General Biological Resources Assessment, Burrowing Owl Survey, and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis

Brew Harley Knox Industrial Project
Perris, Riverside County, California

Prepared for:
Brew Enterprises II
3535 Inland Empire Blvd.
Ontario, CA 91764

Prepared by:
MIG, Inc.
1650 Spruce Street, Suite 106
Riverside, California 92507
Contact: Betty Kempton
bkempton@migcom.com

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List of Abbreviated Terms

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
PVCCSP	Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan
RCA	Regional Conservation Authority of Western Riverside County
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	United States Army Corps Engineers
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of MIG's general biological resources assessment of the approximately 4.01-acre Brew Harley Project property (Project Area). The purpose of this report is to verify the type, location, and extent of potential sensitive biological resources within the Project Area and vicinity. This report provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the Project Area and surrounding area, as well as a description of the vegetation communities and wildlife observed within the Project Area. This report also includes information regarding potential wildlife movement/migration corridors, potential special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and potential for jurisdictional waters and wetlands to occur within the Project Area. An assessment of the Project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats and species is also included in the report. The evaluation of potential project impacts follows the checklist items from Appendix G of the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages.

Additionally, a Consistency Analysis for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is provided in Section 5.0 of this report. The Consistency Analysis was conducted to determine if the project is consistent with the requirements of the MSHCP. The project area is within an area where burrowing owl surveys are required based on the MSHCP maps (RCA 2023), but is not located within a Criteria Cell, Cell Group, Cores/Linkages, or any other special conservation area designated by the MSHCP.

1.1 Project Description and Area

1.1.1 Project Description

The proposed project consists of the development of an industrial building measuring 58,974 square feet, which includes 54,974 square feet of warehouse space and 4,000 square feet mezzanine/office area, on 4.01 gross acres. Development of the entire parcel is expected as part of the site plan (Figure 4). Construction activities will include those typical of warehouse projects, including site preparation (grading, site clearing, soil stabilization, etc.), utility installation (water, sewer, storm drain, electricity, etc.), pad installation, connections to municipal/public utilities immediately adjacent to the Project Area, and construction of the warehouse building and parking lot. Construction staging would be limited to on-site areas and parking during would be limited to paved roads subject to routine disturbances. No hydrology changes are anticipated as part of this project, as detention basins or other water quality features are proposed as part of this project and the project is not adjacent to any wetland or drainage features. Road improvements are expected to include only those necessary to install entrances and repair existing asphalt or duct banks if necessary to connect to existing utilities. No off-site roads or any other features are planned for this development. Avoidance or conservation areas are not planned or proposed as part of this development because proposed mitigation measures target the avoidance of sensitive species, and this project is not located within areas planned for conservation per the MSHCP.

1.1.2 Project Area

The 4.01-acre Project Area is located is located along the south side of Harley Knox Boulevard about 650 feet west of Perris Boulevard, east of Indian Avenue in the City of Perris, Riverside County, California. The Project Area is located within Section 6, Township 4S, Range 3W within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Perris quadrangle (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*). The

Project Area includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 302-090-021 (Figure 3, *Project Location Map*). The Project Area is flat with elevations ranging between 1,460-1,465 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*).

The Project Area consists entirely of a vacant lot. The Project Area is highly disturbed due to previous agricultural uses and was recently disced prior (estimated to be one week prior) to the biological survey. Remnant vegetation that was identified on the site consisted primarily of ruderal non-native plants.

The Project Area is surrounded primarily by industrial and commercial land uses. Immediately east and west of the Project Area are vacant lands that have been routinely subject to fire abatement treatments (e.g., discing, mowing). Immediately south and north of the Project Area are industrial warehouses, including the Home Depot Perris Distribution Center and National Retail Support (NRT), respectively. New commercial developments were being constructed at the northwest and northeast corners of the intersection of Perris and Harvey Knox Boulevards.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations and policies that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed Project Area and any subsequent CEQA review process.

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share the responsibility for administration of the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the USFWS and/or the NOAA Fisheries, (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Section 7 requires Federal agencies, in consultation with, and with the assistance of the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Non-federal agencies and private entities can seek authorization for take of federally listed species under Section 10 of FESA, which requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP).

2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." Under the MBTA it is illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird, destroying a nest, or destroying an egg.

2.1.3 Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1344). Waters of the United States are defined in Title 33 CFR Part 328.3(a) and include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds. The lateral limits of jurisdiction in those waters may be divided into three categories – territorial seas, tidal waters, and non-tidal waters – and is determined depending on which type of waters is present (Title 33 CFR Part 328.4(a), (b), (c)). Activities in waters of the United States regulated under Section 404 include fill for development, water resource projects (e.g., dams and levees), infrastructure developments (e.g., highways, rail lines, and airports) and mining projects. Section 404 of the CWA requires a federal permit before dredged or fill material may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g., certain farming and forestry activities).

Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1341) requires an applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a water quality certification from the state in which the discharge originates. The discharge is required to comply with the applicable water quality standards. A certification obtained for the construction of any facility must also pertain to the subsequent operation of the facility. The EPA has delegated responsibility for the protection of water quality in California to State Water Resources Control Board and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

2.1.4 National Polluant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES program requires permitting for activities that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. This includes discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction sources. These are considered point-sources from a regulatory standpoint. Generally, these permits are issued and monitored under the oversight of the State Water Resources Control Board and administered by each RWQCB. Construction activities that disturb one acre or more (whether a single project or part of a larger development) are required to obtain coverage under the state's General Permit for Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. All dischargers are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The activities covered under the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbances. The permit requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) with a monitoring program. The Project will require coverage under the Construction General Permit.

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The state of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, including the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) in 1977 and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The CESA expanded upon the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) (Section 2.2.2). To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of "threatened" and "endangered" species. It converted all designated "rare" animals into the CESA as threatened species but did not do so for rare plants. Thus, these laws provide the legal framework for protection of California-listed rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) implements NPPA and CESA, and its Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a computerized inventory of information on the general location and status of California's rarest plants, animals, and natural communities. During the CEQA review process, the CDFW is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect listed plants and animals.

2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA of 1977 (CFGC, §§ 1900 through 1913) directed the CDFW to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA is administered by the CDFW, which has the authority to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to protect them from "take."

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA was enacted in 1970 to provide for full disclosure of environmental impacts to the public before issuance of a permit by state and local public agencies. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et.

seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the project. This is done with an Initial Study and Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an Environmental Impact Report. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the CESA or FESA but that meet specified criteria.

2.2.4 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern

The classification of "fully protected" was the CDFW's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibian and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The CFGC Sections (fish at §5515, amphibian and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3511, and mammals at §4700) dealing with "fully protected" species states that these species "…may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species," (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998) although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the "fully protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

Species of special concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or they historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

2.2.5 California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513

According to Section 3503 of the CFGC, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "take" by the CDFW.

2.2.6 Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-profit plant conservation organization, publishes and maintains an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California in both hard copy and electronic version (http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/inventory/).

The Inventory assigns plants to the following categories:

1A Presumed extinct in California;
1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
3 Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and
4 Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.

Additional endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon as follows:

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

Plants on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, by the CDFW, as well as other state agencies (e.g., California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). As part of the CEQA process, such species should be fully considered, as they meet the definition of threatened or endangered under the NPPA and Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CFGC. California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species are considered to be plants about which more information is needed or are uncommon enough that their status should be regularly monitored. Such plants may be eligible or may become eligible for state listing, and CNPS and CDFW recommend that these species be evaluated for consideration during the preparation of CEQA documents (CNPS 2018, CDFW 2018).

2.2.7 California Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1603

Streams, lakes, and riparian vegetation, as habitat for fish and other wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC. Any activity that will do one or more of the following: (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake; (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake; or (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream", which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations ("CCR") as follows: "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" (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term stream can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFW 1994). Riparian vegetation is defined as, "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself" (CDFW 1994). In addition to impacts to jurisdictional streambeds, removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

2.2.8 Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are habitats that are either unique in constituent components, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. These communities may or may not

necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFW or the USFWS. The CNDDB identifies a number of natural communities as rare, which are given the highest inventory priority (CDFW 2023a). Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA (CCR: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

2.3 Local

2.3.1 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is a comprehensive plan that outlines a strategy for conserving and managing biological resources in Western Riverside County, California. The plan is now being implemented by the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA). The MSHCP covers approximately 1.2 million acres and includes 146 species of plants and animals. The plan provides a framework for balancing development with the need to protect sensitive species and their habitats. The plan includes a variety of conservation measures, including: (1) acquisition of land for conservation, (2) creation of habitat corridors, (3) restoration of degraded habitat, (4) management of development to minimize impacts on sensitive species.

2.3.2 Mead Valley Area Plan

The Mead Valley Area Plan is a document that outlines the future development of the Mead Valley community in Riverside County, California. The plan calls for the development of a mixed-use community with a focus on residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The plan also includes provisions for open space, recreation, and transportation. The plan also includes policies that are designed to protect and conserve natural resources, with emphasis on (1) conserving intact upland habitat blocks of coastal sage scrub and annual grassland habitats, (2) conserving clay soils in grassland communities and sandy-granitic soils in chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats, (3) conserving known populations of California gnatcatcher and Bell's sage sparrow, (4) providing connections for intact habitats within reservations and conservation banks, (5) conserving vernal pool complexes, (6) protecting sensitive biological resources through following policies outlined in the MSHCP, the City if Perris General Plan and Open Space Element, and other applicable planning documents.

2.3.3 City of Perris General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Elements

The City of Perris General Plan provides a framework for planning future population growth, which includes setting goals and policies that guide the process of physical development and conservation. Specifically, the following goals are included in the Conservation and Open Space Elements that serve to protect biological resources:

- Conservation Element Goal II: Preservation of areas with significant biotic communities.
- Conservation Element Goal III: Implementation of the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)
- Conservation Element Goal VII and Open Space Element Goal III: Protection of significant landforms.

2.3.4 Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan

The Project Area is within the Perris Valley Commerce Center Specific Plan (PVCCSP) planning area of the City of Perris. The PVCCSP was adopted by the City of Perris City Council on January 12, 2012 (Ordinance No. 1284) and has been subsequently amended several times, with the last amendment occurring in March 2023. Potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the PVCCSP have been evaluated in the PVCCSP Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) (State Clearinghouse No. 2009081086), which was certified by the City of Perris in January 2012. The PVCCSP EIR is a program EIR and project-specific evaluations in later-tier environmental documents for individual development projects within the Specific Plan area were anticipated.

The PVCCSP EIR analyzed the direct and indirect impacts resulting from implementation of the allowed development under the PVCCSP. Measures to mitigate, to the extent feasible, the significant adverse project and cumulative impacts resulting from that development are identified in the EIR. In conjunction with certification of the PVCCSP EIR, the City of Perris also adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). Additionally, the PVCCSP includes Standards and Guidelines to be applied to future development projects within the PVCCSP planning area. The City of Perris requires that future development projects within the PVCCSP planning area comply with the required PVCCSP Standards and Guidelines, and applicable PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures as outlined in the MMRP and that these requirements are implemented in a timely manner. Some of the PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures have been subsequently revised based on recent input from the CDFW. Other PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures are not applicable to the proposed project. Only PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Bio 1 and MM Bio 2 are applicable to the proposed BHK project due to onsite conditions (see Section 6.2.2, *Recommended Measures*).

3.0 METHODS

This analysis of potential biological resources located at the Project Area includes a review of available background information in and around the vicinity of the Project Area and completion of a field survey.

