

Appendix B Biological Resources Technical Report

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Biological Resources Technical Report

Giant RV Project Site

City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California

FINAL REPORT



APNs 0276-144-030 and Portion of 0276-144-031

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INTRODUCTION

The following biological resources technical report describes a detailed assessment of potential sensitive natural resources located within and/or immediately adjacent to the “Giant RV” project site (Project Site). The report has been prepared to support compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation including the preparation of an Initial Study (IS), Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and environmental review process conducted by the City of Colton, California. As discussed below, the assessment included a thorough literature review, site reconnaissance characterizing existing conditions (including floral, faunal and dominant vegetation communities), impact analysis, and applicable standards and regulations to ensure impacts remain at a level below significance.

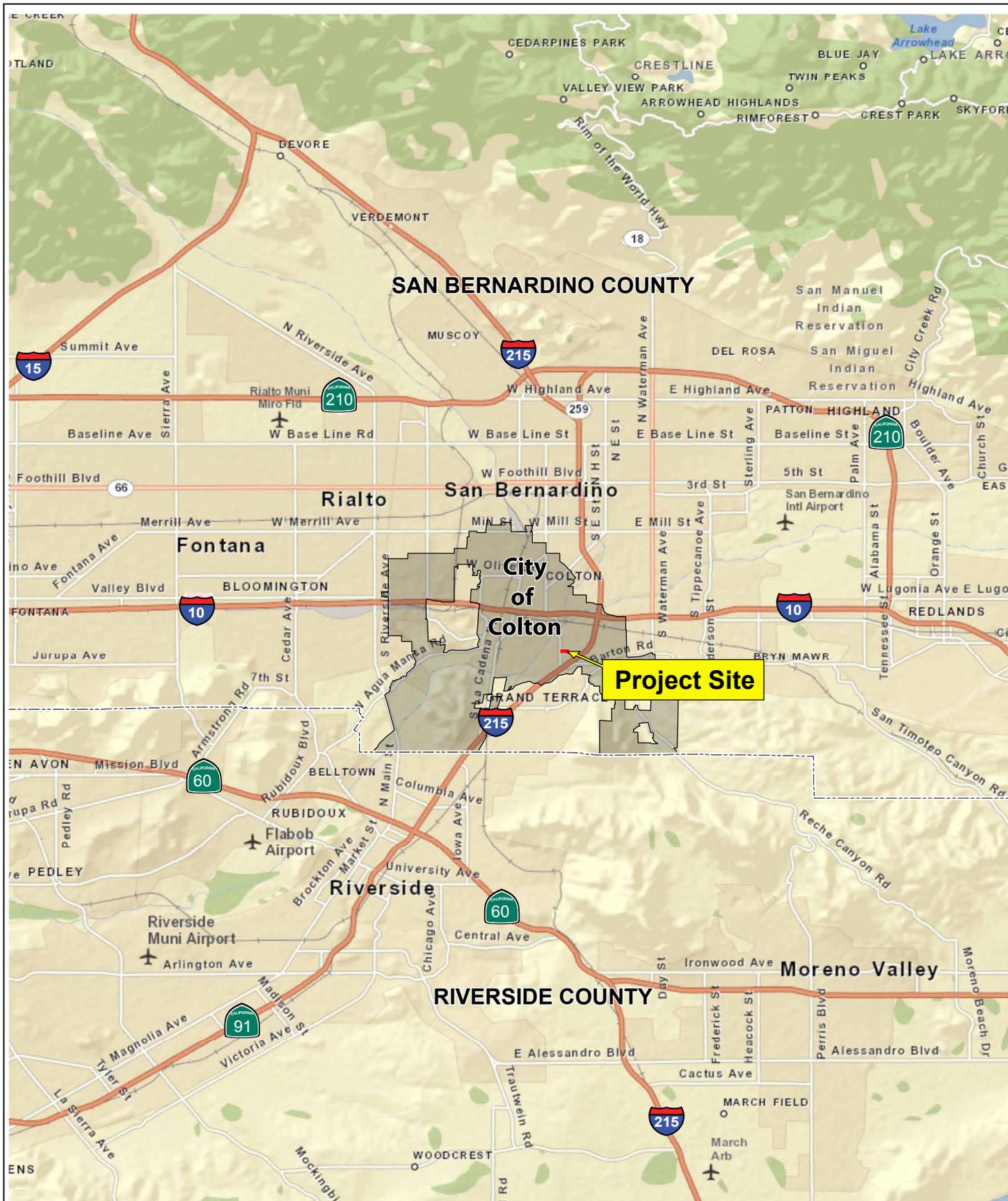
PROJECT LOCATION

The 6.50-acre Project Site, Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0276-144-030 and Portion of 0276-144-031 is located within the central region of the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California, as shown in Figure 1, *Regional Location Map*. Specifically, the Project Site is located immediately east of Mount Vernon Avenue, north of Santo Antonio Drive, and south of Reche Canyon Channel, as shown in Figure 2, *Project Site Map*. A 0.18-acre adjacent segment of the Mount Vernon Avenue right-of-way which will not be directly impacted was also assessed during the habitat assessment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As stated by PLACEWORKS:

