Biological Resources Assessment &
Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis

18.0 Acres – Southeast Corner of Nason Street & Brodiaea Avenue
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

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List of Abbreviated Terms

BMP	Best Management Practice
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations' National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
RCIP	Riverside County Integrated Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SF	Square Foot
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Biological Resource Assessment and Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis is to verify the type, location, and extent of potential sensitive biological resources located on the 18.0-acre site located at the southeast corner of Nason Street and Brodiaea Avenue (APNs 486-290-036 and -037) in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (Project Site). MIG conducted a field survey of the Project Site on May 19, 2016. This report provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the Project Site and surrounding area, as well as a description of the vegetation communities, wildlife, potential movement/migration corridors, special-status species, sensitive natural communities, and potential for jurisdictional waters and wetlands. 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 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages that might be required.

This report also presents the findings of a Western Riverside County MSHCP Biological Assessment and Consistency Analysis for the 18.0-acre Project Site. The purpose of this study is to document the existing biological resources, identify vegetation types, and assess the potential biological and regulatory constraints associated with the proposed development as outlined by the MSHCP. An MSHCP burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) habitat assessment was also conducted for this report (MSHCP 2006).

1.1 Project Location

The 18.0-acre Project Site is located north of Cactus Avenue, south of Brodiaea Avenue, east of Nason Street, and west of Anthony Place in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California, on APNs 486-290-036 and -037 (Attachment E-1, Vicinity Map; Attachment E-2, Project Site Map). The Project Site occurs within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute series Sunnymead Quadrangle, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, Section 15.

The Project Site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging between approximately 1,555 and1,570 feet above mean sea level. The most prominent surface water feature in the vicinity of the Project Site is Lake Perris, located approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project Site.

Land uses bordering the Project Site include vacant land to the north and south, residential uses to the east, and medical uses to the west. The 60 Freeway (Moreno Valley Freeway) is located approximately 1.8 miles north of the Project Site.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed project includes the construction and operation of the 309,441 square-foot (SF) Moreno Valley Medical Village. The proposed Moreno Valley Medical Village will consist of six buildings plus an attached Urgent Care Center in one of the six buildings. Buildings share on-grade parking of 210,000 SF. that can accommodate 696 cars. The Medical Village will consist of the following:

- Medical Office Building (91,292 SF)
- Health Education & Wellbeing Center (50,000 SF) with attached Urgent Care Facility (5,000 SF)
- Skilled Nursing Facility (64,534 SF)

- Skilled Nursing Facility with Special Treatment Program (64,215 SF)
- Memory Care Unit (18,200 SF)
- Geriatric Psych Unit (16,200 SF)

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed Project Site and 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. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (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. Both the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries share the responsibility for administration of the FESA.

2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Code (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." With a few exceptions, most birds are considered migratory under the MBTA. Disturbances that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort or loss of habitat upon which these birds depend would be in violation of the MBTA.

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 regulate the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1344). Waters of the U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S., 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 U.S. 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 responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the State Water Resources Control Board and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, 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. To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of "threatened" and "endangered" species. It converted all "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 (California Fish and Game Code, §§ 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 state or federal Endangered Species Acts 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 Fish and Game Code 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 the 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 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 Wildlife Code Sections 3503 and 3513

According to Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, 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 essentially overlaps with the MBTA, prohibiting 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, and 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 California Fish and Game Code. 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 2001, 2015).

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 California Fish and Game Code. 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 is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream"; therefore, 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). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

2.2.8 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Waters of the State are defined by the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The State Water Resources Control Board protects all waters in its regulatory scope, but has special responsibility for isolated wetlands and headwaters. These water bodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and may not be regulated by other programs, such as Section 404 of the CWA. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCBs under the State Water Quality Certification Program, which regulates discharges of dredged and fill material under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a USACE permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification Program. If a proposed project does not require a federal license or permit, but does involve activities that may result in a discharge of harmful substances to Waters of the State, the RWQCBs have the option to regulate such activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements or Certification of Waste Discharge Requirements.

2.2.9 National Pollutant 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.

2.2.10 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are natural communities and 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 (i.e., CNDDB) or the USFWS. The CNDDB identifies a number of natural communities as rare, which are given the highest inventory priority (Holland 1986; CDFW 2016). 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 Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan

In June of 2003, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors adopted a comprehensive MSHCP to provide a regional conservation solution to species and habitat issues that have historically threatened to stall infrastructure and land use development. The MSHCP is a multi-jurisdictional effort that encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres (1,966 square miles) and includes all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County line, as well as the jurisdictional areas of fourteen cities, including the City of Moreno Valley (Western Riverside County MSHCP, 2004).

As part of the MSHCP, the City of Moreno Valley and its sphere of Influence comprise the Reche Canyon / Badlands Area Plan. The Reche Canyon / Badlands Area Plan contains four Area Plan Subunits: (1) Box Springs East to the northwest of the City of Moreno Valley and within the Box Springs Mountains; (2) Reche Canyon also within the northwestern portion of the City; (3) Badlands – North in the northeast portion of the City, and (4) San Jacinto Wildlife Area / Mystic Lake, located southeast of the City.

2.3.2 City of Moreno Valley General Plan

According to the City of Moreno Valley General Plan Chapter 9 (Goals and Objectives) contains the following applicable goals, policies, and objectives related to biological resources.

Objective 7.4 Maintain, protect, and preserve biologically significant habitats where practical, including the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, riparian areas, habitats of rare and endangered species, and other areas of natural significance.

Policy 7.4.1 Require all development, including roads, proposed adjacent to riparian and other biologically sensitive habitats to provide adequate buffers to mitigate impacts to such areas.

Policy 7.4.3 Preserve natural drainage courses in their natural state and the natural hydrology, unless the protection of life and property necessitate improvement as concrete channels.