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, MIG biologists reviewed available background information pertaining to the biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project. Available literature and resource mapping reviewed included the occurrence records for special-status species and sensitive natural communities and numerous other information sources listed below:

- CNDDB record search for State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Wildlife and Rare Plants of California within the Perris and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles: Lakeview, Steele Peak, Sunnymead, El Casco, Riverside East, Lake Elsinore, Romoland, and Winchester (CDFW CNDDB 2023; Appendix A)
- CNPS Rare Plant Program, Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2023a) records search within the Perris and surrounding eight USGS quadrangles (Appendix A)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2023a; Appendix A)
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agricultural (USDA NRCS 2023)
- CDFW California Natural Community List (CDFW 2022)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023b)
- iNaturalist, Search for Observations in Riverside County, CA (2023)
- eBird, Search for Hotspots in Riverside County, CA (2023)
- Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (Dudek 2003)

3.2 Field Surveys

A biological field survey was conducted by MIG biologists Elizabeth Kempton and Todd Easley on April 11, 2023. The field survey was conducted on foot to assess the existing conditions of the Project Area, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, characterizing, and delineating the vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support special-status species and sensitive communities.

Specific MSHCP protocols followed for burrowing owl are discussed in Section 5.5.3.

3.2.1 Plant Communities

During the field survey, the MIG biologists traversed the entire Project Area by foot and evaluated the suitability of on-site vegetation communities to support special-status species. An attempt was made to classify plant communities according to the Second Edition of the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009) classification system, as this method is preferred (but not required) by CDFW. However, for certain vegetation types, this system is too species-specific in its definitions of plant associations and alliances and does not accurately characterize the highly variable species composition of plant communities. For this Project Area, it was necessary to identify variants of plant community types for ruderal and ornamental plant assemblages and unvegetated areas that are not described in the literature. The List of California Natural and Terrestrial Communities (CDFW 2022) was consulted to determine if any rare or

sensitive plant communities are present. In addition, plant communities were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal and/or other state regulations and local policies. Plant communities within the Project Area were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph and digitized into ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles.

3.2.2 Jurisdictional Habitats and Aquatic Features

The Project Area was inspected to determine if any wetlands and "other waters" or streambeds potentially subject to jurisdiction by the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW were present. MIG certified wetland delineators Elizabeth Kempton and Todd Easley conducted a search for jurisdictional areas within the 4.01-acre Project Area on April 11, 2023 and none were found. Had any such areas been found, they would have been delineated according to the USACE's 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) in conjunction with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Arid West Supplement) (USACE 2008a) and A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (USACE 2008b). Wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology information would have also been collected according to the USACE's routine methodology to determine if wetlands were present. The Project Area was also inspected for the presence of streams, drainages, and other aquatic features, including those that support stream-dependent (i.e., riparian) plant species that may be considered jurisdictional by CDFW. Evaluation of CDFW jurisdiction followed guidance in the CFGC and standard field practices by CDFW personnel.

Additionally, definitions for Riparian/Riverine and Vernal Pools (as excerpted in Section 5.3 of this report) were followed to identify any waters or seasonally mesic habitat(s) that could potentially support sensitive species that may occupy Riparian/ Riverine and/or Vernal Pool habitats that do not meet USACE criteria.

3.2.3 Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species within the Project Area was initially evaluated by conducting a 9-quadrangle database records search[1] of CNDDB, CNPS Electronic Inventory, and the USFWS IPaC database (Appendix A) to ensure a complete list of species was generated for the habitat assessment. Following the records search, the list of special-status species was developed (see Appendices B and C) and subsequently listing-status and habitat information was summarized for each species for comparison with habitats within the Project Area. The list of species was further refined by evaluating the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during the field survey conducted by MIG biologists (see column titled "Discussion" in Appendices B and C). Species that would not be expected on-site are not evaluated further and no recommendations are provided for these species (see last column of Appendices B and C, species indicated with the classification of "None"). Recommendations (last column of Appendices B and C) are only provided for species that could occur at the Project Area and are intended to serve as avoidance and protection actions to reduce the potential for impacts to less than significant per CEQA.

[1] A 9-quadrangle search is conducted using a U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The search includes the quadrangle where the Project Area is located (Perris) and the eight surrounding quadrangles Lakeview, Steele Peak, Sunnymead, El Casco, Riverside East, Lake Elsinore, Romoland, and Winchester).

Nomenclature used for plant names follows the Second Edition of The Jepson Manual (Baldwin et al. 2012). Nomenclature for wildlife follows CDFW's Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, And Mammal Species in California (CDFW 2016) and any changes made to species nomenclature as published in scientific journals since the publication of CDFW's list.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides a description of the soils, vegetation communities, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors present within the Project Area. Wildlife and plant species that were observed within the Project Area during the biological field survey, on April 11, 2023, are listed in Appendix D.

4.1 Physical Characteristics

The Project Area is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series Perris quadrangle (Figure 1, Regional Map, Figure 2, USGS Topographic Map). The Project Area is flat with elevations ranging between 1,460-1,465 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 2, *USGS Topographic Map*). The Project Area consists entirely of a vacant lot. The Project Area is highly disturbed due to previous agricultural uses and was recently disced prior (estimated to be one week prior) to the biological survey. Remnant vegetation that was identified within the Project Site consisted primarily of ruderal non-native plants.

4.2 Soils

The USDA Web Soil Survey reports three soil units within the boundary of the 4.01-acre Project Area (USDA NRCS 2023), and none of these are classified as hydric soils:

- EwB Exeter very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- EyB Exeter very fine sandy loam, deep, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- HgA Hanford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

The "Exeter very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes" soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite and typically found in alluvial fans. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 5 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded and would not be considered hydric. Conditions present within the Project Area were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2023) with the exception that the soils had marked disturbance from previous agricultural use, and therefore strata were indiscernible.

The "Exeter very fine sandy loam, deep, 0 to 5 percent slopes" soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite and typically found in alluvial fans. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 5 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded and would not be considered hydric. Conditions present within the Project Area were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2023) with the exception that the soils had marked disturbance from previous agricultural use, and therefore strata were indiscernible.

The "Hanford fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes" soil type is generally comprised of soil type is generally comprised of alluvium derived from granite and typically found in alluvial fans. Overall slopes associated with this soil type are 0 to 2 percent, and this soil type is rarely flooded and would not be considered hydric. Conditions present within the Project Area were consistent with those reported by the Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2022) with the exception that the soils had marked disturbance from previous agricultural use, and therefore strata were indiscernible.

4.3 Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats

Plant communities on-site were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined

by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations. The 4.01-acre Project Area is considered highly disturbed due to previous agricultural uses, fire abatement mowing and recent discing. The majority of the 4.01-acre Project Area is unvegetated due to recent discing that is evident (see Figure 10, Photo 5). Most of the vegetation within the Project Area is ruderal; however, some native plants were observed on site. The landcover type observed during the field survey is described in more detail below.

Disturbed and/or Developed (4.01 acres)
The entire Project Area has been historically altered by agriculture, and as such, all the landcover wihtin the Project Area can be classified as Disturbed and/or Developed. Based on the percent cover of dominant plants (*Hordeum murinum*) the MCV classification corresponds to *Avena* spp. - *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (wild oats and annual brome grasslands) following the MCV (CNPS 2023b). Much of the vegetation present at the Project Area is non-native, and the site receives regular clearing to maintain compliance with fire code. A species list is provided in Appendix D.

4.4 Sensitive Plant Communities

No sensitive plant communities were observed within the Project Area, and the site does not exhibit the characteristic attributes that may support (such as the known distribution and elevation, landscape position, plant species composition, soil and/or substrate type, water chemistry, and/or hydroperiod) as the Project Area is highly disturbed. Four Sensitive Plant Communities were uncovered by the CDFW CNDDB (2023) search and is outlined at the end of Appendix B; however, none of these are expected to occur within the Project Area. In addition, no USFWS-designated critical habitat areas for any federally listed animals are present (Figure 7).

4.5 Special-Status Plants

Special-status plants are defined here to include: (1) plants that are federal- or state-listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, (2) federal and state candidates for listing, (3) plants assigned a Rank of 1 through 4 by the CNPS Inventory, and (4) plants that qualify under the definition of "rare" in CEQA, Section 15380. The Project Area was initially determined to provide potentially suitable habitat for a total of 80 special-status plant species based on the proximity of the Project Area to previously recorded occurrences in the region, vegetation types and habitat quality, topography, elevation, soil types, and other species-specific habitat requirements (CDFW CNDDB 2023). Based on results of the habitat suitability analysis and survey conducted on April 11, 2023, none of the 48 plant species are expected to occur within the Project Area, primarily due to the level of discing evident within the Project Area. A table presenting the special-status plant species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence within the Project Area, including plant species' habitat requirements and reported blooming periods, is provided in Appendix B.

4.6 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species include those species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA or CESA; candidates for listing by the USFWS or CDFW; and species of special concern to the CDFW; and birds protected by the CDFW under CFGC Sections 3503 and 3513 and the MBTA. It was initially determined that 58 special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the vicinity of the Project Area (CDFW CNDDB 2023). Of these wildlife species, 56 are not expected to occur within the Project Area (species with Recommendations listed as "None" in the table provided in Appendix C). Reasons include the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species distributional range, the limited availability of foraging and nesting habitat, amount of site disturbance from

past and present land uses, and/or the proximity of existing human-related disturbances (see Discussion column in table). A table presenting the special-status wildlife species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence within the Project Area, including species-specific habitat requirements, is provided in Appendix C.

Two (2) wildlife species have potential to occur within the Project Area, including Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), both of which are listed as covered species by the MSHCP. It is assumed that both Cooper's hawk and burrowing owl could potentially present within the Project Area, even though the quality of the habitat is relatively poor (due to agricultural uses and mowing); these species have probability to occur because they occupy disturbed habitats, urban areas, and/or similar open conditions present within the Project Area. It is not expected the Cooper's hawk would nest in the low areas of the Project Area; however, immediately adjacent tall structures/buildings and trucks could provide nesting urban sites and the undeveloped Project Area could provide potential foraging habitat. Please also see discussion regarding burrowing owl included in Section 5.5.3 for MSHCP required content, as burrowing owl may also colonize and nest on the site based on habitat observed within the Project Area.

No USFWS Critical Habitat is located within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area (Figure 5).

Nesting Birds
Nesting birds are protected under CFGC 3503, 3503.5, and 3512 and the MBTA, which prohibits the take of active bird nests. Ruderal vegetation and ornamental trees within the Project Area provide marginally suitable nesting habitat for songbirds, including common species protected by the code. There is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests within the Project Area prior to initiation of project construction.

No other special-status wildlife species are expected to be impacted by project construction due to a lack of suitable habitat (refer to Appendix C) and high degree of site disturbance due to existing development within and surrounding the Project Area.

4.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Providing functional habitat connectivity between natural areas is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations and allowing for the continued dispersal of native plant and animal species. The regional movement and migration of wildlife species has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development of open areas, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible and forming a functional barrier between undeveloped areas. Additional roads associated with development, although narrow, may result in barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated islands of habitat, which affects wildlife behavior, foraging activity, reproductive patterns, immigration and emigration or dispersal capabilities, and survivability. Wildlife corridors can consist of a sequence of stepping-stones across the landscape (i.e., discontinuous areas of habitat such as isolated wetlands), continuous lineal strips of vegetation and habitat (e.g., riparian strips and ridge lines), or they may be parts of larger habitat areas selected for its known or likely importance to local wildlife. The Project Area does not act as a wildlife movement corridor due to the current built environment as well as the presence of urban/suburban development surrounding the site. The Project Area is expected to be utilized by common, non-special-status wildlife for foraging and possibly breeding. However, the Project Area is situated in an urbanized area and does not represent a wildlife movement corridor as it (along with other small neighboring vacant lots) is largely bound on all sides by developments, possesses vegetation that is largely non-native that would support high levels of species

diversity, and it is too small of an area to support significant wildlife movement. This Project Area does not connect large areas of native habitats and development at this site would not preclude wildlife movement in otherwise open areas.