“The proposed project involves development of a Giant RV facility on the project site, which includes construction of a 25,287-square-foot commercial building for recreational vehicle (RV) preparation and repair for Giant RV. Total first-floor building area would be 21,443 square feet, and the mezzanine would encompass 3,844 square feet. The first floor would feature office and open workspaces, a service area, storage rooms, and employee break room. Other site improvements/elements include RV parking, display and wash areas, surface parking areas, driveways and drive aisles, utility and infrastructure improvements, and various hardscape and landscape improvements. The facility will operate as a “white-glove service” facility only, with no RV sales. Brand new RVs would be delivered to the facility directly from the manufacturer, which would drive or tow the RVs to the facility. Once at the facility, Giant RV staff would provide white glove service, with full inspection of the delivered RVs, possibly some minor body work (e.g., touch-up painting, dent removal) if needed, any other minor repairs, and preparation of the RV to be shipped off to a Giant RV dealership in the region. Hours of operation are anticipated to be from 9:00 am to 7:00 pm, Monday through Thursday. It is anticipated that there will be 5 to 7 office workers and 8 to 10 service staff on-site each day. During operation, the facility would not be open to the public; it would be for employees only. Between 5 and 10 RVs would be delivered to the facility each day. Once the RV is completely serviced, it would be stored on-site until being shipped off to a Giant RV dealership.” (PLACEWORKS 2021)



APNs 0276-144-030 and Portion of 0276-144-031

Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Biological Resources Technical Report
Giant RV Project Site

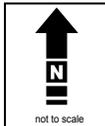




 Photo Point & Direction

Figure 2 - Project Site Map
Biological Resources Technical Report
Giant RV Project Site

The Project Site is currently heavily disturbed, annual disked and possesses no suitable habitat for any state and/or federally listed threatened/endangered or regionally sensitive species.

No wetlands or jurisdictional resources regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) occur within the Project Site. The Project Site is located immediately south and outside of the Reche Canyon Channel floodprone area.

Following a detailed biological resources habitat assessment, the following applicable pre-construction conservation measure surveys will be implemented as a condition of approval to ensure compliance with CEQA.

- CM BIO-1: Nesting Bird Preconstruction Survey

METHODOLOGY

The following section details the methods implemented prior to and during the reconnaissance survey conducted throughout the Project Site.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing biological resource conditions within and adjacent to the Project Site were initially investigated through review of pertinent scientific literature. Federal register listings, protocols, and species data provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were also reviewed in conjunction with anticipated federally listed species potentially occurring within the region of the Project Site. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2021a), a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Natural Heritage Division species account database, was also reviewed for all pertinent information regarding the locations of known occurrences of sensitive species in the vicinity of the property. In addition, numerous regional floral and faunal field guides were utilized in the identification of species and suitable habitats. Combined, the reviewed sources provided an excellent baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring in the area. Other CDFW reports and publications consulted include the following:

- Special Animals (CDFW 2021b);
- State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California (CDFW 2021c);
- Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California (CDFW 2021d); and
- Special Vascular Plants and Bryophytes List (CDFW 2021e).

FIELD SURVEY

A reconnaissance survey of the Project Site was conducted by Ruben Ramirez of Cadre Environmental (USFWS Permit 780566-14, CDFW Permit 02243) on October 29th, 2021 in order to characterize and identify potential sensitive plant and wildlife habitats, and to establish the accuracy of the data identified in the literature search. Geologic and soil

maps were examined to identify local soil types that may support sensitive taxa. Aerial photograph, topographic maps, vegetation and rare plant maps prepared for previous studies in the region were used to determine community types and other physical features that may support sensitive plants/wildlife, uncommon taxa, or rare communities that occur within or adjacent to the Project Site. Habitat assessments were conducted for, but not limited to, the following target species/groups.

- Delhi sands flower loving fly – Federally Endangered (FE)
- Coastal California gnatcatcher – Federally Threatened (FT)/State Species of Special Concern (SSC)
- Burrowing owl - SSC
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat – FE/SSC
- Common and sensitive bat species
- Sensitive plants
- Tree Protection Guidelines (City of Colton, Municipal Code Ord. No. 12-20-041)

Vegetation Communities/Habitat Classification Mapping

Natural community names and hierarchical structure follows the “*Manual of California Vegetation*” (Sayer and Keeler-Wolf 2009) classification system, which has been refined and augmented where appropriate to better characterize the habitat types observed onsite.

