



NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

**General Biological Resources Assessment
US Auctions
Vehicle Auction Sales Business Development
Colton, California**

Prepared for:

**Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92408**

Prepared by:

**Natural Resources Assessment, Inc.
3415 Valencia Hill Drive
Riverside, CA 92507**

May 4, 2020

Project Number: LIL18-105

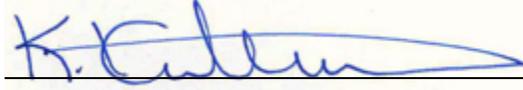
*3415 Valencia Hill Drive
Riverside, CA 92507*

naturalresourcesassessment.com

*T 951 686 4483
F: 951 686 8418*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished below and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Name

May 4, 2020

Date

Qualifications

Karen Kirtland

Karen Kirtland has thirty-seven years of experience providing biological services required for compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. The last twenty years she has been President, Owner and Principal Biologist of Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. She has prepared studies regulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, State Water Quality Control Board, the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plans for Riverside County, and other state, regional and local entities.

Ms. Kirtland has conducted several biological assessments for the southwestern San Bernardino area. The surveys have been focused on burrowing owl, Delhi sands flower-loving fly, Santa Ana River woolly-star, slender-horned spineflower, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Los Angeles pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, San Diego desert woodrat, nesting birds and jurisdictional waters. Biological resources assessment reports were prepared for incorporation into CEQA documents. Representative projects include:

Warehouse Development, Fontana, California

Karen Kirtland conducted a general biological assessment for a vacant property in Fontana. The property was proposed to be developed as a commercial warehouse center. Ms. Kirtland, assisted by Mr. Ricardo Montijo, independent consultant, conducted a general biological assessment of the property to identify potential resources, including the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, nesting birds and burrowing owl. Ms. Kirtland prepared a general biological assessment report on the findings for submittal to the City of Fontana.

Commercial Warehouse Development, Fontana, California

Karen Kirtland conducted a focused biological assessment for a vacant property in Fontana. The property was proposed to be developed as a commercial warehouse center for Amazon. Ms. Kirtland, assisted by Mr. Ricardo Montijo, independent consultant, conducted a general assessment of habitat for Delhi Sands flower-loving fly, burrowing owl, nesting birds and general biological resources. The firm prepared a technical biological assessment report on initial findings for submittal to the City of Fontana.

Amazon Warehouse Development, Fontana, California

Karen Kirtland conducted a focused biological assessment for a vacant property in Fontana. The property was proposed to be developed as a commercial warehouse center for Amazon. Ms. Kirtland, assisted by Mr. Michael Misenhelter, independent consultant, conducted focused breeding bird surveys for burrowing owl and other nesting birds. The initial surveys resulted in additional ongoing monitoring for nesting birds. The firm prepared a technical biological assessment report on initial findings for submittal to the City of Fontana, including responses to public concerns over nesting birds.

Jurupa and Catawba Avenue Commercial Facilities

Ms. Kirtland conducted general biological assessment surveys for two properties in South Fontana. The work was required because of the potential presence of burrowing owl, California gnatcatcher, San Diego horned lizard, sensitive plants and nesting birds on the two properties. The work required a site assessment, including evaluating nesting habitat in adjacent properties, and the preparation of a biological assessment report.

Colton Regional Park Development

Ms. Kirtland conducted a general biological assessment for the proposed 210.5-acre Colton Regional Park. The biological assessment evaluated the general condition of the property, as well as identifying sensitive

resources both present and potentially present. Sensitive resources found or potentially present included the Santa Ana River woolly-star, San Diego coast horned lizard, southern grasshopper mouse, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, Los Angeles pocket mouse, burrowing owl, nesting bird habitats and jurisdictional waters. A general biological assessment with an impacts analysis and recommended mitigation measures was prepared for incorporation into a CEQA document and for submittal to the County of San Bernardino.

Ayala Avenue/Interstate 210 Improvement Project

The City of Rialto and Caltans jointly proposed to improve Ayala Avenue and the Interstate 210 connection. Ms. Kirtland conducted a biological assessment of the proposed improvement area to determine potential impacts to the San Bernardino kangaroo rat, California gnatcatcher, nesting birds and jurisdictional waters. She prepared a biological assessment report for the city and a Natural Environmental Study, Minimal Impact Report.

Jurupa Woodruff 10-acre Intermodal Transportation Facility

Ms. Kirtland conducted a general assessment for the vacant 10-acre site on Jurupa Avenue in Bloomington that was previously developed for agricultural uses. The survey focused on burrowing owl, Delhi sands flower-loving fly, Santa Ana River woolly-star, slender-horned spineflower, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Los Angeles pocket mouse, San Diego pocket mouse, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, San Diego desert woodrat, nesting birds and jurisdictional waters. A biological resources assessment report was prepared for incorporation into a CEQA document and for submittal to the County of San Bernardino.