4.8 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

No waterways, wetlands, or riparian vegetation subject to regulation by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB are present within the Project Area. No features were detected by the National Wetlands Inventory (as shown on Figure 6) at or immediately adjacent to the Project Area. The nearest potential jurisdictional drainage is an unnamed storm drain channel (that appears to originate near March Air Force Base / Inland Port Airport and connects to the Perris Valley Storm Drain to the east of the Project Area); the Project Area is fully separated from this drainage by Harvey Knox Blvd. and a large warehouse industrial complex as well as other developments that are currently being constructed. There is no evidence (e.g., watermarks, vegetation, or other characteristics) that water flows from any jurisdictional waterway that may enter the Project Area. No evidence of previous ponding (no hydric vegetation, no hydric or clay soils, no evidence of hydrology/watermarks) was observed during the visit or historical aerial photos that would suggest any suitable areas for vernal pools or vernal pool species.

5.0 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

This section is included to provide information in the format organized like the most recent template (v. 01/2023) provided by the RCA for Consistency Analyses. In this document, please see Section 1.0 for other MSHCP-required project information provided in the Introduction.

The purpose of the MSHCP Consistency Analysis is to provide an overview of the potential biological resources within the Project Area of the proposed Brew Harley Knox Industrial Project and to document and analyze the project's consistency with the goals and objectives of the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The proposed project consists of the development of an industrial building measuring 58,974 square feet, which includes 54,974 square feet of warehouse space and 4,000 square feet mezzanine/office area, on 4.01 gross acres.

A summary of the factors considered in the MSHCP Consistency Analysis is provided in Table 1, below.

Table 1. MSHCP Consistency Analysis Applicability Summary			
Factor	**Not Applicable**	**Applicable**	**Justification of Applicability/Inapplicability**
Covered Roads	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Covered Public Access Activities	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Reserve Assembly Analysis	**X**		Project Area is not within any criteria area, cell, or other special MSHCP area.
Constrained Linkages	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Core Areas	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Linkages	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Habitat Block	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Criteria Cell	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Other Conservation Area	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
PQP Lands	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Vegetation Mapping	**X**		Area recently disced, uniform disturbed habitat.
Riparian/Riverine Resources	**X**		Not present within Project Area.
Vernal Pools	**X**		Not present within Project Area.
Fairy Shrimp	**X**		Suitable habitats are absent from Project Area.
Riparian Birds	**X**		Suitable habitats are absent from Project Area.
Other Section 6.1.2 Species	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Narrow Endemic Plant Species	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Criteria Area Plant Species	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Amphibians	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Burrowing Owl		**X**	Applicable; however, the Project Area was disced immediately prior to the survey to comply with fire code requirements. No potential burrows were observed due to discing.
Mammals	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Species Not Adequately Conserved	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban /Wildlife Interface	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Construction Guidelines	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.
Best Management Practices		**X**	See Appendix E for an excerpt of MSHCP BMPs.

JPR	**X**		Not mapped or described in Project Area.

5.0.1 MSHCP Covered Roads

No MSHCP Covered Roads (existing or proposed) are planned to be improved or newly constructed with this project; therefore, this section of the MSHCP Analysis is not applicable.

5.0.2 MSHCP Covered Public Access Activities

No MSHCP Covered Public Access Activities (existing or proposed) are planned to be improved or newly constructed with this project; therefore, this section of the MSHCP Analysis is not applicable.

5.1 MSHCP Reserve Assembly Analysis

The Project Area is not located within or adjacent to any criteria cell. The nearest Criteria Cells (2432 and 2434) are approximately 2.20 miles away (Section 8, Figure 9) and are not adjacent to the Project Area.

5.1.1 MSHCP Public Quasi-Public Lands

No Public Quasi-Public Lands are located within or adjacent to the boundary of the Project Area (see Figure 9) and, therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.2 Vegetation Mapping and Species Compendia

No vegetation map was created for this report, as the entire Project Area had been recently disced within a week prior to the survey. The vegetation/landcover type "Disturbed and/or Developed" observed within the Project Area is provided in Section 4.3 and a Species Compendia is provided in Appendix D.

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

Jurisdictional features as defined by the USACE generally correspond to Riparian/Riverine Areas or Vernal Pools as defined by the MSHCP; however, the MSHCP requires evaluation of additional areas that do not meet typical USACE standards (vegetation, soils, hydrology) for wetlands, but may provide suitable habitat or function and values that support sensitive plants and wildlife that could occupy permanent or temporarily mesic waters. For example, the MSHCP requires evaluation of stock ponds and other areas that pond that may not meet USACE wetland criteria but may support sensitive fairy shrimp or riparian bird species.

Guidance provided by the RCA to detect Riparian/Riverine Resources and Vernal Pools that meet the MSHCP definition of protected waterways was also reviewed and is excerpted below (from Section 3.1.2 of the MSHCP):

> ***Riparian/Riverine Areas*** *are lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year.*
>
> ***Vernal pools*** *are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant*

during the drier portion of the growing season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, must be made on a case-by-case basis. Such determinations should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.

Fairy Shrimp. *For Riverside, vernal pool and Santa Rosa fairy shrimp, mapping of stock ponds, ephemeral pools and other features shall also be undertaken as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist.*

With the exception of wetlands created for the purpose of providing wetlands Habitat or resulting from human actions to create open waters or from the alteration of natural stream courses, areas demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions.

5.3.1 Riparian/Riverine

As noted in Section 4.8, there are no waterways present within the Project Area, and there is no evidence of waterflows within the Project Area; therefore, this section is not applicable. Also please see Section 3.2.2 for a description of the methods used to evaluate the presence or absence of waterways and Section 5.3, above, for additional consideration of MSHCP definitions and requirements for evaluating Riparian/Riverine Resources.

5.3.2 Vernal Pools

As noted in Section 4.8, there are no waterways or temporarily mesic areas present within the Project Area, and there is no evidence of waterflows or ponding within the Project Area; therefore, this section is not applicable. Also please see Section 3.2.2 for a description of the methods used to evaluate the presence or absence of waterways and Section 5.3, above, for additional consideration of MSHCP definitions and requirements for evaluating ponded areas.

5.3.3 Fairy Shrimp

No vernal pools or similar ponded habitats that could support sensitive fairy shrimp are present within the Project Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.3.4 Riparian Birds

No streams, lakes, waterways, or similarly ponded habitats that could support sensitive riparian birds are present within the Project Area, and no riparian vegetation is present within the Project Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.3.5 Other Section 6.1.2 Species

No riparian vegetation streams, lakes, waterways, or similarly ponded habitats that could support sensitive species identified in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP are present within the Project Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.4 Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species (MSHCP Section 6.1.3)

The Project Area is not within a MSHCP designated Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.5 Additional Survey Needs and Procedures (Section 6.3.2)

5.5.1 Criteria Area Plant Species

The Project Area is not within a MSHCP designated Criteria Area Plant Species Survey Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.5.2 Amphibians

The Project Area is not within a MSHCP designated Amphibians Survey Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.5.3 Burrowing Owl

The Project Area is within a MSHCP designated Burrowing Owl Survey Area. A discussion is provided below.

5.5.3.1 Methods

Surveys were conducted in accordance with the *Western Riverside County MSHCP Burrowing Owl Instructions* (2006). The surveys were conducted on the morning of April 11, from approximately 8:30-10:00 AM under normal weather conditions (59-65° F, 0-5 mph wind, clear skies). No heavy rain occurred within 5 days prior to conducting the survey. Biologists conducting the survey included Elizabeth Kempton and Todd Easley. The surveys consisted of Step 1 (habitat assessment) and Step II-A (focused burrow surveys) based on findings from on-site conditions. The results of the habitat assessment (Step 1) warranted performing focused burrow surveys as the habitat type consisted of "Disturbed and/or Developed," which is known to support burrowing owl. Step II-A was completed with transects spaced approximately 100 feet apart such that 100% coverage was attained; however, due to recent discing of the Project Area the probability of detecting relict burrows or burrow complexes was low. The buffer area around the Project Area (500 feet) was surveyed via binoculars due to lack of permission to access. Results of Step II-A yielded no finding of burrows or burrow surrogates and therefore Step II-B of the protocol was not performed.

5.5.3.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The entire Project Area consisted of suitable habitat "Disturbed and/or Developed" and vegetation associations that could support burrowing owl. No burrowing owl sign (whitewash, pellets, vocalization, visual

observation, etc.) was found during the survey. No burrows or burrow surrogates (pipes, debris piles, or other burrow-like structures) were identified during the survey, as the Project Area had been very recently disced. Photos of the Project Area illustrating the level of discing that was observed on-site are provided in Section 8.0. Even though burrowing owl burrows were determined to be undetectable due to recent discing, potentially obscured relict burrow complexes may be revealed by future soil sedimentation or burrows may be easily re-established by animals in friable soils.

5.5.3.3 Impacts

See Section 6.2.1, Impact BIO-2: Burrowing Owl

5.5.3.4 Mitigation

See Section 6.2.2, MM-BIO-2.

5.5.4 Mammals

The Project Area is not within a MSHCP designated Mammal Survey Area; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.6 Information on Other Species

5.6.1 Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly

The Project Area is not within areas mapped by the MSHCP or USDA Soil Service (2023) as Delhi Sands or similar soils; therefore, this species is not expected, and this section is not applicable.

5.6.2 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Suitable habitat (i.e., Riversidian Sage Scrub) for Coastal California Gnatcatcher is not present within the Project Area. No impacts or mitigation would be expected based on this habitat assessment for the project and therefore this section is not applicable.

5.6.3 Species Not Adequately Conserved (MSHCP Table 9-3 Species)

As of January 21, 2022, the RCA has reported that 19 species have not yet been adequately conserved based on the goals of the MSHCP (RCA 2022). A habitat assessment to determine species potential for occurrence was evaluated for the *MSHCP Table 9-3 Species* was performed following the same methodology described in Section 3.2.3, excepting that results are summarized below. Based on the habitat assessment, none of the 19 species identified in the MSHCP Table 9-3 have the potential to occur within the Project Area, primarily due to the poor habitat quality of the recently disced site. None of the 10 plants identified in MSHCP Table-3 are expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat at the Project Area, including the following: California bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*), California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*), chickweed oxytheca (*Oxytheca caryophylloides*), Cleveland's bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus clevelandii*), cliff cinquefoil (*Potentilla rimicola),* lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), Mojave tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*), shaggy-haired alumroot (*Heuchera hirsutissima*) and sticky-leaved dudleya

(*Dudleya viscida*).The remaining nine (9) animal species are not expected to occur because the Project Area lacks suitable plants or vegetation associations needed to support them, including: California spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*), Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*), San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys sabrinus californicus*), San Bernardino Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra*), San Diego Mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata pulchra*), Southern rubber boa (*Charina bottae umbratica*), Southern sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus vandenburgianus*), and Williamson's sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*). No take is anticipated to be possible for these MSHCP Table 9-3 Species and therefore no further discussion is warranted.

5.7 Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface (MSHCP Section 6.1.4)

The project is not in a MSHCP designated Criteria Area, Group or Cell; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.8 Construction Guidelines (MSHCP Section 7.5.3)

The project is not a Covered Facility and the Project Area is not within the within a MSHCP designated Criteria Area or PQP Lands; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.9 Best Management Practices (MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C)

In order to comply with the conditions of the MSHCP, Best Management Practices will be followed as part of this project. The Best Management Practices required by the MSHCP are reproduced in Appendix E of this report. With the exception of BMP 10, all measures shall be followed verbatim and shall be required as part of the Conditions of Approval prior to grading. For BMP 10, biological monitoring shall be conducted full-time during portions of the project where ground disturbance is occurring (i.e., grading, vegetation removal); biological monitoring can be changed to periodic (i.e., weekly, biweekly, or monthly) in duration based on discretion of the qualified biologist if potential impacts to biological resources are expected to be low based on project activities.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources that may occur within the Project Area. Each impact discussion includes mitigation measures that would be implemented during the project to avoid and/or reduce the potential for and/or level of impacts to each resource. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant levels pursuant to CEQA.