Policy 7.4.5 The City shall fulfill its obligations set forth within any agreement(s) and permit(s) that the City may enter into for the purpose of implementing the Western Riverside County Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan.

3.0 METHODS

This analysis of potential biological resources located on the Project Site includes a review of available background information in and around the vicinity of the Project Site 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:

- CDFW California Natural Communities Database (CNDDB) record search of the Sunnymead and surrounding USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles (CDFW CNDDB 2016)
- CNPS Online Inventory (CNPS 2016)
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), United States Department of Agricultural (USDA) (Soil Survey Staff 2016)
- State & Federally Listed Endangered, & Threatened Animals of California (CDFW 2016a)
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW 2016b)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2016a)
- USFWS, Carlsbad Office, Threatened and Endangered Species (USFWS 2016b)
- Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012)
- Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) Conservation Report Summary Generator (MSHCP RCIP 2016)
- Western Riverside County MHSCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions (MSHCP 2006)

3.2 Field Surveys

A biological reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted by MIG Senior Biologist Jonathan Campbell and MIG Associate Ecologist Savannah Richards on May 19, 2016. The biological field survey was conducted to assess the existing conditions of the Project Site, 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.

3.2.1 Plant Communities

During the field survey, MIG biologists traversed the entire Project Site by foot and evaluated the suitability of onsite vegetation communities to support special-status species documented in the vicinity of the Project Site. Plant communities were preliminarily mapped with the aid of an aerial photograph using the MSHCP uncollapsed vegetation community classification system and Holland (1986)/CDFW (2003) vegetation community classification systems when appropriate. When a vegetation community could not be accurately characterized using this information, an updated community classification code was developed to more accurately represent onsite habitat types.

3.2.2 Sensitive Plant Species

Sensitive plant species include those 1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS under the FESA; 2) listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by the CDFW under the CESA; 3) occurring on List 1A, List 1B, List 2, List 3, or List 4 of the

CNPS Inventory; 4) and occurring within an MSHCP narrow endemic and/or criteria area species Survey Area.

3.2.3 Sensitive Wildlife Species

Sensitive wildlife species include those 1) listed, proposed for listing or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries under FESA; 2) listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, endangered, fully protected, or species of special concern by the CDFW under CESA; and 3) birds protected by the USFWS under the MTBA and/or by the CDFW under Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513.

3.2.4 MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Resources, Vernal Pools, and Jurisdictional Resources

This report provides a general review of topographic features and habitats observed onsite that could be subject to USACE jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, and CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code.

Habitats were also assessed to determine if MSHCP riparian/riverine resources and/or vernal pools, pursuant to section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP (2004), were present onsite. Riparian/riverine resources are those lands that contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent vegetation, 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 (MSHCP 2004). In addition, stock ponds, ephemeral pools, and other areas of potential fairy shrimp habitat were noted, if applicable.

3.2.5 Wildlife Corridors and Urban/Wildland Interface

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 virtual 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.

3.2.6 Burrowing Owl

The Project Site occurs within a predetermined Survey Area in the MSHCP for the burrowing owl. Based on the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat in the form of California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilius beecheyi*) burrows documented on the Project Site during the reconnaissance-level field survey, focused surveys were required.

Per the Western Riverside County MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions (March 2006), focused burrowing owl surveys (Step II, Part A) were conducted by a qualified biologist on June 13, 14, and 15, 2016.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following provides a description of the soils, vegetation communities, wildlife, and wildlife movement corridors present on the Project Site.

4.1 Physical Characteristics

The 18.0-acre Project Site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging between approximately 1,555-1,570 feet above mean sea level (see Attachment E-1, Vicinity Map). The Project Site includes APNs 486-290-036 and -037 which are graded and have been used for the production of the agricultural crop barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). No trees or structures are located on the Project Site. The most prominent surface water feature in the vicinity of the Project Site is Lake Perris, located approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project Site.

Land uses bordering the Project Site include vacant land to the north and south, residential uses to the east, and medical uses to the west. The 60 Freeway (Moreno Valley Freeway) is located approximately 1.8 miles north of the Project Site.

4.2 Soils

The Web Soil Survey reports the following soils within the boundary of the Project Site (given with the acreage of each soil type within the Project Site area) as shown on Attachment E-5, Soils Map (USDA, NRCS 2016):

- Greenfield sandy Loam (GyA): 6.4 ac
- Greenfield sandy loam, eroded (GyC2): 0.3 ac
- Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC): 0.8 ac
- Hanford fine sandy loam (HgA): 9.3 ac
- Ramona sandy loam (RaA): 1.3 ac

4.3 Plant Communities

Natural community names and hierarchical structure follows the CDFW "List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities" or Holland (1986) classification systems, which have been refined and augmented where appropriate to better characterize the habitat types observed onsite when not addressed by the MSHCP classification system.

4.3.1 Agricultural (16.73 acres)

The majority of the Project Site (16.73 acres) has been graded and used for the production of the agricultural crop barley (Attachment E-6, Biological Resources Map and Attachment E-7, Current Project Site Photographs). Crop barley is the dominant plant species throughout the Project Site. Other plant species observed within this community include Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and common sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*).

4.3.2 Disturbed (1.27 acres)

A small portion of the southeastern portion of the Project Site (1.27 acres) consists of a disturbed plant community that contains several different plant species than the agricultural plant community (Attachment E-6, Biological Resources Map and Attachment E-7, Current Project Site Photographs). Additional plant species

observed within this community include stink-net (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*), horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

The following plant species occur in both the agricultural and disturbed plant communities: barley, Russian thistle, wild radish, lamb's quarters, cheeseweed, London rocket, wild oat, bindweed, red-stemmed filaree, and common sow-thistle.