Rialto Airport Burrowing Owl Breeding Surveys

Ms. Kirtland and Mr. Ricardo Montijo, independent consultant, monitored breeding burrowing owls on the Rialto Airport grounds to address potential impacts from the airport closure and conversion. A monitoring assessment report was prepared for incorporation into the airport closure documents for the city of Rialto.

Residential Lot Development, North Fontana

Ms. Kirtland conducted several biological assessments for various properties in north Fontana north of Summit Boulevard. The surveys have been focused on burrowing owl, Santa Ana River woolly-star, slender-horned spineflower, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, San Diego pocket mouse, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, San Diego desert woodrat, nesting birds and jurisdictional waters. Biological resources assessment reports were prepared for incorporation into CEQA documents.

San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat Critical Habitat Evaluation

Ms. Kirtland and Mr. Philippe Vergne, independent consultant, was contacted by Best, Best & Krieger, on behalf of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, Western Municipal Water District, Western Valley Water District, Chino Basin Watermaster and other water agencies to evaluate the proposed Critical Habitat boundaries for the San Bernardino kangaroo rat. The purpose was to identify areas and facilities (existing and future) that may be substantially affected by inclusion in a Critical Habitat area.

Ricardo Montijo

M.S., Geographic Information Systems Technology, University of Southern California 2016
B.A. Geography and Ecosystems (Biogeography) 1989

Over the last 29 years, Mr. Montijo has worked on projects throughout the United States and in Latin America, beginning with his work on numerous private and local government projects in the early nineties that included natural resources inventories and preparing technical reports. Over the next 20 years, he took this experience and applied it to Department of Defense projects throughout the United States, with occasional projects in the Caribbean and Europe. Currently, he focuses on projects in Southern California and Mexico, where his work includes projects for energy transmission and generation clients (including Southern California Edison, NextEra and others), oil and gas industries (e.g., Total, Chevron, Shell and Maxon Consulting), Department of Defense Clients and state and local governments. He has worked for San Bernardino County Special Districts, SB Flood Control District and the City of Rialto.

Mr. Montijo is experienced in conducting environmental studies that require spatial analyses including species modeling and advanced GIS techniques. He has substantial experience conducting arid land surveys and habitat restoration. He works with clients and regulators, including personnel from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Representative projects include:

San Bernardino County Public Works Post-storm Monitoring on Institution Road. Monitored post-flood cleanup activities to ensure that there were no impacts to the federally-listed Santa Ana River Woolly Star.

Biological Resources Monitoring on Highway 138, California Department of Transportation and SKANSKA Civil West. Monitored construction and transplanted nearly 300 Short-joint Beavertail Cactuses.

Arroyo Toad Surveys, San Bernardino County, California; BioResources Consultants (BRC). Provided an arroyo toad protocol-level survey in the Mojave River.

Robertson's Ready Mix, Natural Resources Surveys, Redlands, California for Slender-horned Spineflower and Santa Ana River Woolly Star.

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1.0 Introduction

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRAI) was contacted by the Lilburn Corporation to prepare a general biological assessment for a proposed vehicle auction development in Colton, California, California (Figure 1).

2.0 Description of the Property and Project

The 7.1-acre property is located on the north side of Fogg Street and the eastern side of South 6th Street in the City of Colton. La Cadena Drive is to the west of the site and the Santa Ana River is approximately 0.5 miles to the east, curving round to pass 0.5 miles south of the property (Figures 1 - 2). It lies in unsectioned land on the San Bernardino South U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic map, San Bernardino South baseline and meridian.

The proposed project is an auction sales business, including a proposed 2-story office 5,500 square-foot (sf) building for company headquarters; one-story 6,000-sf warehouse / storage building; outdoor storage yard for vehicles and auctioned items, and related site improvements including landscaping, lighting, paving, and fencing.

3.0 Methods

3.1 Data Review

Relevant distributional and status data were reviewed to compile occurrences of common and protected plant and wildlife species within the vicinity of the project. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. The documents reviewed include:

- A review of collection records from participating herbaria in California available through the Consortium of California Herbaria, 2020;
- Documented rare species occurrences compiled in the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2020;
- A review of documented occurrences of common and rare plants from Calflora, 2020;
- Species descriptions from the Jepson Online Interchange, 2020;
- A review of (IPaC) results, 2020;
- Geological maps available from the US Geological Survey (Morton and Miller 2003);
- Soils data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and available from the Web Soil Survey, 2020; and,



Figure 1. Regional Location of the Property (2013).



Figure 2. Aerial Showing the Property and Surrounding Site Development (date unknown)

- Aerial photographs from Google Earth, ESRI, Digital Globe, GeoEye, US Department of Agriculture,

US Geological Survey, i-cubed, Aerogrid and Getmapping.

The results of the data search and assessment are provided in Appendix A. NRAI also reviewed other available technical information on the biological resources in the region occupied by the project. We used the information to focus our survey efforts in the field.