6.1 Thresholds of Significance

This section describes potential impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the construction of the proposed project. The State CEQA Guidelines provide guidance in evaluating project impacts and determining whether impacts may be significant. CEQA defines "significant effect on the environment" as "a substantial adverse change in the physical conditions which exist in the area affected by the proposed project." In accordance with Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it 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 the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrologic interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plant (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

6.2 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA and local regulations, the significance of potential impacts is evaluated through the application of the significance criteria described above. The objective of the biological resources analysis is to identify potential adverse effects and/or significant impacts on biological resources. Avoidance is often the preferred approach for the management of biological resources; however, it is not always possible to completely avoid impacts. Mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts are identified, as appropriate, including procedures to be followed if significant biological resources are identified prior to the initiation of construction.

6.2.1 Potential Impacts

Special Status Plants, Plant Communities, Jurisdictional Waters, and Other Sensitive Biological Resources

The Project Area is located within the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee Area, and incidental take for this species is permitted provided that the applicant fulfills payment of the development fee (already required upon issuance of a grading permit or Condition of Approval) that funds management of seven Core Reserves for under the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Conservation Plan. Please note that the payment of the mitigation fee, while not specifically a mitigation measure for this project, is required for the project and permittee/lead agency to comply with the terms of the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Conservation Plan.

No other special-status plants, plant communities, jurisdictional waters, or other sensitive biological resources areas (i.e., Critical Habitat, Reserves, Preserves) are expected to be present within the Project Area due the lack of formal designation or suitable habitat (refer to Appendix B); therefore, no impacts to these resources are anticipated as a result of project implementation, and no further mitigation is required.

Special-Status Wildlife

Impact BIO-1: Nesting Birds (including special-status birds)

Native and ornamental trees, as well as various other substrates within the Project Area, have the potential to provide nesting habitat for bird species protected by the CFGC Sections 3503 and 3513 and the MBTA. There is potential for ground- and tree-nesting birds to establish nests within the Project Area prior any project-related construction. Construction activities including site mobilization, tree removal, other vegetation clearing, grubbing, grading, and noise and vibration from the operation of heavy equipment have the potential to result in significant direct (i.e., death or physical harm) and/or indirect (i.e., nest abandonment) impacts to nesting birds. The loss of an active nest of common or special-status bird species and/or their eggs or young as a result of project construction would be considered a violation of the CFGC, Section 3503, 3503.5, 3513 and the MBTA, and therefore would be considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-1 would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Impact BIO-2: Burrowing Owl

Suitable habitat type (Disturbed and/or Developed) for burrowing owl was also determined to be present on-site. Construction activities may impact burrowing owl in a manner like those already described under Impact-BIO-1 for nesting birds. Mitigation measure MM-BIO-2 would be required to reduce impacts to burrowing owl to a less than significant level.

MSHCP Consistency

The project is consistent with the MSHCP as currently designed (see Section 5.0 for analysis), with incorporation of Best Management Practices (see Appendix E) required by the MSHCP. If any changes to the Covered Activities provided in the project description to this report are made, a reassessment would be required to determine consistency with the MSHCP. Please note that the Best Management Practices of the

MSHCP, while not mitigation measures for this project, are required to be implemented for the project to be in compliance with the terms of the MSHCP.

6.2.2 Recommended Measures

While not explicitly mitigation measures, the project is also required to do the following as part of project design:

- REQ-BIO-1. Pay mitigation fees to comply with the Stephen's Kangaroo Rat Conservation Plan
- REQ-BIO-2: Comply with the BMP requirements of the MSHCP (provided as Appendix E in this document)

The following mitigation measures are proposed to mitigate potential impacts of the proposed project that are not already employed as part of habitat conservation plans (i.e., via implementing BMPs or in-lieu fees discussed above) or project design. With the incorporation of the following mitigation measures, impacts to biological resources per CEQA are expected to be less than significant. Mitigation measures MM-BIO 1 and MM-BIO-2 replace PVCCSP EIR mitigation measures MM Bio 1 and MM Bio 2 per recent direction from the CDFW.

MM-BIO-1 Pre-construction Surveys for Nesting Birds. In order to avoid violation of the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code, site preparation activities (ground disturbance, construction activities, staging equipment, and/or removal of trees and vegetation) for the project shall be avoided, to the greatest extent possible, during the nesting season of potentially occurring native and migratory bird species. The nesting season in Riverside County extends from February 1 through September 1, although the nesting season may be extended due to weather and drought conditions.

If site-preparation activities are proposed during the nesting/breeding season, the project proponent shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-activity field survey prior to the issuance of grading permits for the project to determine if active nests of species protected by the MBTA or the California Fish and Game Code are present within the construction zone.

If active nests are not located within the Project Area and an appropriate buffer of 500 feet of an active listed species or raptor nest, 300 feet of other sensitive or protected bird nests (non-listed), or 100 feet of sensitive or protected songbird nests, then construction may be conducted during the nesting/breeding season. However, if active nests are located during the pre-activity field survey, then the biologist shall immediately establish a conservative avoidance buffer surrounding the nest based on their best professional judgement and experience. The biologist shall monitor the nest at the onset of project activities and at the onset of any changes in such project activities (e.g., increase in number or type of equipment, change in equipment usage, etc.) to determine the efficacy of the buffer. If the biologist determines that such project activities may be causing an adverse reaction, the biologist shall adjust the buffer accordingly or implement alternative avoidance and minimization measures, such as redirecting or rescheduling construction or erecting sound barriers. All work within these buffers will be halted until the nesting effort is finished (i.e., the juveniles are surviving independent from the nest). The on-site qualified biologist shall review and verify compliance with these nesting avoidance buffers and will verify the nesting effort has finished. Work can resume within these avoidance areas when no other active nests are found. Upon completion of the survey

and nesting bird monitoring, a report shall be prepared and submitted to City for mitigation monitoring compliance record keeping.

MM-BIO-2: Burrowing Owl Surveys Preconstruction Surveys. The project proponent shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for resident burrowing owls within 30 days prior to commencement of grading and construction activities within the Project Area. The survey shall include the Project Area and all suitable burrowing owl habitat within a 500-foot buffer. The results of the survey shall be submitted to the City prior to obtaining a grading permit. In addition, if burrowing owls are observed during the MBTA nesting bird survey, to be conducted within three days prior to ground disturbance or vegetation clearance, the observation shall be reported to the Wildlife Agencies. If ground disturbing activities in these areas are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the pre-construction survey, the area shall be resurveyed for owls. The preconstruction survey and any relocation activity shall be conducted in accordance with the current Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside MSHCP.

If burrowing owl are detected, the CDFW shall be sent written notification by the City within three days of detection of burrowing owls. If active nests are identified during the pre-construction survey, the nests shall be avoided and the qualified biologist and project applicant shall coordinate with the City of Perris Planning Division, the USFWS, and the CDFW to develop a Burrowing Owl Plan to be approved by the City in consultation with the CDFW and the USFWS prior to commencing project activities. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall be prepared in accordance with guidelines in the CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl (March 2012) and MSHCP. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall describe proposed avoidance, minimization, relocation, and monitoring as applicable. The Burrowing Owl Plan shall include the number and location of occupied burrow sites and details on proposed buffers if avoiding the burrowing owls and/or information on the adjacent or nearby suitable habitat available to owls for relocation. If no suitable habitat is available nearby for relocation, details regarding the creation and funding of artificial burrows (numbers, location, and type of burrows) and management activities for relocated owls may also be required in the Burrowing Owl Plan. The permittee shall implement the Burrowing Owl Plan following CDFW and USFWS review and concurrence. A final letter report shall be prepared by the qualified biologist documenting the results of the Burrowing Owl Plan. The letter shall be submitted to the CDFW prior to the start of project activities. When a qualified biologist determines that burrowing owls are no longer occupying the Project Area per the criteria in the Burrowing Owl Plan, project activities may begin.

If burrowing owls occupy the Project Area after project activities have started, then construction activities shall be halted immediately. The project proponent shall notify the City and the City shall notify the CDFW and the USFWS within 48 hours of detection. A Burrowing Owl Plan, as detailed above, shall be implemented.