4.4 Wildlife

Wildlife species encountered onsite include mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), blue grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*), northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). California ground squirrel burrows were observed in and around the southeast portions of the Project Site (Attachment E-7, Current Project Site Photographs). California ground squirrels are currently inhabiting the on-site burrows.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors and Urban/Wildlands Interface

Land uses bordering the Project Site include vacant land to the north and south, residential uses to the east, and medical uses to the west. Therefore, the movement of wildlife species at the Project Site is substantially limited due to the habitat fragmentation caused by development and the Project Site does not serve as a continuous regional connection for wildlife species. In addition, the Project Site is outside of any species movement corridors identified by local or regional plans. The Project Site does not occur within or adjacent to an MSHCP Core, Linkage, Constrained Linkage, or Non-Contiguous Habitat Block.

5.0 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As required by Riverside County Environmental Programs Department, a record of all sensitive biological resources observed onsite (Attachment E-3, Biological Report Summary Sheet) and a CEQA significance checklist for biological resources (Attachment E-4, Level of Significance Checklist) are provided.

5.1 Sensitive Plant Communities

No sensitive plant communities were observed on the Project Site.

5.2 Sensitive Plant Species

No sensitive plant species were observed on the Project Site. In addition, no sensitive plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Site or have the potential to occur on the Project Site due to the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the absence of known occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Site, and/or the Project Site is outside the species known range of distribution. The MSHCP has determined that any other sensitive species potentially occurring onsite have been adequately covered (MSHCP Table 2-2 Species Considered for Conservation Under the MSHCP Since 1999, 2004).

5.3 Sensitive Wildlife Species

Based on the presence of suitable habitat and fossorial burrows, burrowing owls may be present in or around the Project Site. No other special-status wildlife species were observed on the Project Site or have the potential to occur onsite due to the absence of suitable habitat. The MSHCP has determined that any other sensitive species potentially occurring onsite have been adequately covered (MSHCP Table 2-2 Species Considered for Conservation Under the MSHCP Since 1999, 2004).

5.4 MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Resources, Vernal Pools, and Jurisdictional Resources

Although a formal jurisdictional delineation was not undertaken as a part of this effort, onsite habitats were assessed to determine if any wetlands and/or “waters” were present onsite. Resources subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW were not observed on the Project Site.

No MSHCP riparian/riverine or vernal pool resources were observed on the Project Site.

6.0 MSHCP CONSISTENCY

The purpose of this analysis is to document existing biological resources, identify general vegetation types, and assess the potential biological and regulatory constraints and potential impacts associated with the proposed development within the Project Site as outlined by the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The following sections summarize the Project Site's relationship to MSHCP compliance guidelines.

6.1 Criteria Areas

The Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan. The Project Site is not located within an MSHCP criteria area or area plan subunit.

6.2 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

The Project Site does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for narrow endemic plant species. No surveys are required.

6.3 Criteria Area Species Survey Area

The Project Site does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for criteria area plant species. No surveys are required.

6.4 Amphibian Species Survey Area

The Project Site does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for amphibian species. No surveys are required.

6.5 Mammal Species Survey Area

The Project Site does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for mammal species. No surveys are required.

6.6 Burrowing Owl Survey Area

The Project Site occurs within a predetermined Survey Area in the Western Riverside County MSHCP for the burrowing owl. Based on the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat documented during the habitat assessment within and adjacent to the Project Site, focused surveys are required. Per the Western Riverside County MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions (March 2006), focused burrowing owl surveys (Step II, Part A) should be conducted by a qualified biologist during the breeding season (March 1 – August 31) in order to describe if, when, and how the Project Site is used by burrowing owls. In the event owls are observed onsite, County of Riverside Environmental Programs Department will be contacted to discuss potential mitigation measures, such as passive or active relocation.

Focused burrowing owl surveys were conducted by a qualified biologist on June 13, 14, and 15, 2016.

6.7 MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Resources and Vernal Pools

No MSHCP riparian/riverine resources or vernal pools pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP were identified on the Project Site.

6.8 Urban/Wildlands Interface

The Project Site does not occur within or adjacent to an MSHCP Core, Linkage, Constrained Linkage, or Non-Contiguous Habitat Block. Therefore, an Urban/Wildland Interface analysis pursuant to Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP is not required.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources—that may occur in the Project Site. 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 Mitigation Measures, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

7.1 Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it would:

a) 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
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
c) 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
d) 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
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plant (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

7.2 Discussion of Thresholds of Significance

a) 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;

No special-status plant species are anticipated to occur on the Project Site; therefore, no impact will occur. No wildlife species listed by the State and/or Federal government as endangered or threatened were identified during the biological field survey conducted on May 19, 2016.

MBTA

Nesting birds protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code are potentially present in the grasslands and shrubs in and around the project area. If construction activities occur during the avian breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31), injury to individuals or nest abandonment could occur. In addition, noise and increased construction activity could temporarily disturb nesting or foraging activities, potentially resulting in the abandonment of nest sites. However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 and BIO-2, the impacts from the project would be less than significant. These Mitigation Measures include conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys during the breeding season.

Burrowing Owl

As discussed previously in Section 6.6, the Project Site occurs within a predetermined Survey Area for the burrowing owl. Based on the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat in the form of California ground squirrel burrows documented on the Project Site during the habitat assessment, focused surveys were required.

Per the Western Riverside County MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions (March 2006), focused burrowing owl surveys (Step II, Part A) were conducted by a qualified biologist on June 13, 14, and 15, 2016.

No burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign were observed during the focused surveys. California ground squirrels are currently inhabiting the on-site burrows. Per the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions, if the site is determined not to be occupied, no further surveys are required; however, pre-construction surveys will be required to be conducted within 30 days of ground disturbance. Thus, Mitigation Measure BIO-3 is included to reduce impacts to burrowing owls to less than significant levels.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 To avoid impacts to nesting birds and violation of state and federal laws pertaining to birds, all construction-related activities (including but not limited to mobilization and staging, clearing, grubbing, vegetation removal, fence installation, demolition, and grading) should occur outside the avian nesting season (generally prior to February 1 or after August 31). If construction and construction noise occurs within the avian nesting season (from February 1 to August 31 or according to local requirements), all suitable habitats located within the project's area of disturbance including staging and storage areas plus a 250-foot (passerines) and 1,000-foot (raptor nests) buffer around these areas shall be thoroughly surveyed, as feasible, for the presence of active nests by a qualified biologist no more than five days before commencement of any site disturbance activities and equipment mobilization. If project activities are delayed by more than five days, an additional nesting bird survey shall be performed. Active nesting is present if a bird is sitting in a nest, a nest has eggs or chicks in it, or adults are observed carrying food to the nest. The results of the surveys shall be documented. If it is determined that birds are actively nesting within the survey area, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 shall apply. Conversely, if the survey area is found to be absent of nesting birds, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 shall not be required.

BIO-2 If pre-construction nesting bird surveys result in the location of active nests, no site disturbance and mobilization of heavy equipment (including but not limited to equipment staging, fence installation, clearing, grubbing, vegetation removal, fence installation, demolition, and grading), shall take place within 250 feet of non-raptor nests and 1,000 feet of raptor nests, or as determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, until the chicks have fledged. Monitoring shall be required to insure compliance with the MBTA and relevant California Fish and Game Code requirements. Monitoring dates and findings shall be documented.

BIO-3 A pre-construction survey for burrowing owls should be completed no more than 30 days prior to the start of construction at the Project Site to ensure no burrowing owls have moved onto the site.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;

The April 26, 2016 biological field survey revealed that agricultural and disturbed habitats exist on the 18.0-acre Project Site. No sensitive natural vegetation communities or riparian habitat are present on the Project Site. As such, no impact to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural vegetation communities will occur.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;

No USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB jurisdictional resources were observed on the Project Site. No impacts will occur.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of a native wildlife nursery site;

The Project Site is primarily urban and is not located within an established wildlife movement corridor. Additionally, the project is not in a known wildlife nursery site. Thus, wildlife species, migratory corridors and native wildlife nursery sites will not be impacted due to project implementation.

e) Conflict with any local polices or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or

The City of Moreno Valley General Plan Chapter 9 (Goals and Objectives) contains the following applicable goals, policies, and objectives related to biological resources.

Objective 7.4 Maintain, protect, and preserve biologically significant habitats where practical, including the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, riparian areas, habitats of rare and endangered species, and other areas of natural significance.

Policy 7.4.1 Require all development, including roads, proposed adjacent to riparian and other biologically sensitive habitats to provide adequate buffers to mitigate impacts to such areas.

Policy 7.4.3 Preserve natural drainage courses in their natural state and the natural hydrology, unless the protection of life and property necessitate improvement as concrete channels.

Policy 7.4.5 The City shall fulfill its obligations set forth within any agreement(s) and permit(s) that the City may enter into for the purpose of implementing the Western Riverside County Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan.

The proposed project will not conflict with policies established for the protection of biological resources. No impacts will occur.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

The Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan. The Project Site is not located within an MSHCP criteria area or area plan subunit. The Project Site does not

occur within a predetermined Survey Area for narrow endemic plant species, criteria area plant species, amphibian species, or mammal species. No surveys are required for these species.

As discussed previously in Section 6.6, the Project Site occurs within a predetermined Survey Area for the burrowing owl. Based on the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitat documented during the habitat assessment within and adjacent to the Project Site, focused surveys were required. Per the Western Riverside County MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions (March 2006), focused burrowing owl surveys (Step II, Part A) were conducted by a qualified biologist on June 13, 14, and 15. No burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign were observed during the focused surveys. Per the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions, if the site is determined not to be occupied, no further surveys are required; however, pre-construction surveys are required to be conducted within 30 days of ground disturbance. Thus, Mitigation Measure BIO-3 is included to reduce impacts to burrowing owls to less than significant levels.

No MSHCP riparian/riverine resources or vernal pools pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP were identified on the Project Site. The Project Site does not occur within or adjacent to an MSHCP Core, Linkage, Constrained Linkage, or Non-Contiguous Habitat Block. Therefore, an Urban/Wildland Interface analysis pursuant to Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP is not required. No impact will occur.