A general plant survey was conducted throughout the Project Site during the reconnaissance in a collective effort to identify all species occurring onsite.

All plants observed during the survey efforts were either identified in the field or collected and later identified using taxonomic keys. Plant taxonomy follows Hickman (1993). Scientific nomenclature and common names used in this report generally follow Roberts et al. (2004) or Baldwin et al. (2012) for updated taxonomy. Scientific names are included only at the first mention of a species; thereafter, common names alone are used.

Wildlife Resources Inventory

All animals identified during the reconnaissance survey by sight, call, tracks, scat, or other characteristic sign were documented. In addition to species actually detected, expected use of the site by other wildlife was derived from the analysis of habitats on the site, combined with known habitat preferences of regionally occurring wildlife species.

Vertebrate taxonomy followed in this report is according to the Center for North American Herpetology (2021 for amphibians and reptiles), the American Ornithologists’ Union (1988 and supplemental) for birds, and Baker et al. (2003) for mammals. Both common and scientific names are used during the first mention of a species; common names only are used in the remainder of the text.

Jurisdictional Resources Assessment

The Project Site was assessed for the presence/absence of United States Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Regional Water Quality

Control Board jurisdictional resources. Non-wetland waters of the United States were assessed based on the limits of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) as determined by erosion, the deposition of vegetation or debris, and changes in vegetation and soil characteristics. The assessment utilized the methodology for routine wetland determination according to the methods outlined in the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the Arid West Wetland Delineation Supplement and updated regulatory guidance letters (USACE 2008). Wetlands are identified by the presence of three characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils. If any of these criteria were met, one or more transects were run to determine the extent of the wetland. Specifically, the presence of wetland hydrology was evaluated throughout the Project Site by recording the extent of observed surface flows, depth of inundation, depth to saturated soils, and depth to free water in the soil pits, where applicable. In addition, indicators of wetland or riverine hydrology were recorded, including water marks, drift lines, rack, debris, and sediment deposits, as warranted. Any indicators of hydric soils, such as redoximorphic features, buried organic matter, organic streaking, reduced soil conditions, gleyed or low-chroma soils, or sulfidic odor were also recorded.

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following section presents the existing conditions of the Project Site assessment area. The Project Site is characterized as 6.50-acres of heavily disturbed habitat as shown in Figure 3, *Vegetation Communities Map*, and Figures 4 and 5, *Current Project Site Photographs*. The Project Site is bordered to the west, south and east by high traffic roads, residential and commercial developments. The unvegetated reach of Reche Canyon Channel is located immediately north of the Project Site.

Substrates onsite are characterized exclusively as San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (ScA), somewhat excessively drained, as shown in Figure 6, *Soils Association Map* (NRCS 2021).

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Natural community names and hierarchical structure follows the “*Manual of California Vegetation*” (Sayer and Keeler-Wolf 2009) classification system, which has been refined and augmented where appropriate to better characterize the habitat types observed.

Disturbed

The entire Project Site is characterized as disturbed habitat with indications that annual disking occurs throughout the property as outlined in Table 1, *Project Site Vegetation Community Acreages*. This vegetation community is dominated by Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tumbling pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*), jimson weed (*Datura stramonium*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) and wild oats (*Avena fatua*). A single Goodding's Black Willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and tamarisk (*Tamarisk* sp.) is located near the northern boundary.

A 0.18-acre adjacent segment of the Mount Vernon Avenue right-of-way is characterized as developed and disturbed. No native undisturbed habitat is located within or adjacent to the Project Site.

**Table 1.
Project Site Vegetation Community Acreages**

Vegetation Community	Acres
Disturbed	6.50
TOTAL	6.50

Source: Cadre Environmental 2021.

GENERAL PLANT & WILDIFE SPECIES

General plant species documented within the Project Site area are presented in the previous section. General wildlife species documented onsite or within the vicinity during the site assessment include northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*).

JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND RESOURCES

No wetlands or jurisdictional resources regulated by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB were documented within the Project Site. Reche Canyon Channel is located immediately north of the Project Site and will not be directly or indirectly impacted as a result of project initiation as discussed in the following sections. Impacts to water quality would be less than significant during both construction and operation (i.e., if warranted, compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and MS4 code provisions would ensure no impacts to species, and compliance with County of San Bernardino Phase 1 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements and LID manual would also ensure no impacts to species).