7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional Map

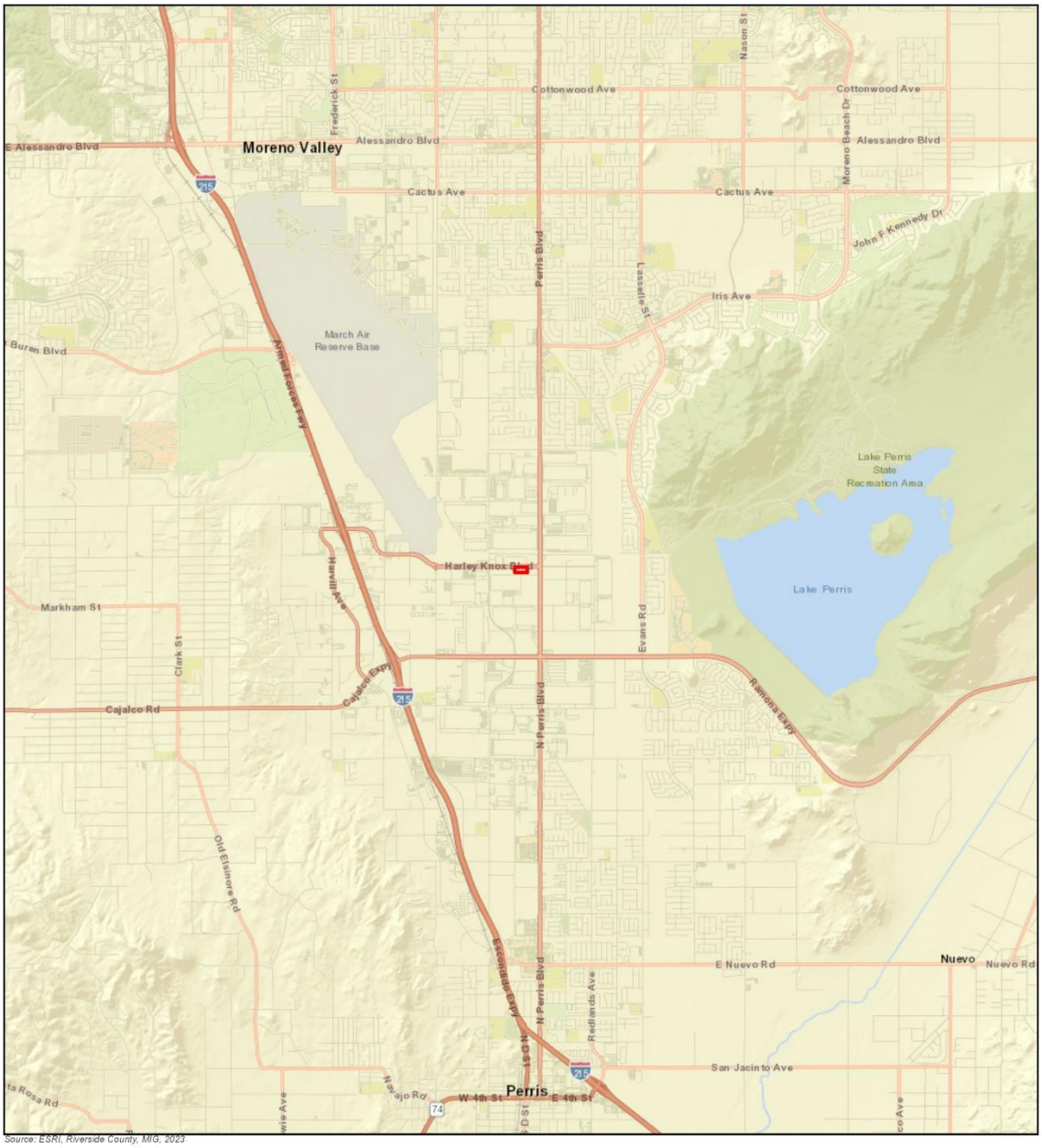


Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris, CA

Figure 2: USGS Topographic Map

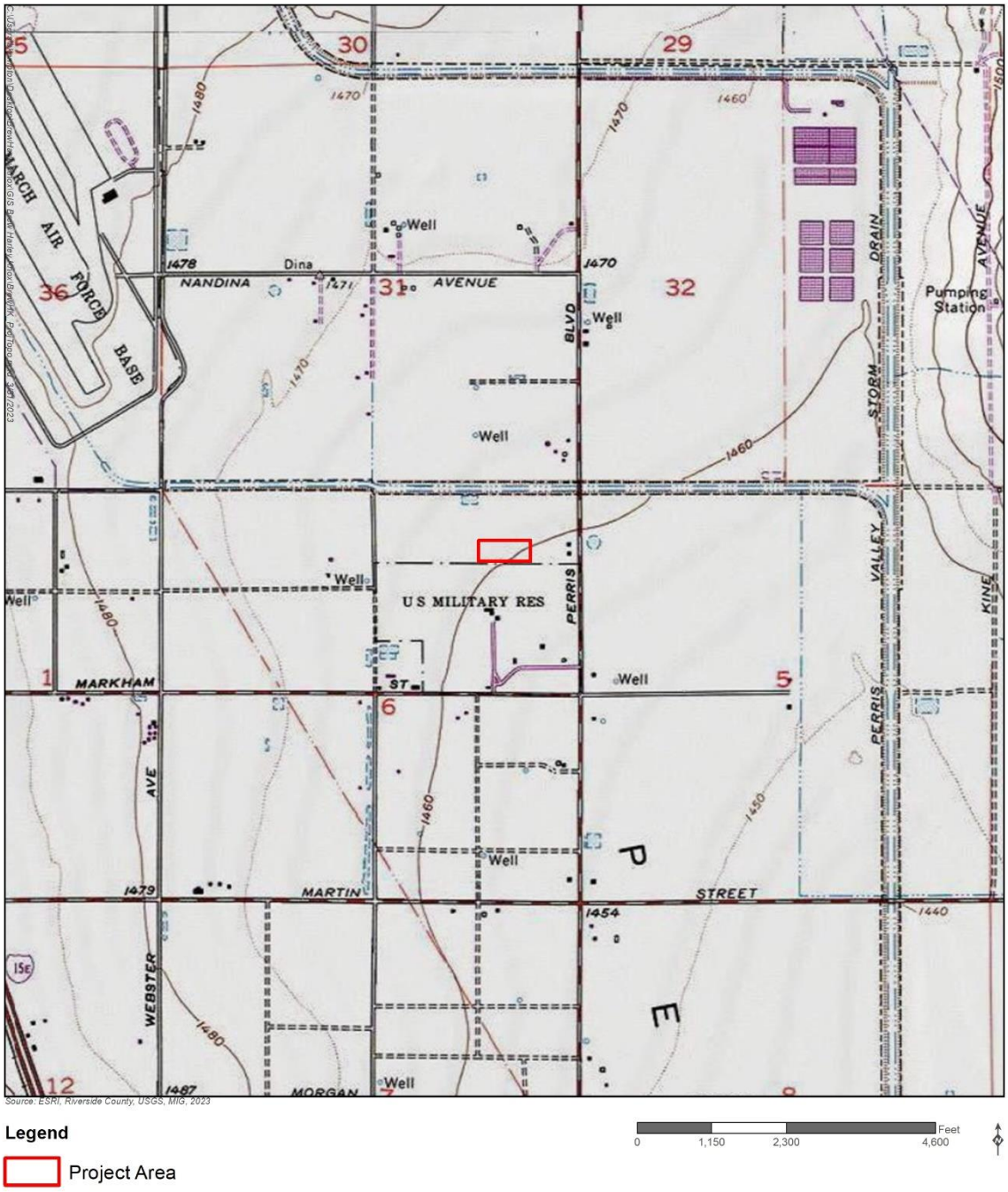


Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris, CA

Figure 3: Project Location Map

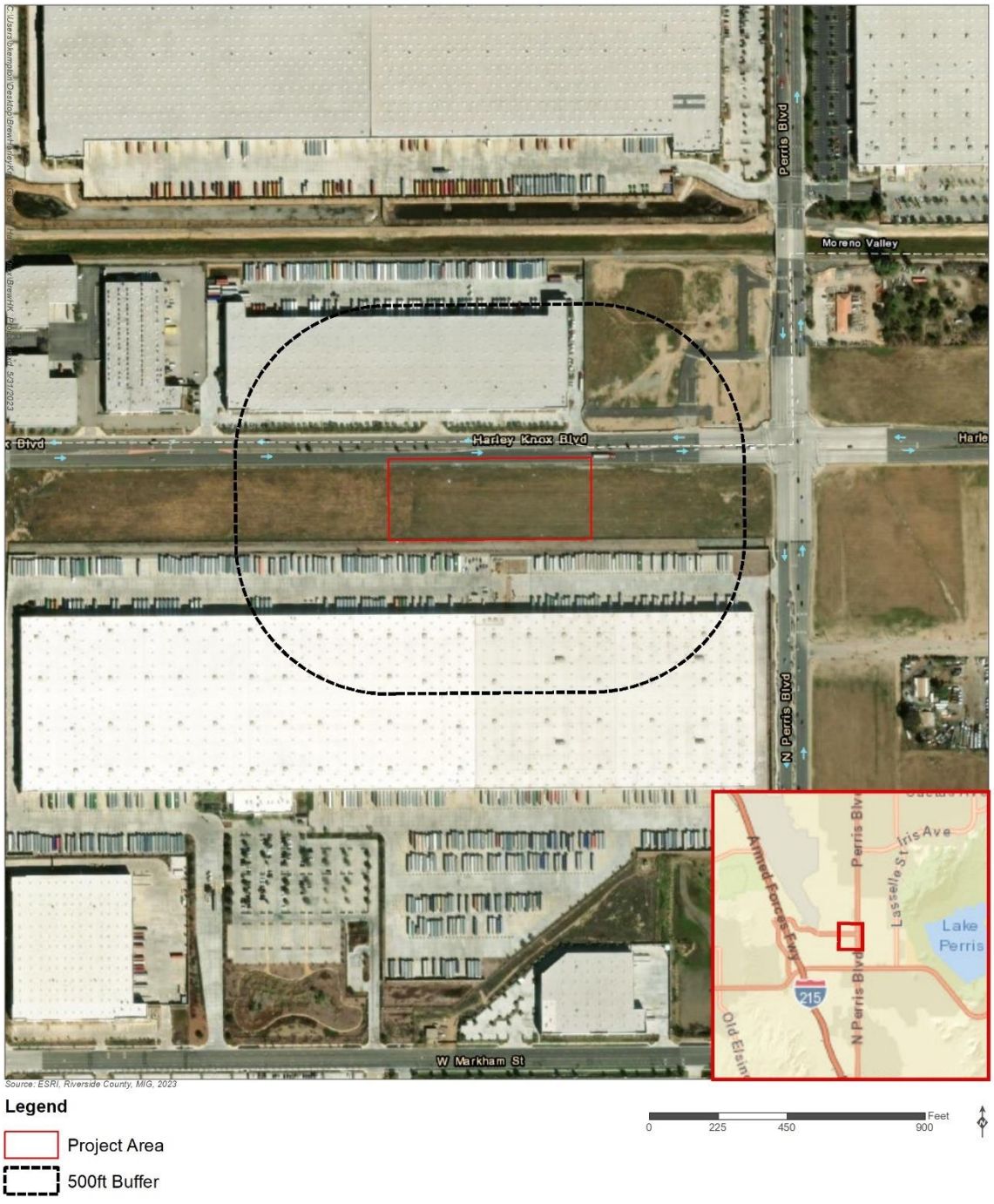
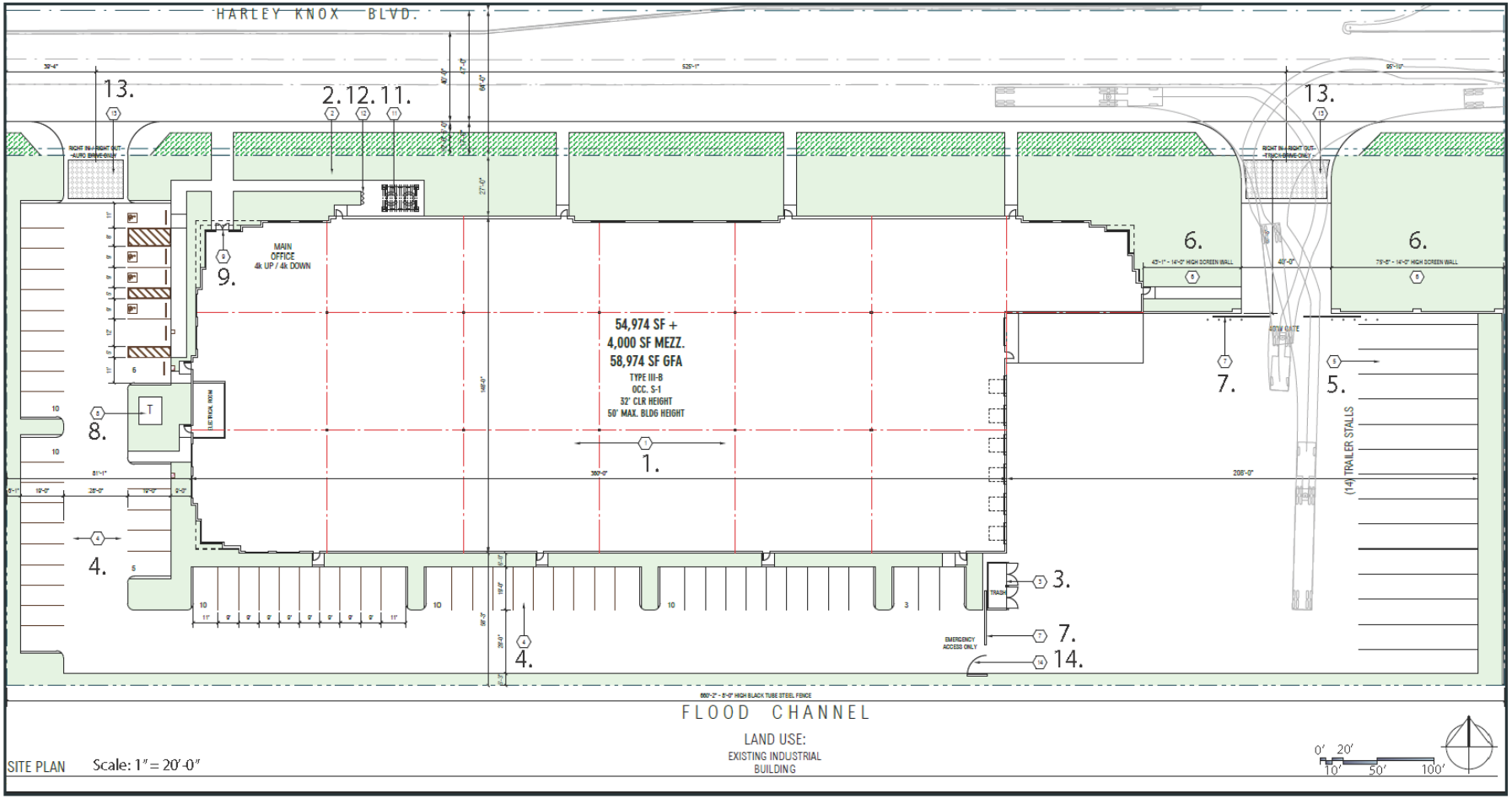


Figure 3. Project Location
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris

Figure 4: Site Plan



Keynotes

1. Painted Concrete Tilt-Up Warehouse / Office / Manufacturing Facility
2. Shaded Area: Proposed Irrigated Landscaping per CC&R Guidelines with Minimum 6" Concrete Curbs at all Perimeters
3. Painted Concrete Trash Enclosure Screen Walls Shall be Minimum 6'-0" High with Canopy Top. See Sheet A2-1P for Elevations and Sections
4. Typical Standard Parking Stall Minimum 9' x 19' - Stripe per City Standards
5. Truck Trailer Parking
6. New 14'-0" Concrete Tilt-Up Screen Walls At Truck Yard. See Plan for Minimum Heights as Measured from Inside the Truck Yard.
7. Rolling 8'-0" High Wrought Iron Fence into the Truck Court
8. Transformer Pad Location.
9. Accessible Primary Entrance to the Building with Bike Racks.
10. Provide Bocce Court and Kit Area.
11. Concrete Covered Lunch Patio with Landscape Furniture, See Sheet A3-1P.
12. CalGreen Required Bike Racks, See Tabulations for Number of Bike Racks.
13. Decorative Paving at Entry Driveway.
14. 8'-0" Tube Steel Swing Gate with KNox Lock fr Emergency Trucks Only.