8.0 REFERENCES

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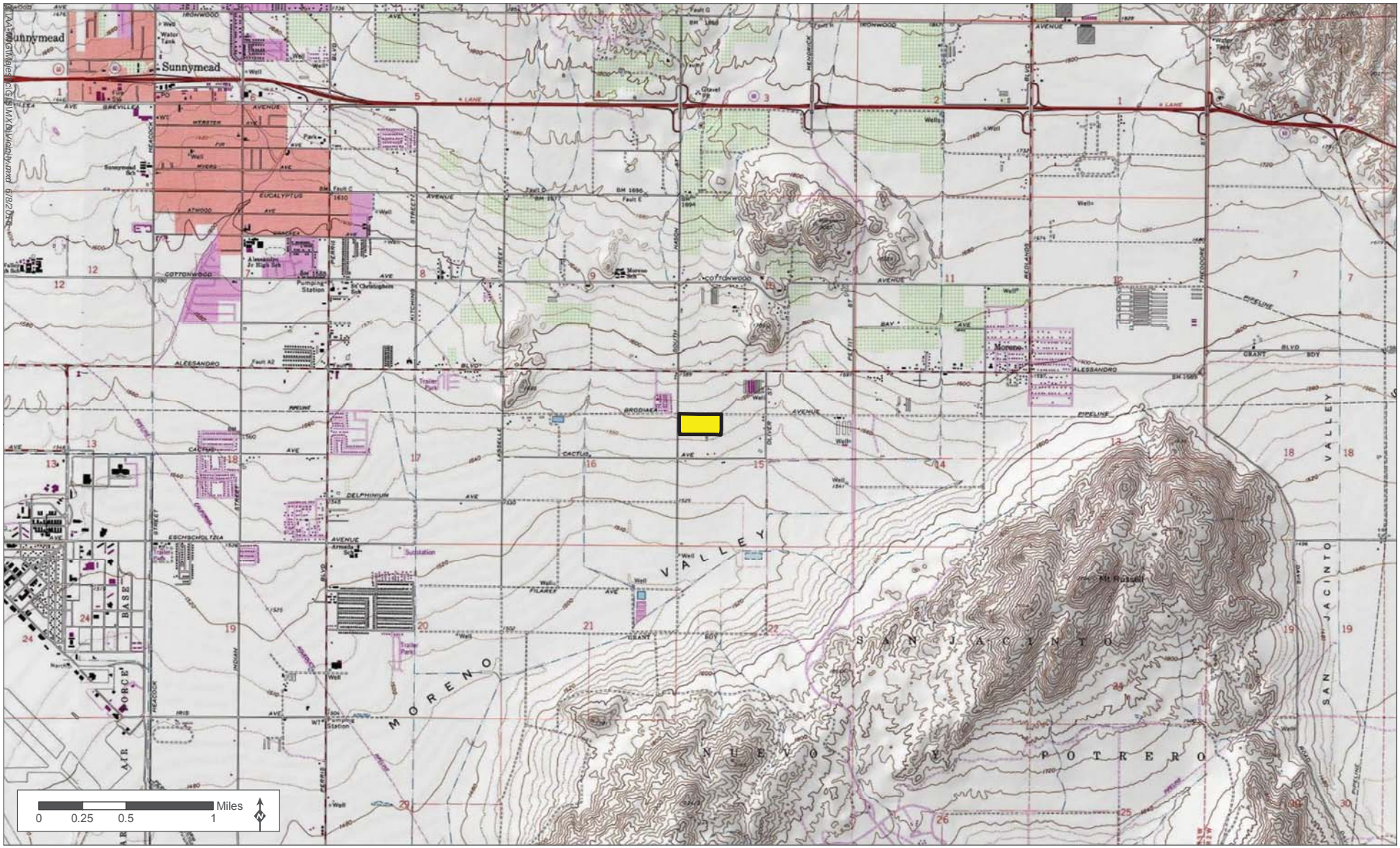