3.2 Field Survey

Ms. Karen Kirtland of NRAI and Mr. Ricardo Montijo (subconsultant to NRAI) conducted the survey on March 24, 2020. The field team conducted the survey according to standard protocols set forth by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

The field surveys included searches for sensitive biological resources and observations of potential habitat for sensitive species. Signs surveyed for included nests, tracks, scat, burrows, skeletal remains, and live animals and plants.

3.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetland Evaluation

The field team evaluated the property for drainages subject to jurisdiction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, CDFW under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, and the water act regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board.

4.0 Results

4.1 Weather Conditions, Topography and Soils

At the beginning of the survey there was 75 percent cloud cover winds approximately two miles per hour (mph) from the south. The temperature was 54 degrees Fahrenheit. By the end of the survey the temperature was 60 degrees Fahrenheit, with 60 percent cloud cover and winds at six mph from the south-southeast.

The property is mostly flat, with a few low elevation mounds in the middle. The property very slightly slopes to the southwest. The average elevation of the site is 920 feet above mean sea level.

There are two soils that make up the soil composition of the property (Figure 3, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020¹).

San Emigdio gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SbC) occupies the northern section of the property. This non-hydric soil is derived from alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. San Emigdio gravelly sandy loam is a well-drained soil that never floods or ponds. Soil salinity ranges from non-saline to very slightly saline.

¹ <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>
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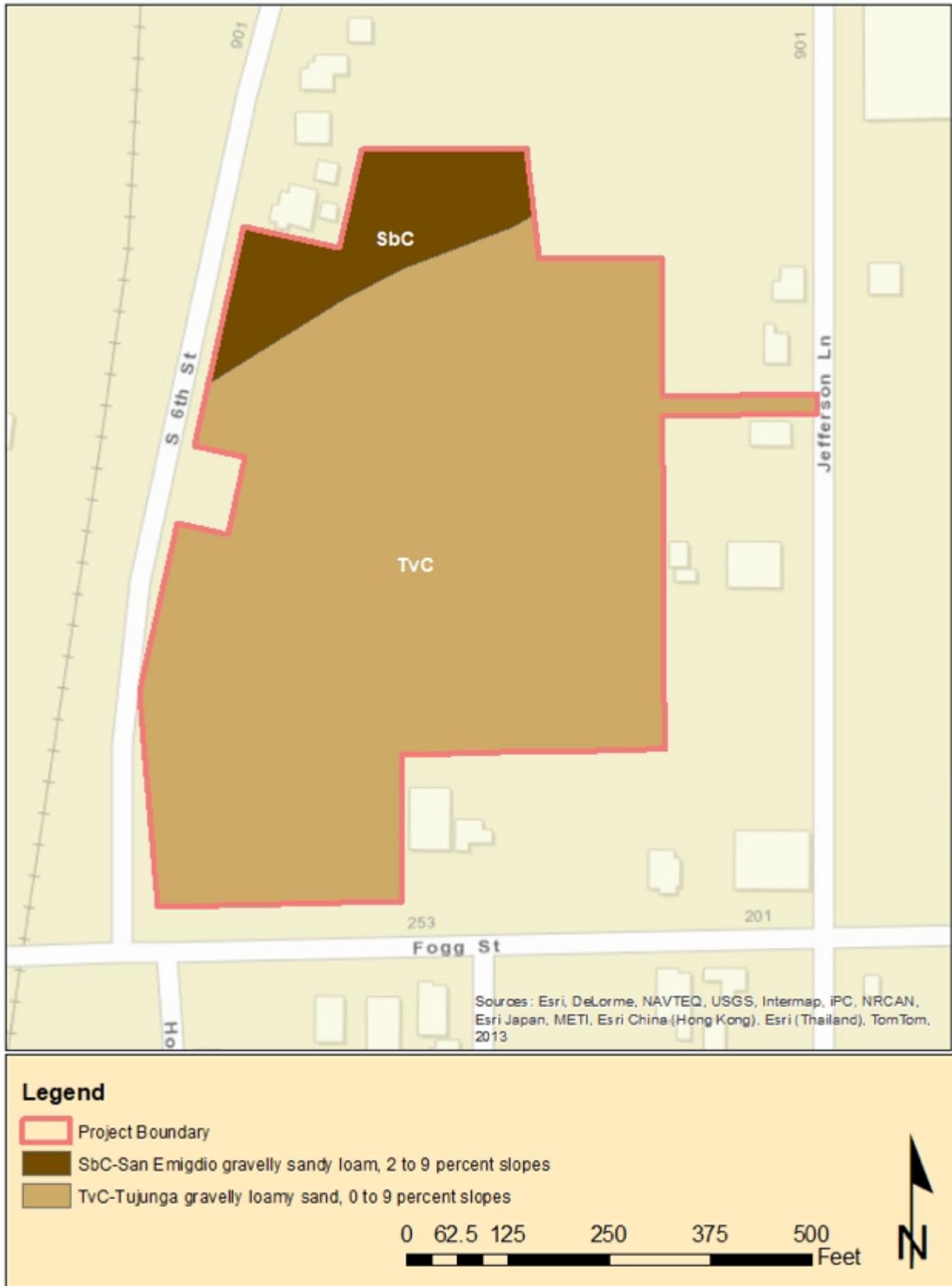


Figure 3. Distribution of Soils on the Property.