Not to Scale

Figure 5: Soils Map

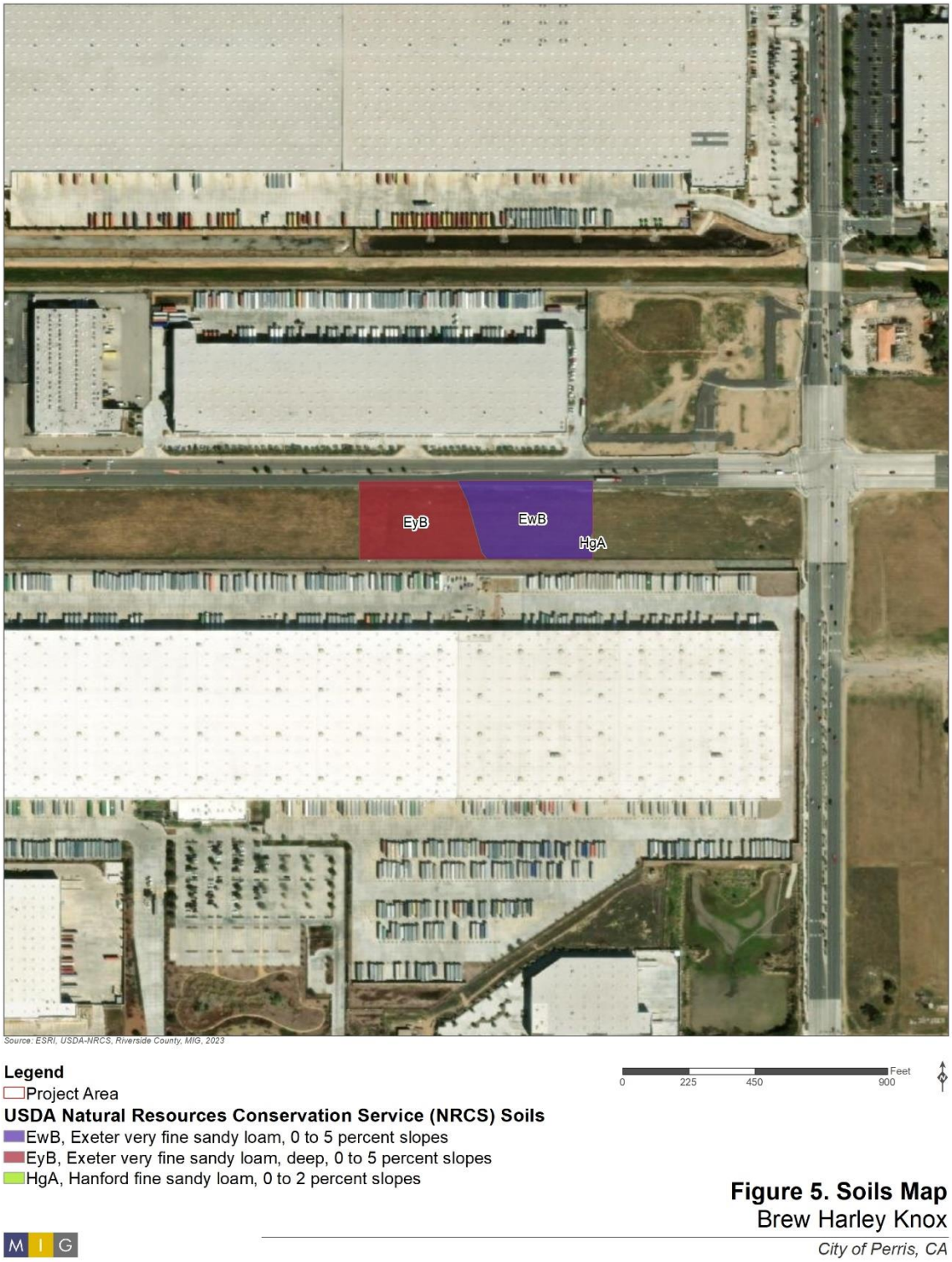


Figure 5. Soils Map
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris, CA

Figure 6: Vegetation Map

Figure 3. Project Location
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris

Figure 7: Critical Habitat Map

Figure 7. USFWS Critical Habitat Map
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris, CA

Figure 8: National Wetlands Inventory Map

Figure 9: Local Sensitive Planning Areas Map

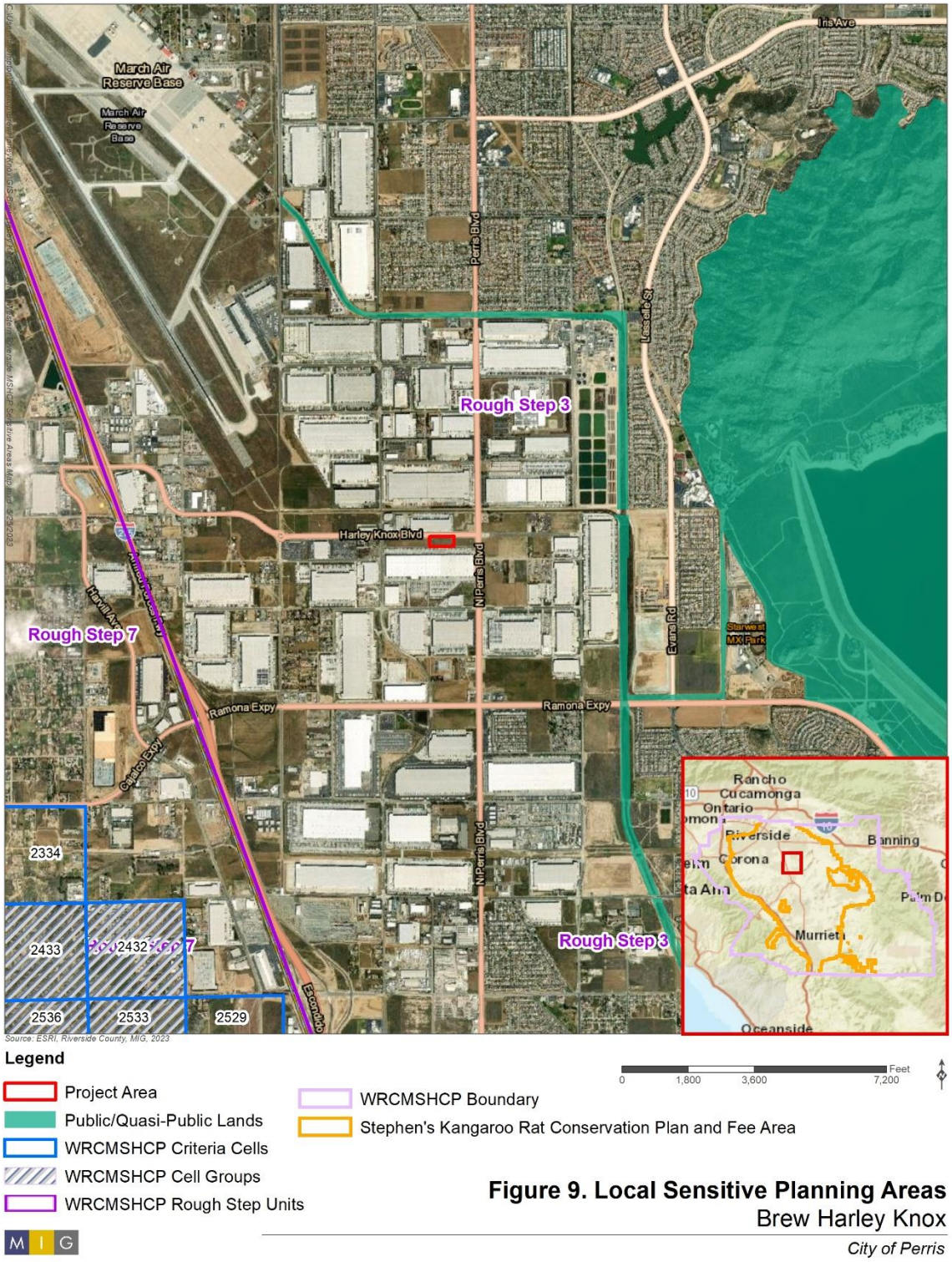


Figure 9. Local Sensitive Planning Areas
Brew Harley Knox
City of Perris

Figure 10: Current Project Area Photographs

Photo 1. Looking northwest from southeast corner of property. Note contiguous vacant lands to the west of the property.

Photo 2. Looking north from southeast corner of property.

Photo 3. View from southwest corner toward the northeast corner of the property.

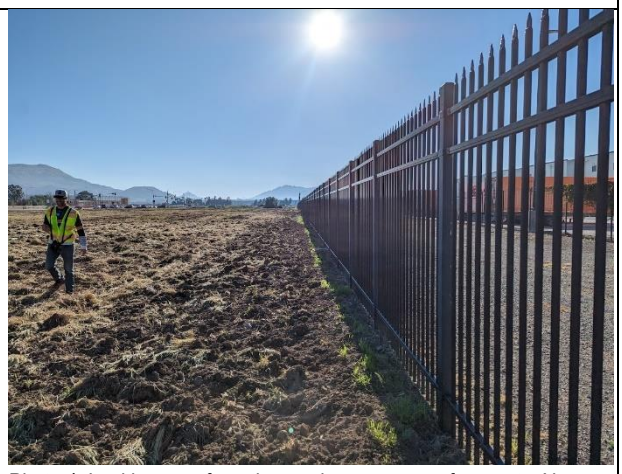


Photo 4. Looking east from the southwest corner of property. Note the presence of logistics operations to the south of the project site.

Photo 5. Looking at ground, showing level of discing which prevented detection of burrowing animal dens..

Photo 6. Looking at harvest mouse under old sign on property.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
Special Status Species Database Search Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Lakeview (3311771) OR Perris (3311772) OR Steele Peak (3311773) OR Sunnymead (3311782) OR El Casco (3311781) OR Riverside East (3311783) OR Lake Elsinore (3311763) OR Romoland (3311762) OR Winchester (3311761))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Abronia villosa var. aurita chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Allium munzii Munz's onion	PMLIL022Z0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arenaria paludicola marsh sandwort	PDCAR040L0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Asio otus long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri Jaeger's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex coronata var. notatior San Jacinto Valley crownscale	PDCHE040C2	Endangered	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	PDBER060A0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Ceratochrysis longimala Desert cuckoo wasp	IIHYM71040	None	None	G1	S1	
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum salt marsh bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Cicindela senilis frosti senile tiger beetle	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	SSC
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Eugnosta busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	S2S3	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Myosurus minimus ssp. apus little mousetail	PDRAN0H031	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1
Nama stenocarpa mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	PDPLM0C080	Threatened	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Neolarra alba white cuckoo bee	IIHYM81010	None	None	GH	SH	
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3	S4	SSC
Plegadis chihi white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Sidalcea neomexicana salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Socalchemmis icenoglei Icenogle's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7020	None	None	G1	S1	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Riparian Scrub						
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						
Spea hammondii	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
western spadefoot						
Spinus lawrencei	ABPBY06100	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lawrence's goldfinch						
Streptocephalus woottoni	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	
Riverside fairy shrimp						
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Bernardino aster						
Taxidea taxus	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
American badger						
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
woven-spored lichen						
Tortula californica	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
California screw moss						
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	PDAST9F031	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1
Wright's trichocoronis						
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
least Bell's vireo						
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	ABPBXB3010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
yellow-headed blackbird						

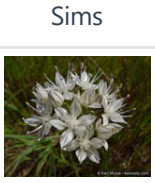
Record Count: 94

California Native Plant Society

Search Results

48 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: 9-Quad include [**3311771:3311772:3311773:3311782:3311781:3311783:3311763:3311762:3311761**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2003 Guy Bruyea
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © 2010 Benjamin Smith
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Feb)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3?	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus pachypus var. *jaegeri*	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex coronata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 2008 Larry Sward
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available

Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Berberidaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Feb)Mar-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Carex buxbaumii	Buxbaum's sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G5	S3	4.2		2001-01-01	 © 2008 Dean Wm. Taylor, Ph.D.
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*	salt marsh bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct(Nov)	FE	CE	G4?T1	S1	1B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca*	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available

Diplacus clevelandii	Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2020 W. Juergen Schrenk
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	 © 2015 Richard Spellenberg
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus*	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	Namaceae	annual/perennial herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FT	None	G2	S2	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	Caliciaceae	crustose lichen (terricolous)		None	None	G3	S2	3		2014-03-01	 ©2021 Scot Loring
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Trichocoronis wrightii var. *wrightii*	Wright's trichocoronis	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G4T3	S1	2B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Viguiera laciniata	San Diego County viguiera	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 48 of 48 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 30 March 2023].