Source: 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

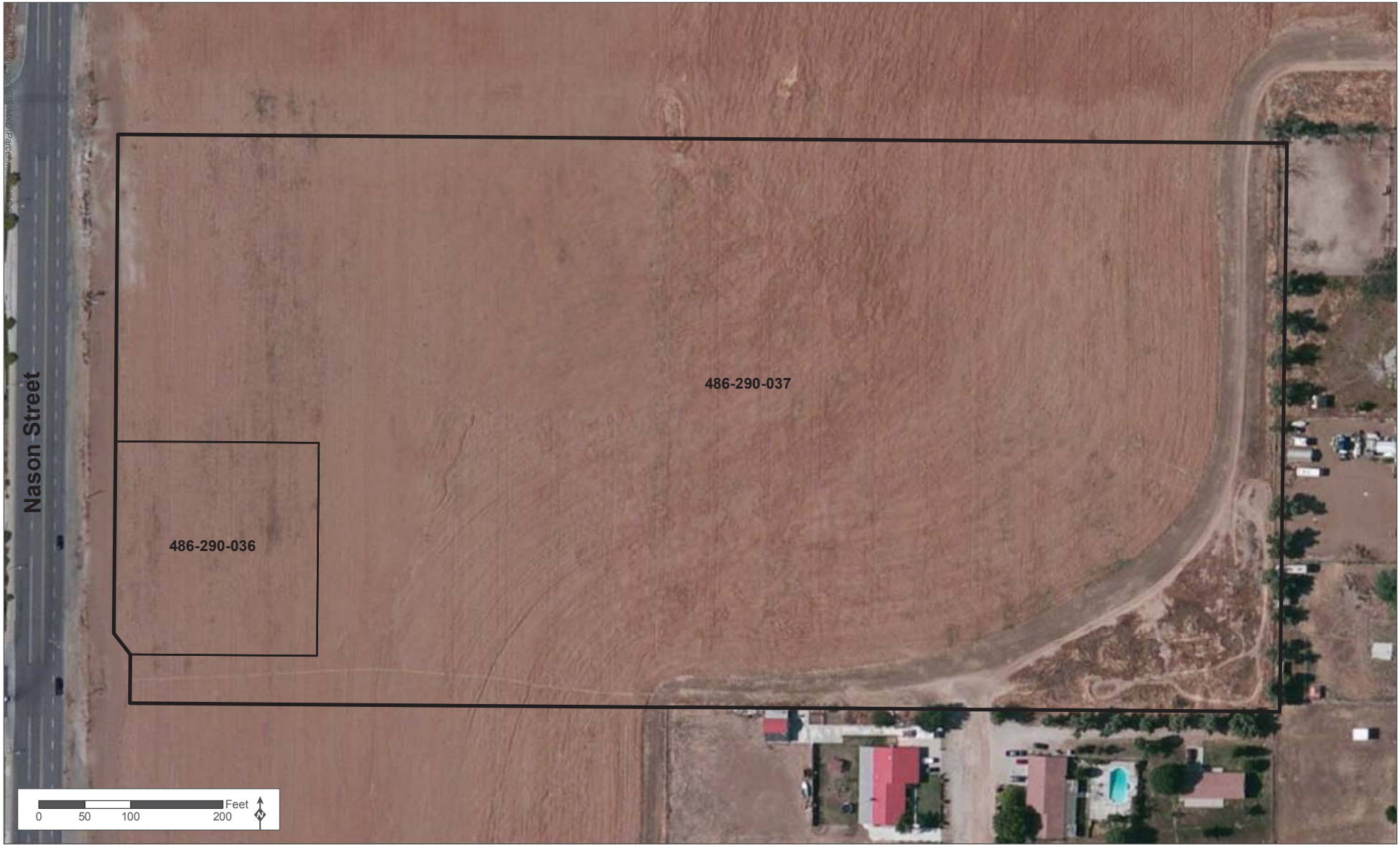
Legend

Project Boundary

Attachment E-1 Vicinity Map

SE Corner of Nason Street & Brodiaea Avenue

Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- Project Boundary
- APNs

BIOLOGICAL REPORT SUMMARY SHEET

Applicant Name: _____

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 486-290-036, 486-290-037

Site Location: Section: 15 **Township:** 3S **Range:** 3W

Site Address: East of Nason Street, north of Windmill Lane

Related Case Number(s): _____ **PDB Number:** _____

CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR	SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN	(Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site)		
X-HA	Arroyo Toad	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Blueline Stream(s)	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Coachella Valley Fringed-Toed Lizard	Yes	No	(N/A)
X-HA	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Riversidean Sage Scrub	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Desert Pupfish	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Desert Slender Salamander	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Desert Tortoise	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard	Yes	No	(N/A)
X-HA	Least Bell's Vireo	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Oak Woodlands	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Riverside/Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Santa Ana River Woolystar	Yes	No	(N/A)
	San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Slender Horned Spineflower	Yes	No	(N/A)
	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Seasonal Depression	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Wetlands	Yes	(No)	N/A

HA - Habitat Assessment Determination

CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR	SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN	(Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site)		
X-HA	Burrowing Owl	(Yes)	No	N/A
X-HA	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Yes	(No)	N/A
X-HA	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A

HA - Habitat Assessment Determination

Species of concern shall be any unique, rare, endangered, or threatened species. It shall include species used to delineate wetlands and riparian corridors. It shall also include any hosts, perching, or food plants used by any animals listed as rare, endangered, threatened or candidate species by either State, or Federal regulations, or for Riverside County as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided on this summary sheet is in accordance with the information provided in the biological report.

Jonathan E. Campbell — MIG — October 13, 2016

Signature and Company Name — Report Date

10(a) Permit Number (if applicable) — Permit Expiration Date

County Use Only

Received by:_____ **Date:**_____

PD-B#_____

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Biological Resources

Case Number: _____ **Lot/APN No.** 486-290-036 486-290-037 **EA Number**_____

Wildlife & Vegetation

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?
Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
No Impact

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
No Impact

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
No Impact

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
No Impact

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?
No Impact

Source: CGP Fig. VI.36-VI.40

Findings of Fact:

The 18.0 acre Project Site is located within the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan. The Project Site is not located within a Criteria Area Cell or Area Plan Subunit. The Project Site does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for criteria area plant, narrow endemic plant, amphibian, or mammal species. The Project Site occurs within a predetermined Survey Area for the burrowing owl and focused surveys are required. In addition, a 30-day preconstruction survey will be conducted immediately prior to the initiation of construction to ensure protection for this species and compliance with the conservation goals as outlined in the MSHCP. No features subject to the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) were documented onsite. No MSHCP riparian/riverine or vernal pool resources were documented onsite. The Project Site does not occur within or adjacent to an MSHCP Core, Linkage, Constrained Linkage, or Non-Contiguous Habitat Block.

Proposed Mitigation:

To be Determined

Monitoring Recommended:

To be Determined

Prepared By: Jonathan E. Cayabyab Date: October 13, 2016

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

Soils

- Greenfield sandy loam (GyA) 6.4 ac
- Greenfield sandy loam, eroded (GyC2) 0.3 ac
- Hanford coarse sandy loam (HcC): 0.8 ac
- Hanford fine sandy loam (HgA): 9.3 ac
- Ramona sandy loam (RaA): 1.3 ac

Attachment E-5 Soils Map

Majestik Moreno Medical Plaza

MIG | TRA ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

Project Boundary

Vegetation Communities

Agricultural (AG): 16.73 ac

Disturbed (DIS): 1.27 ac

Attachment E-6 Biological Resources Map

Majestik Moreno Medical Plaza

Photograph 1: APN 486-290-037 view looking north at the agricultural plant community (16.73 acres)

Photograph 2: APN 486-290-037 view looking south at the disturbed plant community (1.27 acres)

