) was observed during the biological survey and no suitable alluvial scrub habitat is present on the Project site.

<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	<b>END THR</b>	Annual grasslands, coastal sage scrub with sparsely spaced vegetation, loose friable soils, and flat or slightly rolling terrain.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site consisted of disturbed ruderal grassland and lacked suitable coastal sage scrub habitat. In addition, no records occur within 5 miles of the Project site and no kangaroo rat sign (e.g., scat, tracks, tail drags, or remains) was observed during the biological survey.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although there has been one record (Occ # 175) of this species within 5 miles of the Project site, the occurrence is over 20 years old and are considered historic. In addition, no suitable rock or cliff habitat is present on the Project site.
<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest and lower montane coniferous forest. Requires cavities in trees/snags for nests and water nearby. Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project Site is outside of the known geographic range for this species and the site lacks broadleaved upland forest and montane coniferous forest habitat. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although there have been three historic occurrences (Occ # 36, 38, and 41) of this species within 5 miles of the Project site, the occurrences are considered historic. Limited suitable roosting habitat is present outside of the site in the surrounding area where some palm trees are present. However, there is no suitable foraging or roosting habitat on the Project site.
<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuena</i> lesser long-nosed bat	Fed: CA:	DL SSC	Roosts in caves and mines. Occurs in arid regions including desert grasslands and shrub lands. Requires suitable concentration of columnar cacti and agave food sources.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one historical record (Occ # 1) occurs 4.6 miles from the Project site, no suitable roosting habitat is present within the vicinity of the site. In addition, the site lacks desert grassland and arid shrub land habitat with suitable food sources for this species.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Variety of open or semi-open country including grasslands, croplands, and sparse coastal scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks suitable open country grassland because the site is surrounded by development on all sides and no records occur within 5 miles of the site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although one recent record occurs 1.1 mile from the site in 2007 (Occ # 46), no suitable scrub habitat is present on the Project Site and the site lacks rocky habitats.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semiarid rock outcroppings.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks rock outcrops, cliffs, buildings, and shallow caves and is not in the vicinity of canyons. The literature review identified one historical record (Occ # 23) within 5 miles from 1985, however, the record indicates the location has an uncertainty of 9.2 miles.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable semi-open grassland habitat with interspaced shrubs is present on the Project site. In addition, there were no records of this species observed within 5 miles of the Project site.

			sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.	
<b><i>Perognathus alticolus alticolus</i></b> white-eared pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Isolated montane areas with ponderosa and Jeffery pine habitats in the San Bernardino mountains.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The site lacks montane areas, and no records occur within 5 miles of the Project site.
<b><i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i></b> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Habitats with sandy and fine soils, including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial sage scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> Although the literature review revealed one record (Occ # 39) approximately 4.2 miles west of the Project site in 2006, it was found in relatively undisturbed alluvial scrub vegetation and the site lacks this type of vegetation. In addition, the site lacks suitable grassland and coastal sage scrub habitat.
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> The Project site is surrounded by development on all sides and lacks open scrub habitat. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles.

**Federal Designations:**  
(Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)  
**END:** Federally-listed, Endangered  
**THR:** Federally-listed, Threatened  
**FC:** Federal Candidate Species  
**DL:** Federally-delisted

**State designations:**  
(California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)  
**END:** State-listed, Endangered  
**THR:** State-listed, Threatened  
**SSC:** California Species of Special Concern  
**CAN:** State Candidate Species  
**FP:** Fully Protected Species  
**WL:** Watch List Species

Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Redlands, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Harrison Mtn., Keller Peak, Yucaipa, Riverside East, and El Casco 7.5-minute quads.