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Riverside County, California

Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440
(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys merriami parvus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys stephensi (incl. D. cascus) Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wrighti) — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5900

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS

Riverside Fairy Shrimp Streptocephalus woottoni — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

Munz's Onion Allium munzii — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2951

San Diego Ambrosia Ambrosia pumila — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287

San Jacinto Valley Crownscale Atriplex coronata var. notatior — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. However, no *actual* acres or miles were designated due to exemptions or exclusions. See Federal Register publication for details.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4353

Spreading Navarretia Navarretia fossalis — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1334

Thread-leaved Brodiaea Brodiaea filifolia — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6087

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull Larus californicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week

of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

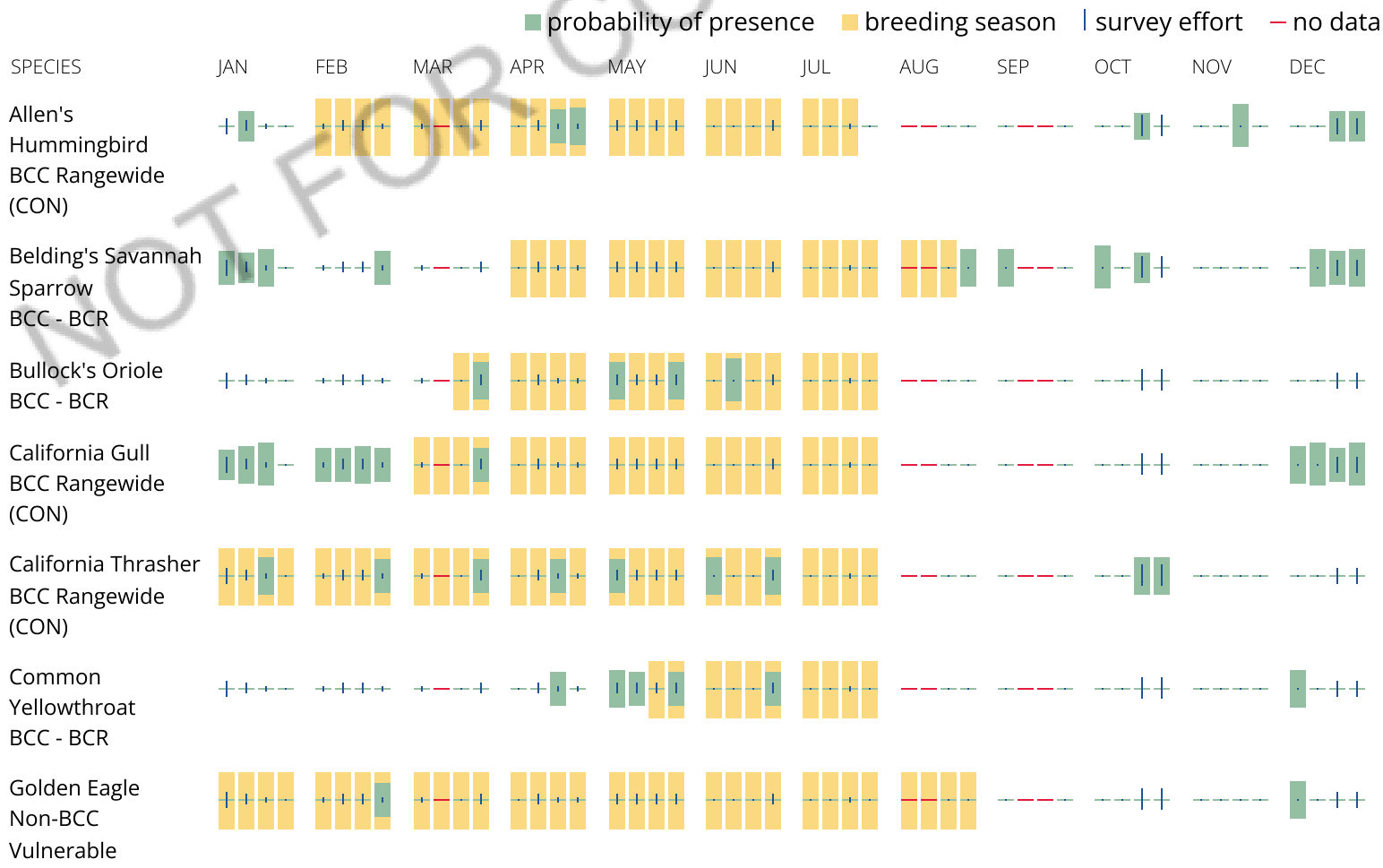
Breeding Season (▬)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

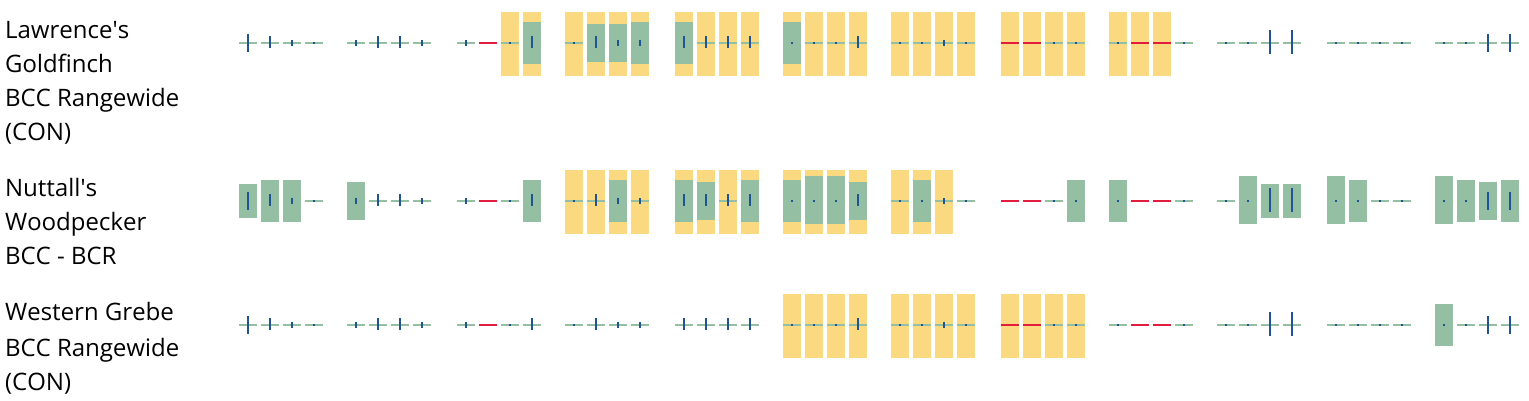
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a

breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project

activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Appendix B
Special-Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
DICOTS							
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; Sandy	75-1,600 m; Annual herb; Blooms from (Jan) March to September	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The vegetation and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	FE	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes), Disturbed areas (often), Sandy (sometimes)	20-415 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from April to October	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. This plant is typically found in or adjacent to wetlands or floodplains, and the site is isolated from such mesic areas.	None.
Rainbow manzanita *Arctostaphylos rainbowensis*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral	205-670 m; Perennial evergreen shrub; Blooms from December to March	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE	SE	1B.1	Marshes and swamps; Openings, Sandy	3-170 m; Perennial stoloniferous herb; Blooms May to August	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic or sandy enough to support this species.	None.
San Diego sagewort *Artemisia palmeri*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian Forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland; Mesic, Sandy	5-915 m; Perennial deciduous shrub Blooms from (February) May to September	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
						species.	
Jaeger's milk-vetch *Astragalus pachypus* var. *jaegeri*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	365-975 m; Perennial shrub; Blooms from December to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale *Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*	FE	--	1B.1	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools; Alkaline	139-500 m; Annual herb; April to August	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	--	--	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; Alkaline	25-1,900 m; Annual herb; Blooms from June to October	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	--	--	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; Alkaline	10-200 m ; Annual herb; Blooms from April to October	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
San Diego County viguiera *Bahiopsis laciniata (=Viguiera laciniata)*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	60-750 m; Perennial shrub; Blooms from February to June (August)	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and historically the vegetation associations present at the site have not been observed to be chaparral, coastal sage scrub, or similar.	None.
Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral,	70-825 m; Shrub;	**Not Expected.** Habitats present	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Berberis nevinii				Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	Blooms March to June	at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	
Payson's jewelflower *Caulanthus simulans*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Granitic, Sandy	90-2,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms from (February) March to May (June)	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	--	--	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline	0-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to September	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
Salt marsh bird's beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE	SE	1B.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps	0-30 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May to Nov.	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No coastal dunes, marshes, or swamps are located at the project site.	None.
Peninsular spineflower *Chorizanthe leptotheca*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic	300-1,900 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May-Aug	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
						species.	
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	225-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The Project site does not have sufficiently sandy/rocky granitic soils to support this species.	None.
Long-spined spineflower *Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay (often)	30-1,530 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
White-bracted spineflower *Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*	--	--	1B.2	Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	300-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
Small-flowered morning-glory *Convolvulus simulans*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Seeps, Serpentinite	30-740m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough or contain serpentine soils that could support this species.	None.
Paniculate tarplant *Deinandra paniculata*	--	--	4.2	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)	25-940 m; Annual herb; Blooms from (Mar) April to November	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No vernal pools are present at the project site.	None

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Cleveland's bush monkeyflower *Diplacus clevelandii*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; Disturbed areas (often), Gabbroic, Openings, Rocky	450-2,000 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; April to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Sandy	200-760 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Soils at the site are not sufficiently sandy and are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay (often)	15-790 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from April to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Clay soils that could support this species are not present at the project site and the soils at the project site are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Openings	20-955 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to May	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
Southern California black walnut *Juglans californica*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland	50-900 m; Perennial deciduous tree; Blooms from March to August	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The mesic conditions, vegetation, and soil types that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	--	--	1B.1	Marshes and swamps, Playas, Vernal pools	1-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms from February to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species. No vernal pools, marshes, swamps, or playas are present at the project site.	None
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	1-885 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Small-flowered microseris *Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha*	--	--	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay	15-1,070 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to May	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic or enough to support this species.	None.
Little mousetail *Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*	--	--	3.1	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools (alkaline)	20-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)	5-500 m; Annual to perennial herb; Blooms from January to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	FT	--	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools	30-655 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Brand's star phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	--	--	1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	1-400 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Engelmann oak *Quercus engelmannii*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	50-1,300m; Perennial deciduous tree; Blooms from March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
Coulter's matilija poppy *Romneya coulteri*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Burned areas (often)	20-1,200 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from March to July (August)	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline (sometimes).	15-800 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to April (May)	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
Salt Spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; Alkaline, Mesic	15-1,530; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Alkaline and mesic soils that could support this species are not present at the project site.	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	--	--	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland; Streambanks	2-2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*	--	--	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Vernal pools; Alkaline	5-435 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May to September	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
MONOCOTS							
Yucaipa onion *Allium marvinii*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral (clay, openings)	760-1,065 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; April to May	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is outside of the known elevation range of this species.	None.
Munz's onion *Allium munzii*	FE	ST	1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Mesic	297-1,070 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from March to May	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	FT	SE	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay (often)	25-1,120 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky	100-1700 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms from May to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Intermediate mariposa-lily *Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky	105-855 m; Perennial bulbiferous herb; Blooms May to July	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. Vegetation associations that this species requires are not present, soils are too disturbed to support this species.	None.
Buxbaum's sedge *Carex buxbaumii*	--	--	4.2	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps (mesic)	3-3,300 m; Perennial rhizomatous herb; Blooms from March to August	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
Vernal barley *Hordeum intercedens*	--	--	3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (depressions, saline flats), Vernal pools	5-1,000 m; Annual herb; Blooms from March to June	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	FE	SE	1B.1	Vernal pools	15-660 m; Annual herb; Blooms from April to August	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The project site is not sufficiently mesic enough to support this species.	None.
LICHEN							