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
INVERTEBRATES				
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	--	--	Found along coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.*	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site and there is no suitable food plant or habitat located on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Busck's gallmoth *Carolella busckana*	--	--	No habitat information available.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Desert cuckoo wasp *Ceratochrysis longimala*	--	--	No habitat information available.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	FE	--	Found within sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Occurs in hills and mesas near the coast and requires high densities of food plants including *Plantago erecta, P. insularis,* and *Orthocarpus purpurescens*.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	FE	--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. The Delhi soil series is not present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
CRUSTACEANS				
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	FE	--	Endemic to western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, no water bodies are present on the Project Site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
FISHES				
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	FT	--	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	**Not Expected.** No water bodies are present on the Project Site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Arroyo chub *Gila orcuttii*	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	**Not Expected.** No water bodies are present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3*	--	CSC	Inhabits headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 Celsius. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	**Not Expected.** No water bodies are present on the Project Site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
AMPHIBIANS				
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	FE	SE, CSC	Species always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 to 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	--	CSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
REPTILES				
Silvery legless lizard *Anniella pulchra pulchra*	--	CSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Orangethroat whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	--	CSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food (i.e, termites).	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Coastal whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	--	--	Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Rosy boa Charina trivirgata	--	--	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation and rocky cover. Prefers habitats with a mix of brushy cover and rocky soil such as coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes and mountains.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
San Bernardino ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	--	--	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Found in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous vegetation.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--	CSC	Inhabits ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and sandy banks or open grassy fields up to 0.5 kilometers from the water's edge for egg-laying.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population) *Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)*	--	CSC	Inhabits bigcone spruce and chaparral at lower elevations. Inhabits black oak, incense cedar, Jeffrey pine, and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Found in well-lit canyons with rocky outcrops or rocky talus.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for refuge, and abundant supply of insects.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	--	CSC	Found along coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. Inhabits areas from the sea to about 7,000 feet in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often found along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat including water bodies located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
BIRDS				
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	--	--	Found in woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nests mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees located in canyon bottoms in river flood-plains and in live oaks.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--	CSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland habitats. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	--	--	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	--	--	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Nesting habitat includes cliff-walled canyons and large trees in open areas.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	--	--	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	--	CSC	Inhabits riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods as well as belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Requires adjacent open land productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	--	CSC	Inhabits open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilius beecheyi*).	**Moderate Potential.** Suitable habitat is present on the Project Site. Multiple California Ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows are present on the Project Site. However, California Ground squirrels are currently inhabiting the on-site burrows and no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was observed during focused surveys. Because suitable habits exists,, this species has a moderate probability of being found on the Project Site.
Ferruginous hawk Buteo regalis	--	--	Found in open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	--	ST	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	--	CSC	Inhabits southern California coastal sage scrub communities. Wrens require tall opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow (*Salix* sp.) often mixed with cottonwoods (*Populus* sp.), with lower story of blackberry (*Rubus sp.*), nettles (*Urtica sp.*), or wild grape (*Vitis girdiana*).	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	--	--	Inhabits rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodlands. Requires open grasslands, meadows or marshes for foraging in proximity to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE	SE	Inhabits riparian and wetland thickets, generally of willow, tamarisk, or both, sometimes boxelder or Russian olive.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	--	--	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma Co. to San Diego Co. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley & east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	DL	SE	Ocean shore, lake margins, & rivers for both nesting & wintering. Most nests within 1 mi of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree w/open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	--	CSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	--	CSC	Inhabits broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	--	--	Inhabits shallow, fresh-water mashes. Requires dense thickets for nesting interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	FT	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	--	CSC	Occurs in riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	--	--	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways (usually *salix*, *baccharis*, *Prosopis*).	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	--	CSC	Occurs in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, coastal scrub. Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush habitats in western San Diego County. Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE	CSC	Inhabits alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	FE	ST	Inhabits primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat (*Eriogonum sp.*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), brome grass (*Bromus sp.*) and filaree (*Erodium sp.*). Will burrow into firm soil.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	--	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	--	CSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Lesser long-nosed bat *Leptonycteris yerbabuenae*	FE	--	Found in arid regions such as desert grasslands and shrub land. Suitable day roosts (caves and mines) and suitable concentrations of food plants (columnar cacti and agaves) are critical resources. Caves and mines are used as day roosts and caves, mines, rock crevices, trees, shrubs, and abandoned buildings are used as night roosts for digesting meals. Nectar, pollen, and fruit eating bat; primarily feeding on agaves, saguaro, and organ pipe cactus.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	--	CSC	Found in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges. Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	--	CSC	Inhabits coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--	CSC	Inhabits a variety of arid areas in Southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	--	CSC	Inhabits desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat located on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	--	CSC	Inhabits lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Found in open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	--	CSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site (within 5 miles). However, there is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

KEY:

(nesting and/or wintering) = For most taxa, the CNDDB is interested in information that indicates the presence of a resident population. For some species (primarily birds), the CNDDB only tracks certain parts of the species range or life history (e.g., nesting locations).

STATUS:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

CSC: State Species of Special Concern

Appendix A: Special-Status Animal Species with Potential to Occur on the Project Site**.**

SOURCES:

1 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), BIOS 5 Data Viewer, and NatureServe.org Explorer were used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDB records are from CNDDB 2015

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
DICOTS						
Chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes, and sandy areas.	9-1,650 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to September	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	FE	--	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found in sandy loam or clay soil in valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools.	20-415 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in freshwater marsh, marsh, swamp, and wetland. Found growing up through dense mats of *Typha, Juncus,* and *Scirpus* in freshwater marsh habitat.	10-170 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May to August	**Not Expected.** There is no marsh or wetland habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

[1] The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDB, knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2016 field surveys