The dominant soil on site is Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC), occupying the

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southern section of the property. This soil is formed from alluvium derived from granite. Tujunga gravelly loam is a non-saline found on alluvial fans. It is a somewhat excessively drained soil that rarely floods and never ponds. Tujunga gravelly loamy sand found on 0 to 9 percent slopes is classified as a hydric soil when it occurs in drainages.

4.2 Vegetation

The plant community on site is a ruderal grassland (Photos 1 and 2). Dominant species observed during the survey included ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), stinknet *Acmispon glaber*, slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*), and fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*).

Herbaceous species observed included Pomona milkvetch (*Astragalus pomonensis*), arroyo lupine (*Lupinus succulentus*) and Jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*).

There are European olive (*Olea europea*) and palo verde (*Parkinsonia florida*) trees scattered on the property, and several landscape trees on the adjacent properties.

A complete list of plant species observed is provided in Appendix B.

4.3 Wildlife

No amphibians were observed because of a lack of suitable habitat. Suitable habitat for some reptile species is present, but no animals were observed.

Bird species observed included northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*). Birds seen in flight include common ravens (*Corax corax*), white-throated swifts (*Aeronautes saxatalis*) and northern rough-winged swallows (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

A complete list of wildlife observed is provided in Appendix B.

4.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

All sensitive species were considered as potentially present on the project site if its known geographical distribution encompassed all or part of the project area or if its distribution was near the site and its general habitat requirements were present.

There is no habitat for sensitive plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles or mammals that were listed as potentially present in the vicinity of the property (Appendix A). There is suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat on site for the bird species listed in Table 1, which includes suitable habitat (such as landscape trees) on the adjacent properties (Photos 3 and 4).

Table 1. Sensitive Bird Species Possible Use of Property Habitats

Species	Foraging Habitat	Nesting Habitat
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Sparse	None

Table 1. Sensitive Bird Species Possible Use of Property Habitats

Species	Foraging Habitat	Nesting Habitat
Cooper's Hawk	Sparse	None
Golden Eagle	Sparse	None
Ferruginous Hawk	Sparse	None
Merlin	Limited/Seasonal	None
American Peregrine	Limited/Seasonal	None
Prairie Falcon	Limited/Seasonal	None
Burrowing Owl	Low to moderate	Marginally suitable
Nuttall's Woodpecker	Moderate	Moderate
Loggerhead Shrike	Moderate	None
California Horned Lark	Low	None

4.4.1 Nuttall's Woodpecker

Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) is a small woodpecker that inhabits chaparral mixed with scrub oak; wooded canyons and streamside trees from the foothills to mid-elevation forests (Sibley 2016). In southern California, Nuttall's woodpecker has readily adapted to suburban and rural neighborhoods with suitable tree habitats that mimic its native woodlands (Garret et al. 2012).

Nuttall's woodpecker can be found in southern California year-round, foraging in and around tall trees in both native and landscaped urban areas. It breeds from April 1 to July 20. This species is rated as a Bird Species of Concern particular Bird Conservation Regions of the U.S.

Findings

Suitable foraging and nesting habitat for Nuttall's woodpecker occurs on site, and suitable nesting habitat in the landscaping in the surrounding neighborhood. Impacts to this species include potential disruption during the breeding season.

4.4.2 Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*) prefers large flat open areas for nesting and hunting (Garrett & Dunn 1981). This species lives in burrows constructed by other ground-dwelling species in grassy or sparse shrubby habitat. Burrowing owls also take over other types of burrows, including manmade objects such as pipes. This species forages low over the ground surface for insect prey, and seldom flies very high in the air. As a result of coastal development, the burrowing owl is declining in coastal habitats.



Photo 1. Ruderal grassland habitat. Southwest corner of the property looking north.



Photo 2. Ruderal grassland habitat. Southwest corner of the property looking north. Weedy grasses mixed with Russian thistle (also known as tumbleweed).



Photo 3. Landscape trees along future access road on the east side of the property. Looking east.



Photo 4. Landscape trees along the east and southern boundary of the property. Looking south from the east center area of the property.

Findings

The property has potentially suitable soils and plant cover for burrowing owl. No suitable burrows were found at the time of the survey.

The site is subject to disturbance from nearby housing and people, as well as predatory pets such as cats that may roam the subject property and prey on burrowing owl. As a result, the quality of the habitat on site is marginal.

Because suitable habitat is present, a focused burrow survey shall be conducted during the breeding season (approximately February 1 through August 31). If suitable burrows are found, a burrowing owl breeding bird survey shall be conducted. The surveys shall be conducted following the guidelines of the CDFW 2012 Staff Report and will be completed prior to the issuance of a grading permit.