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status[1, 2]			General Habitat and Micro Habitat Requirements[1]	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period[2]	Discussion[3]	Recommendations
	Federal	State	CNPS CRPR				
Woven-spored lichen *Texosporium sancti-jacobi*	--	--	3	Chaparral (openings); On soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on *Selaginella* spp.	60-660 m; Crustose lichen (terricolous)	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and, historically, the vegetation associations present at the site are not those that support this species.	None.
MOSS							
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	--	--	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Sandy	10-1,460 m; moss	**Not Expected.** Habitats present at the project site would not support this species. The soils at the project site have been disced and due to years of agricultural use would unlikely support this species.	None.
PLANT COMMUNITIES							
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.	None.

NOTES:

[1] Excerpted from CDFW CNDDB (2023)
[2] Excerpted from CNPS (2023a)
[3] The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CDFW CNDDB (2022) and CNPS (2022), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2023 field survey

STATUS KEY:

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Federal
FE: Federally-listed Endangered
FT: Federally-listed Threatened
FD: Federally-delisted

State
SE: California-listed Endangered
ST: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS): CNPS has developed five categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR). CRPR designations are defined as follows:
CBR: Considered but Rejected
1A: Presumed extinct in California
1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3: Plants about which we need more information
4: Species of limited distribution in California, but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat

CNPS also adds a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDB. CNPS rank designations therefore appear as: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions are defined as follows:
.1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of immediacy of threat)
.2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Appendix C
Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
INVERTEBRATES					
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	--	SC	Various.	**Not Expected.** This species is generally found in native habitats, and the site is too disturbed to support this species due to the lack of abundant food plants.	**None.**
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	--	Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No vernally mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Desert cuckoo wasp *Ceratochrysis longimala*	--	--	Various; sandy	**Not Expected.** No sufficiently sandy soils habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area. This species is believed to be extirpated from the general area and was not observed during the visit.	**None.**
Senile tiger beetle *Cicindela senilis frosti*	--	--	Mud shore/flats | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Busck's gallmoth *Eugnosta busckana*	--	--	Coastal dunes | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** No coastal scrub/dune habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	FE	--	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** No food plants typically that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area. Due to the levels of previous ground disturbance soils on site would not expect to support sufficient growth of *Plantago*, *Orthocarpus*, or other food plants that support this species.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
White cuckoo bee *Neolarra alba*	--	--	Sandy soils; parasitic in the nests of perdita bees	**Not Expected.** Soils and vegetation at the Project Area are too disturbed to support this species. This species may be extirpated from the general area surrounding the project. Nearby occurrences are from the 1940s and significant development has occurred within and around the general area. No white cuckoo bees were observed during the survey.	**None.**
Icenogle's socalchemmis spider *Socalchemmis icenoglei*	--	--	Coastal Scrub; only known from Winchester area	**Not Expected.** Soils and vegetation at the Project Area are too disturbed to support this species. Historically this site has been used for agriculture, but likely didn't possess coastal scrub vegetation based on the location of the project.	**None.**
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	FE	--	Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No vernally mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
AMPHIBIANS					
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	--	CSC	Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic habitats that would support amphibians are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
REPTILES					
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	--	CSC	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Coastal dunes | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	--	CSC	Various scrub and grassland habitats, gen. sandy soils	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	--	WL	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	--	CSC	Various	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
Red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub	**Not Expected.** Sandy soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
San Bernardino ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	--	--	Various, generally rocky and open	**Not Expected.** Rocky soils and native vegetation types that would be needed to support this species are not present on-site.	**None.**
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--	CSC	Aquatic | Artificial flowing waters | Klamath/North coast flowing waters | Klamath/North coast standing waters | Marsh & swamp | Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters | Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** Soil and vegetation at the Project Area are too disturbed to support this species. Historically this site has been used for agriculture and would not likely support this species.	**None.**
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** Soil and vegetation at the Project Area are too disturbed to support this species. Historically this site has been used for agriculture and would not likely support this species.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
BIRDS					
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--	WL	Cismontane woodland | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest	**Potentially Present.** This species is known to occupy urban developed habitats. Fences, staged vehicles, and other features of adjacent buildings may provide nesting or roosting opportunities for this species.	**See measure BIO-1, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.**
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--	CSC	Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Swamp | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	--	WL	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or hilly habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	--	FP, WL	Broadleaved upland forest | Cismontane woodland | Coastal prairie | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Lower montane coniferous forest | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** No cliffs or steep areas that would provide suitable nesting habitat for this species are present on the Project Area.	**None.**
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	--	WL	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** No coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or similarly dense vegetation associations that would support this species are present on the Project Area.	**None.**
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	--	CSC	Cismontane woodland | Great Basin scrub | Riparian Forest | Riparian woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest	**Not Expected.** No mesic habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--	CSC	Coastal prairie | Coastal scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran Desert scrub | Valley & foothill grassland	**Potentially Present.** This species is known to occupy urban developed habitats. While no burrows were detectable due to recent discing, easily friable soils are present at the Project Area that burrowing owls could establish in existing relict burrows.	**See measure BIO-2 2, which includes pre-construction survey and nest avoidance measures.**
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	--	ST	Great Basin grassland | Riparian forest |Riparian woodland |Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	--	WL	Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** While this species could use the Project Area for hunting or foraging, this species generally nests and roosts in cliffs, outcrops or tall trees.	**None.**
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** No cactus plants that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	FT	CSC	Great Basin standing waters | Sand shore | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub | Great Basin grassland | Marsh & swamp | Riparian scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	SE	Riparian Forest	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--	FP	Cismontane woodland | Marsh & swamp | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE	SE	Riparian woodland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	--	WL	Marine intertidal & splash zone communities | Meadow & seep	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DF	SE, FP	Lower montane coniferous forest | Oldgrowth		**None.**
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	--	CSC	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	--	CSC	Broadleaved upland forest | Desert wash | Joshua tree woodland | Mojavean desert scrub | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not provide dense vegetation for this species to nest in. Due to the levels of disturbance on the Project Area this species would not be expected.	**None.**
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--	ST, FP	Brackish marsh | Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Salt marsh | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	--	WL	Marsh & swamp | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT	CSC	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not provide vegetation for this species to nest in. Due to the levels of disturbance on the Project Area this species would not be expected.	**None.**
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	--	CSC	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	--	--	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian woodland	**Not Expected.** No bodies of water or vegetation types that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE	SE	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
Yellow-headed blackbird *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	--	CSC	Marsh & swamp | Wetland	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
MAMMALS					
Dulzura pocket mouse *Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate vegetation / undisturbed ground that could support this species. While this species is known to occur in ruderal habitats, no chaparral or adequate shrub cover is present at the site.	**None.**
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate vegetation / undisturbed ground that could support this species.	**None.**
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate vegetation / undisturbed ground that could support this species.	**None.**
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	FE	ST	Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland	**Potentially Present.** The Project Area is located within the historical range of this species and is within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Conservation Plan Mitigation Fee Area.	**See Req-1.**
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	--	CSC	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate vegetation / undisturbed ground that could support this species.	**None.**

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements[1]	Discussion[2]	Recommendations
	Federal	State			
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	--	CSC	Desert wash	**Not Expected.** No mesic or riparian habitats that would support this species are within or adjacent to the Project Area.	**None.**
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not provide coastal sage scrub or similar, transitional native habitats that may support this species.	**None.**
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not provide coastal sage scrub or similar, transitional native habitats that may support this species.	**None.**
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--	CSC	Joshua tree woodland | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Sonoran Desert scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not provide native habitats with sufficient canopies or rocky areas that may support this species.	**None.**
Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	--	CSC	Chenopod scrub	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate scrub/shrub cover or sufficiently friable soils that could support this species.	**None.**
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	--	CSC	Coastal scrub	**Not Expected.** Vegetation associations and soils present at the Project Area would not support this species.	**None.**
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	--	CSC	Various	**Not Expected.** The Project Area does not possess adequate vegetation / undisturbed ground that could support this species.	**None.**

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

State

Appendix C: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur at the Project Area.

SE: State-listed Endangered
ST: State-listed Threatened
CSC: California Species of Special Concern
WL: State Watch List

SOURCES:
[1] Excerpted from CNDDB (2023)
[2] The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDB (2023) and CNPS (2023), knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2023 field survey

Appendix D
Floral and Faunal Compendium

Floral and Faunal Compendium

Note: This is a list of species observed as part of the site visit on April 11, 2023. This species list does not represent a comprehensive study consisting of multiple visits and does not constitute a protocol-level survey for plants or animals.

Of note, the project site (APN No. 302-090-021) had been recently disced prior to this survey to comply with fire-code requirements, and the identification of species was primarily made from comparison to specimens observed adjacent to the site.

Kingdom Plantae	
DICOTS	
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)	
Russian thistle	*Salsola tragus**
Asteraceae (Sunflower Family)	
Stinknet	*Oncosiphon pilulifer**
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	
Devil's lettuce	*Amsinckia tessellata*
Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)	
Mustard	*Brassica tournefortii**
Tumble mustard	*Sisymbrium altissimum**
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio**
Geraniaceae (Geranium Family)	
Big heron's bill	*Erodium botrys**
Coastal heron's bill	*Erodium cicutarium**
Malvaceae (Mallow Family)	
Cheeseweed	*Malva parviflora**
Zygophyllaceae (Caltrop Family)	
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris**
MONOCOTS	
Poaceae (Grass Family)	
Old han schismus	*Schismus barbatus**
Foxtail barley	*Hordeum murinum**
Red brome	*Bromus rubens**
Kingdom Animalia	
INSECTS	
Coccinellidae (Ladybug Family)	
Lady Bug	*Coccinellidae* sp.
Papilionidae (Swallowtail Family)	
Swallowtail	*Papilio* sp. (carcass)
BIRDS	
Corvidae (Crow Family)	
Common raven	*Corvus corax*

Fringillidae (Finch Family)	
house finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
Tyrannidae (**Tyrant Flycatcher Family)**	
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
MAMMALS	
Cricetidae (New World Mice & Rat Family)	
Western Harvest Mouse	*Reithrodontomys megalotis*
Heteromyidae (Kangaroo Rat & Pocket Mouse Family)	
Pocket Mouse sp.	*Perognathus* sp.
Asterisk (*) denotes non-native or invasive species.	

Appendix E Western Riverside MSHCP Best Management Practices (Page 1 of 1)

Excerpted verbatim from *Best Management Practices (Final Western Riverside MSHCP Volume I, Appendix C, 2003)*

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a qualified biologist to conduct a training session for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act (Act) and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with RWQCB requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments offsite. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities including but not limited to applicable jurisdictional city, FWS, and CDFG, RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.
9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
10. The qualified project biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
15. The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.