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii var. hornii*	--	--	1B.1	Found in meadows, seeps, playas, lake margins, and alkaline sites.	90-890 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Jaeger's milk-vetch *Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodlands. Found on dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral.	460-1,060 m; Shrub; Blooms December to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Jacinto Valley crownscale *Atriplex coronata var. notatior*	FE	--	1B.1	Occurs in playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley.	370-480 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to August	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils.	30-500 m; Annual herb; Blooms June to October	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*	--	--	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil.	0-470 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to October	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub and on steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.	290-1,575 m; Shrub; Blooms March to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Round-leaved filaree *California macrophylla*	--	--	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils.	15-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms March to May	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Payson's jewelflower Caulanthus simulans	--	--	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils.	190-2,190 m; Annual herb; Blooms March to May	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	--	--	1B.1	Found in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland. Occurs in alkali meadows, alkali scrub, and also in disturbed places.	0-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to September	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE	SE	1B.2	Occurs in coastal salt marsh, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat.	0-30 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley, and foothill grassland. Found in dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils.	225-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Long-spined spineflower *Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina*	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found in gabbroic clay.	110-1,610m; Annual herb; Blooms April to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
White-bracted spineflower *Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca*	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans). Found in sandy or gravelly places.	390-1,630 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa*			2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater).	15-280 m; Annual herb/vine; Blooms July to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Found in flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include *Encelia, Dalea*, and *Lepidospartum*. Sandy soils.	200-760 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Santa Ana River woollystar *Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	FE	SE	1B.1	Occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral. Found in sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits.	90-610 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to September	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Alvin Meadow bedstraw *Galium californicum ssp. primum*	--	--	1B.2	Found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Grows in shade of trees and shrubs at the lower edge of the pine belt in the pine forest-chaparral ecotone. Prefers granitic, sandy soils.	1,420-1,740 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is below the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Palmer's grapplinghook *Harpagonella palmeri*	--	--	4.2	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Occurs in clay soils and open grassy areas within shrubland.	13-1,210 m; Annual herb; Blooms March to May	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii*	--	--	1A	Found in marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	40-910 m; Perennial herb (rhizomatous); Blooms August to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Found on sandy or gravelly sites.	70-810 m; Perennial herb; Blooms February to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	--	--	1B.1	Occurs in coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands.	1-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms February to June	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*	--	--	4.3	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub. Found on dry soils and shrubland.	1-885 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to July	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parish's desert-thorn *Lycium parishii*	--	--	2B.3	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub communities.	160-1,030 m; Shrub; Blooms March to April	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Parish's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus parishii*	--	--	1A	Found in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and washes.	0-2,440; Shrub; Blooms April to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Hall's monardella *Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*	--	--	1B.3	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley, and foothill grassland. Found on dry slopes and ridges in openings within the above communities.	730-2,195 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is below the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Pringle's monardella *Monardella pringlei*	--	--	1A	Occurs in Coastal scrub communities and on sandy hills.	280-350 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Little mousetail *Myosurus minimus ssp. apus*	--	--	3.1	Found in vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland. This subspecies has taxonomic problems; distinguishing between this and *M. sessilis* is difficult. Occurs in alkaline soils.	30-770 m; Annual herb; Blooms March to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	--	--	2B.2	Found in marshes and swamps. Occurs in lake shores, river banks, and intermittently wet areas.	Annual herb; No elevation or blooming period information available	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	FE	ST	1B.1	Found in marshes and swamps. Occurs in freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level.	5-780 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to October	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*	FT	--	1B.1	Found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes, swamps, and playas. Occurs in San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types.	90-1,070 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parish's gooseberry *Ribes divaricatum var. parishii*	--	--	1A	Found in riparian woodlands. Occurs in *Salix* swales in riparian habitats.	290-310 m; Shrub; Blooms February to April	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is above the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Parish's checkerbloom *Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishii*	--	Rare	1B.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs in disturbed burned or cleared areas on dry, rocky slopes, in fuel breaks and fire roads along the mountain summits.	1,510 to 2,010 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to August	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is below the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Salt Spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	--	--	2B.2	Occurs on playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub. Found in alkali springs and marshes.	0-1,390; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Southern jewelflower *Streptanthus campestris*	--	--	1B.3	Found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon-juniper woodland. Occurs in open, rocky areas.	820-2,750 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is below the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	--	--	1B.2	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and grassland. Found in vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas.	2-2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Wright's trichocoronis *Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii*	--	--	2B.1	Found in marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows, seeps, and vernal pools. Occurs in mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, and alkali meadows.	10-460 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to September	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The Project Site is below the known elevation range for the species (475 m). The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
MONOCOTS						
Munz's onion *Allium munzii*	FE	ST	1B.1	Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Occurs in heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands and openings within shrublands or woodlands.	350-1,070 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to May	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	FT	FE	1B.1	Found in chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils.	40-1,130 m; Perennial herb (bulb); Blooms March to June	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Plummer's mariposa-lily *Calochortus plummerae*	--	--	4.2	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Found on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire.	140-1,920 m; Perennial herb (bulb); Blooms May to July	**Not Expected.** There are recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	--	--	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island.	270-1,030 m; Perennial grasslike herb (rhizomatous); Blooms May to September	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	--	--	2B.1	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, meadows, seeps (alkali), and riparian scrub.	190-1,190; Perennial grass; Blooms September to May	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	--	--	2B.2	Occurs in cismontane woodland, meadows, and seeps. Found in open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps.	240 to 2,870 m; Perennial grass; Blooms August to July	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Bryophytes						
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	--	--	1B.2	Found in chenopod scrub, valley, and foothill grassland. Moss growing on sandy soil.	Moss; No elevation or blooming period information available	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Lichens						
Woven-spored lichen *Texosporium sancti-jacobi*	--	--	3	Found in chaparral habitats. Occurs in open sites; in California with *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, *Eriogonum*, and *Selaginella*. Found at Pinnacles, on small mammal pellets.	Lichen; No elevation or blooming period information available	**Not Expected.** There is no suitable habitat present on the Project Site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project (within 5 miles). Not observed during May 2016 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species is not expected to be found on the Project Site.
Plant Communities						
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area[1]
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Riparian Forest						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Riparian Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.
Southern Willow Scrub						This plant community is not present on the Project Site.

Appendix B: Special Status Plant Species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

State

CE: California-listed Endangered

CT: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**:**

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

CNPS added a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDB. This extension replaces the E (Endangerment) value from the R-E-D Code. CNPS ranks therefore read like this: 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions and their meanings are 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)

OURCES:

1 Calflora and the California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory was used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDB records are from CNDDB 2015

Appendix C. List of Observed Species (5-19-16)

Plants

barley (*Hordeum vulgare*)
bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
cheeseweed (Malva parviflora)
common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*)
common sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*)
horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*)
lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*)
London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*)
prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*)
prickly sow-thistle (*Sonchus asper*)
puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*)
red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*)
Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*)
short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
stink-net (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*)
tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*)
wild oat (*Avena fatua*)
wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*)

Animals

American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
blue grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*)
California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilius beecheyi*)
cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)
mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)
red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)