CDFW 2012 Burrowing Owl Survey Guidelines

Phase I: Habitat Assessment

The first step in the survey process is to assess the presence of burrowing owl habitat on the project site including a 150-meter (approx. 500 ft.) buffer zone around the project boundary

Phase I has been completed as of this report.

Phase II: Burrow Survey

1. A survey for burrows and owls should be conducted by walking through suitable habitat over the entire project site and in areas within 150 meters (approx. 500 ft.) of the project impact zone. This 150-meter buffer zone is included to account for adjacent burrows and foraging habitat outside the project area and impacts from factors such as noise and vibration due to heavy equipment which could impact resources outside the project area.
2. Pedestrian survey transects should be spaced to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. The distance between transect center lines should be no more than 30 meters (approx. 100 ft.), and should be reduced to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density, and ground surface visibility. To efficiently survey projects larger than 100 acres, it is recommended that two or more surveyors conduct concurrent surveys. Surveyors should maintain a minimum distance of 50 meters (approx. 160 ft.) from any owls or occupied burrows. It is important to minimize disturbance near occupied burrows during all seasons.
3. If burrows or burrowing owls are recorded on the site, a map should be prepared of the burrow concentration areas. A breeding season survey and census (Phase III) of burrowing owls is the next step required.

PHASE III: Burrowing Owl Surveys, Census and Mapping

If the project site contains burrows that could be used by burrowing owls, then survey efforts should be directed towards determining owl presence on the site. Surveys in the breeding season are required to describe if, when, and how the site is used by burrowing owls. If no owls are observed using the site during the breeding season, a winter survey is required.

Survey Methodology

A complete burrowing owl survey consists of four site visits. During the initial site visit examine burrows for owl sign and map the locations of occupied burrows. Subsequent observations should be conducted from as many fixed points as necessary to provide visual coverage of the site using spotting scopes or binoculars. It is important to minimize disturbance near occupied burrows during all seasons. Site visits must be repeated on four separate days. Conduct these visits from two hours before sunset to one hour after or from one hour before to two hours after sunrise. Surveys should be conducted during weather that is conducive to observing owls outside their burrows. Avoid surveys during heavy rain, high winds (> 20 mph), or dense fog.

Nesting Season Survey. The burrowing owl nesting season begins as early as February 1 and continues through August 31. The timing of nesting activities may vary with latitude and climatic conditions. If possible, the nesting season survey should be conducted during the peak of the breeding season, between April 15 and July 15. Count and map all burrowing owl sightings, occupied burrows, and burrows with owl sign. Record numbers of pairs and juveniles, and behavior such as courtship and copulation. Map the approximate territory boundaries and foraging areas if known.

Survey for Winter Residents (non-breeding owls). Survey for Winter Residents (non-breeding owls). Winter surveys should be conducted between December 1 and January 31, during the period when wintering owls are most likely to be present. Count and map all owl sightings, occupied burrows, and burrows with owl sign.

Surveys Outside the Winter and Nesting Seasons. Positive results (i.e., owl sightings) outside of the above survey periods would be adequate to determine presence of owls on site. However, results of these surveys may be inadequate for mitigation planning because the numbers of owls and their pattern of distribution may change during winter and nesting seasons. Negative results during surveys outside the above periods are not conclusive proof that owls do not use the site.

Preconstruction Survey. A preconstruction survey may be required by project-specific mitigations and should be conducted no more than 30 days prior to ground disturbing activity.

PHASE IV: Resource Summary, Written Report

A report should be prepared for CDFG that gives the results of each Phase of the survey protocol. The specifics for each report survey protocol, as outlined below.

Phase I: Habitat Assessment

1. Date and time of visit(s) including weather and visibility conditions; methods of survey.
2. Site description including the following information: location, size, topography, vegetation communities, and animals observed during visit(s).
3. An assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owls and explanation.
4. A map of the site.

Phase II: Burrow Survey

1. Date and time of visits including weather and visibility conditions; survey methods including transect spacing.
2. A more detailed site description should be made during this phase of the survey protocol including a partial plant list of primary vegetation, location of nearest freshwater (on or within one mile of site), animals observed during transects.
3. Results of survey transects including a map showing the location of concentrations of burrow(s) (natural or artificial) and owl(s), if present.

Phase III: Burrowing Owl Surveys, Census and Mapping

1. Date and time of visits including weather and visibility conditions; survey methods including transect spacing.
2. Report and map the location of all burrowing owls and owl sign. Burrows occupied by owl(s) should be mapped indicating the number of owls at each burrow. Tracks, feathers, pellets, or other items (prey remains, animal scat) at burrows should also be reported.
3. Behavior of owls during the surveys should be carefully recorded (from a distance) and reported. Describe and map areas used by owls during the surveys. Although not required, all behavior is valuable to document including feeding, resting, courtship, alarm, territorial, parental, or juvenile behavior.
4. Both winter and nesting season surveys should be summarized. If possible include information regarding productivity of pairs, seasonal pattern of use, and include a map of the colony showing territorial boundaries and home ranges.
5. The historical presence of burrowing owls on site should be documented, as well as the source of such information (local bird club, Audubon society, other biologists, etc.)

4.4.3 Foraging Habitat

Impacts to foraging habitat for sensitive but not formally listed species is generally not addressed except when foraging areas include or are adjacent to nesting sites. Therefore, loss of foraging habitat on this property would not be significant.

4.4.4 Other Sensitive Species

Species not discussed in the text but that were reviewed to determine their potential presence within the project alignment are discussed in Appendix A. None of these resources were found during the surveys.

4.5 Streambeds and Wetlands

4.5.1 Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These watersheds include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. The lateral limit of Corps jurisdiction extends to the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and to any wetland areas extending beyond the OHWM; thus, the maximum jurisdictional area is represented by the OHWM or wetland limit, whichever is greater.

Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is founded on a connection or nexus between the water body in question and interstate (waterway) commerce. This connection may be direct, through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, or may be indirect, through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations.

Findings

The property does not have any jurisdictional drainages or areas that support wetland habitat.

4.5.2 Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Corps has delegated the authority for use of 404 permits to each individual state. The use of a 404 permit in California is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act regulations. The Board has authority to issue a 401 permit that allows the use of a 404 permit in the state, with the authority in the state being vested in regional offices known as Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).

Under the Porter-Cologne Act of 2003, the SWRCB has extended its responsibilities to include impacts to water quality from non-point source pollution.

In addition, the SWRCB has the responsibility to require that projects address ground water and water quality issues, which would be evaluated as part of the geotechnical and hydrology studies. Their authority extends to all waters of the State (of California).

Findings

The property does not have any Corps water that would require a 401 permit for impacts to jurisdictional waters.

4.5.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), through provisions of State of California Administrative Code, is empowered to issue agreements for any alteration of a river, stream or lake where fish or wildlife resources may adversely be affected. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water. Lateral limits of the jurisdiction are not clearly defined, but generally include any riparian resources associated with a stream or lake, CDFW regulates wetland areas only if those wetlands are part of a river, stream or lake as defined by CDFW.

Finding

The property does not have any streams, river or lakes, or any areas that support riparian habitat.

4.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds Nesting Habitat

Most of the raptor species (eagles, hawks, falcons and owls) are experiencing population declines because of habitat loss. Some, such as the peregrine falcon, have also experienced population losses because of environmental toxins affecting reproductive success, animals destroyed as pests or collected for falconry, and other direct impacts on individuals. Only a few species, such as the red-tailed hawk and barn owl, have expanded their range despite or a result of human modifications to the environment. As a group, raptors are of concern to state and federal agencies.

Raptors and all migratory bird species, whether listed or not, receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918². The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department (16 U. S. Code 703³).

Additional protection is provided to all bald and golden eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended⁴. State protection is extended to all birds of prey by the California Fish and Game Code, Section 2503.5⁵. No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

² <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php>

³ <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/BEPA.pdf>

Findings

At the time of the survey, there was suitable nesting habitat on and around the property nesting birds. The following shall be done to address potential impacts to nesting birds.

- If start of construction occurs between February 1 and August 31, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a breeding bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring. This survey can be conducted as part of the burrowing owl surveys.
- If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.
- If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

“Construction” includes selection of staging areas, demolition, tree, trash and debris removal, placement of equipment and machinery on to the site preparatory to grading, and any other project-related activity that increases noise and human activity on the project site beyond existing levels. Emergency measures are exempt from this definition.

5.0 References

- Atwood, J.L. 1990. *Status Review of the California Gnatcatcher (Poliophtila californica)*. Unpublished technical report, Manomet Bird Observatory, Manomet, MA. 79 pp.
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Appendix A Sensitive Biological Resources

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
San Diego ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	Annual herb from rhizomatous root stock. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and occasionally in freshwater wetlands. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, it persists where disturbance is superficial. From 30 to 182 meters (100 to 600 feet) in elevation, western Riverside and San Diego counties. It blooms from April through October.	April - October	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Perennial plant. Occasionally in boggy meadows, swamps and freshwater marshes. Less than 900 feet elevation. San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara counties. To Washington State. In San Bernardino, mostly along Santa Ana River.	May - Aug flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr - Jun	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana River woolly star <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> var. <i>sanctorum</i>	Perennial subshrub found in alluvial fan scrub, coastal sage scrub on alluvial deposits along the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Co.	June - August flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Perennial. Marshes, streambanks and lake margins. Ventura to San Diego counties, including Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	Unknown	FED: END STATE: THR CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Fish				
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers.	Year round	FED: THR STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Birds				
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Fairly common resident in most of southern California, becoming more numerous in warmer areas in winter. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats. Peak abundance in coastal estuaries. In the desert, mostly seen during migrations; winters locally in suitable habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Great egret <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, commonly resident and a breeder at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. An uncommon transient in the rest of southern California.	Year round in the desert; seasonal in other areas.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	Common winter visitor along the coast, occasionally remaining throughout the summer. Common resident at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Uncommon transient elsewhere in southern California.	Year round in the desert; seasonal in other areas	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Common but local resident along the coastal and the Salton Sea. Uncommon transient and rare winter visitor in the desert.	Year round in the coast and along the Salton Sea. Winters in the desert.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
White-faced ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Fairly common transient and summer visitor at the Salton Sea. Irregular and local breeder. Uncommon in winter. Primarily transient throughout the rest of southern California, as well as a local visitor along the coast.	Most spring and summer in the desert; winter along the coast	FED: ND STATE: WL (nesting colonies)	None. No suitable habitat.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	Open country in South America and southern North America.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting) CFP	None. No suitable habitat.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.	Fall & winter; scarce in summers	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Little or sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.	Year round; predominant in summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round Jan 1 to Aug 31 breeding period.	FED: ND STATE: SSC (nesting and wintering). CFP	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.	Winter	FED: C2* STATE: SSC	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	Fall & winter	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California found nesting in coastal areas and inland mountains.	Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor)	FED: ND STATE: END, CFP	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low to moderate. Marginally suitable habitat occurs.
Allen's hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Common in coastal sage scrub and low riparian woods. Formerly along a narrow strip that stretches up the coast from California to southern Oregon, now expanding rapidly into the Inland Empire area.	Year round Feb 1 - Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Costa's hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i>	Common in coastal sage scrub and desert scrub, mostly away from the coast in more arid regions.	Year round Jan 15 to Jun 10 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Lewis's woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Uncommon to fairly common in open woodlands in interior California, rare on the coast.	Winter	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat; does not breed in this area.
Nuttall's woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Chaparral mixed with scrub oak; wooded canyons and streamside trees. Has easily adapted to suburban and rural neighborhoods with suitable tree habitats.	Year round Apr 1 to Jul 20 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions STATE: ND	Low. Several tall landscape trees suitable for nesting in adjacent neighborhoods.
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May – Sept breeding period	FED: END STATE: END (nesting)	None. No suitable habitat.
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Variable, year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Marginally suitable foraging habitat.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Variable year round	FED: ND STATE: THR (Nesting sites)	None. No suitable nesting habitat.
Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Chaparral and evergreen brushland. Coastal and interior scrub habitats from Washington south to Baja California. Not in the Central Valley	Year round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Oak titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Warm, dry oak and mixed woodlands from southern California up to Washington state.	Year round Mar 15 to Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Coastal cactus wren <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i>	Tall <i>Opuntia</i> required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica</i>	Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Marginally suitable foraging habitat.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillu</i>	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.	Apr - Sept	FED: END STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Year round. Nocturnal migrant	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Common yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	Marshes and wet understory of riparian woodlands. Throughout southern California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas.	Year round, May 20 to Jul 3 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Spring and summer for breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Spotted towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i>	Chaparral. Oak woodlands and riparian thickets. Southern	Presence varies throughout its range. Year round in our region. Apr 15 to Jul 20 breeding period	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Generally common, found in brushy areas and marshes, especially streamside thickets.	Year round Feb 20 to Sep 5 breeding period	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the preferred habitat	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Uncommon to common resident. Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Fairly common in coastal sage scrub in the south portion of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to eight inches above the ground. Individual territories are about 50 yards apart.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Occupies grassland habitats across North America. They are found in a variety of tall- and mixed-grass habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	Dry woodlands and brushy areas near areas with some water and riparian habitats.	Year round Mar 20 to Sep 20 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Tri-colored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Resident year round in the coast and eastern edge of the desert. Occurs in all coastal counties including interior areas west of the deserts. Breeds in dense colonies in reed beds.	Year round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Mammals				
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. The preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems.	Nocturnal; active year-round	FED: END STATE: ND	No suitable habitat.
Stephens kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Open areas with sparse perennial cover with areas of loose soil where the soil depth is at least 0.5 meters. Also inhabit disturbed areas such as fallow fields by using the burrows of other rodents, including pocket gophers and California ground squirrel.	Nocturnal; active year-round	FED: END STATE: THR	No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat And Distribution	Activity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Delhi sands flower-loving fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Limited information suggests this species is found on "fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partially consolidated dunes. These soil types are generally classified as the "Delhi" series (primarily Delhi fine sand)" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1992). Restricted to western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Above ground emergence August and Sep. Not visible during the rest of the year.	FED: END STATE: ND	No suitable soils required for the preferred habitat.

Legend

FED: Federal Classifications

- END Taxa listed as endangered
- THR Taxa listed as threatened
- PE Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered
- PT Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened
- BCC Bird of Conservation Concern
- C2* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) revised its classifications of candidate taxa (species, subspecies, and other taxonomic designations). Species formerly designated as "Category 1 Candidate for listing" are now known simply as "Candidate". The former designation of "Category 2 Candidate for listing" has been discontinued.
- C Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.
- ND Not designated as a sensitive species

STATE: State Classifications

- END Taxa listed as endangered
- THR Taxa listed as threatened
- CE Candidate for endangered listing
- CT Candidate for threatened listing
- CFP California Fully Protected Species legally protected under special legislation enacted prior to the California Endangered Species Act.
- SSC California Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.
- SA Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.
- WL Watch list.
- ND Not designated as a sensitive species

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

- 1A Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California
- 1B Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2P Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere.
- 3 Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.
- 4 Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored

Occurrence Probabilities

- Occurs Observed on the site during this study or recorded on site by other qualified biologists.
- Expected Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
- High Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
- Moderate Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas or marginally suitable habitat exist on site.
- Low No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
- None Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
- Unknown No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.

Appendix B – Species Observed

FLORA

LYCOPHYTES – CLUB MOSSES	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Moss Fern Family	Selaginallaceae
Bigelow's Moss Fern	<i>Selaginalla bigelovii</i>
FLOWERING PLANTS - ANGIOSPERMS	
Dicotyledons	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth Family	Amaranthaceae
Tumbleweed	<i>Amaranthus albus*</i>
Sunflower Family	Asteraceae
Annual Burrweed	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa*</i>
Flax-leaved Horseweed	<i>Erigeron bonariensis*</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>
Brittlebush	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
Slender Sunflower	<i>Helianthus gracilentus</i>
Telegraphweed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
California Cottonrose	<i>Logfia filaginoides</i>
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Stinknet	<i>Onicosiphon pilularium</i>
Tumbling Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum*</i>
London Rocket	<i>Sisymbrium irio*</i>
Borage Family	Boraginaceae
Common Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>
Mustard Family	Brassicaceae
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra*</i>
Bok choy, turnip, etc.	<i>Brassica rapa*</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica tournefortii*</i>
Short-pod Mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>
Indian Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium orientale*</i>
Goosefoot Family	Chenopodiaceae
Russian Thistle	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
Stonecrop Family	Crassulaceae
Pigmy Sand Plant	<i>Crassula connata</i>
Euphorb Family	Euphorbiaceae
Castor Bean Plant	<i>Ricinus communis*</i>
Pea Family	Fabaceae
Bolander's Pea	<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i>
Indian Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus indicus*</i>
Geranium Family	Geraniaceae
Red-stemmed Filaree	<i>Erodium cicutarium*</i>

Long Heron's Bill

Walnut Family

Black Walnut

Mallow Family

Cheeseweed

Chinaberry Family

Chinaberry Tree

Mulberry Family

Mulberry

Myrsine Family

Scarlet Pimpernel

Olive Family

Russian Olive

Four O'clock Family

Great Bougainvillea

Tobacco Family

Jimsonweed

Tree tobacco

*Erodium botrys**

Juglandaceae

Juglans californica

Malvaceae

*Malva parviflora**

Meliaceae

*Melia azedarach**

Moraceae

*Morus alba**

Myrsinaceae

*Lysimachia arvensis**

Oleaceae

*Olea europea**

Nyctaginaceae

Bougainvillea spectabilis

Solanaceae

Datura wrightii

*Nicotiana glauca**

Monocotyledons

Palm Family

Mexican Fan Palm

Grass Family

Slender Oats

Ripgut Brome

Barley

* indicates a non-native plant species

Arecaceae

*Washingtonia robusta**

Poaceae

*Avena barbata**

*Bromus diandrus**

Hordeum marinum ssp. *gussonaeum**

BIRDS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Hawks and Eagles

Accipitridae

Red-tailed Hawk

Buteo jamaicensis

Bushtits

Aegithalidae

Bushtit

Psaltriparus minimus

Swifts

Apodidae

White-throated Swift

Aeronautes saxatalis

Doves

Columbidae

Eurasian Collared-dove *

Streptopelia decaocto

New World Sparrows

Emberizidae

White-crowned Sparrow

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Dark-eyed Junco

Junco hyemalis

Finches

Fringillidae

House Finch

Haemorhous mexicanus

Swallows

Hirundinidae

Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Stelgidopteryx serripennis

Mimic Thrushes

Northern Mockingbird

New World Warblers

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Old World Sparrows

House Sparrow *

Starlings

European Starling *

Wrens

Rock Wren

Bewick's Wren

Flycatchers

Say's Phoebe

* indicates a non-native animal species

Mimidae

Mimus polyglottos

Parulidae

Setophaga coronata

Passeridae

Passer domesticus

Sturnidae

Sturnus vulgaris

Troglodytidae

Salpinctes obsoletus

Thryomanes bewickii

Tyrannidae

Sayornis saya