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following discussion describes the plant and wildlife species present, or potentially present within the property boundaries, that have been afforded special recognition by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations, principally due to the species' declining or limited population sizes, usually resulting from habitat loss. Also discussed are habitats that are unique, of relatively limited distribution, or of particular value to wildlife. Protected sensitive species are classified by state and/or federal resource management agencies, or both, as threatened or endangered, under provisions of the state and federal endangered species act. Vulnerable or "at-risk" species that are proposed for listing as threatened or endangered (and thereby for protected status) are categorized administratively as "candidates" by the USFWS. CDFW uses various terminology and classifications to describe vulnerable species.

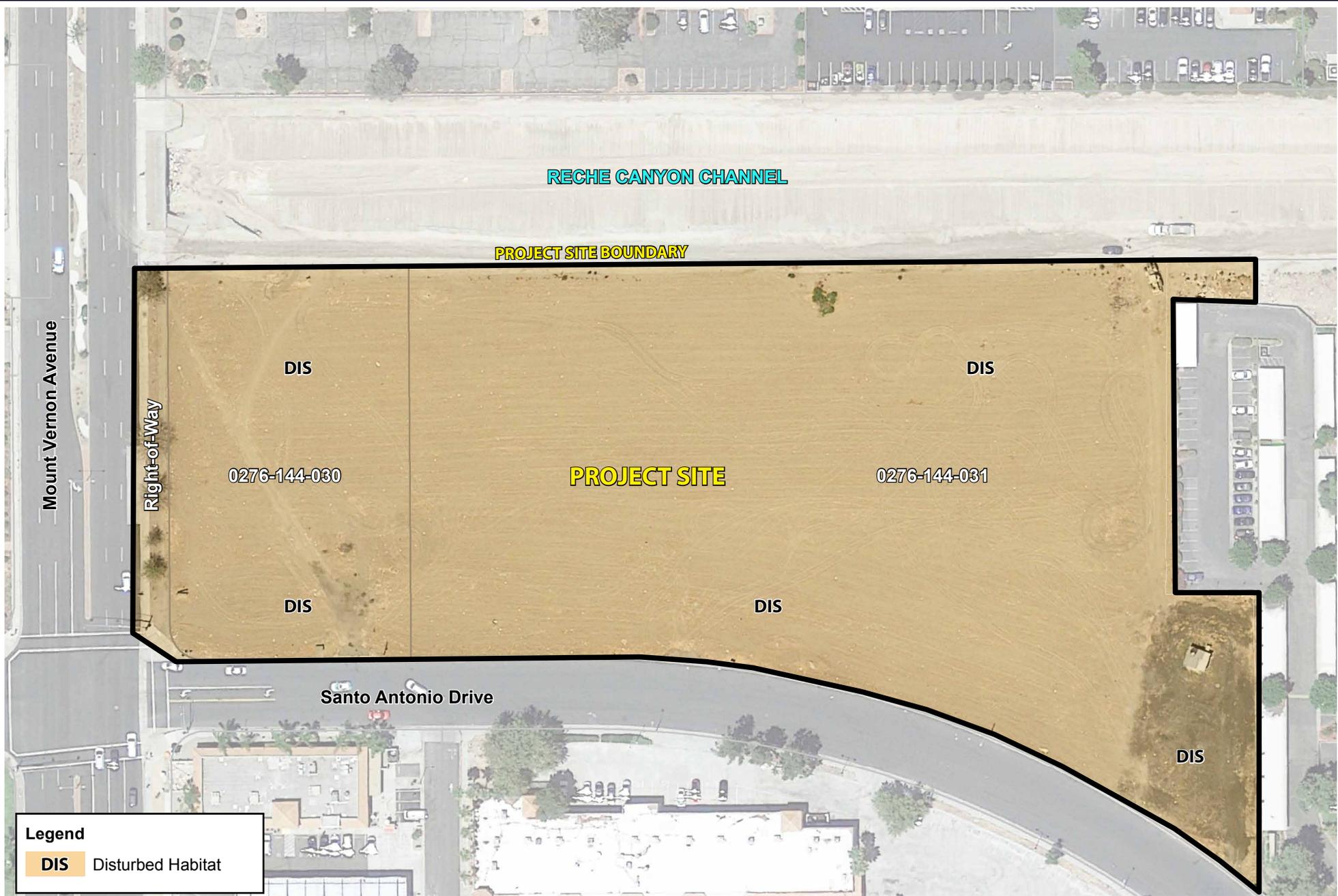


Figure 3 - Vegetation Communities Map
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Giant RV Project Site



PHOTOGRAPH 1 - Northwest view of Project Site from southeast corner adjacent to Santo Antonio Drive.



PHOTOGRAPH 2 - Southwest view of Project Site from northeast corner.

Refer to Figure 2 for Photographic Key Map



PHOTOGRAPH 3 - Southeast view of Project Site from northwest corner adjacent to Mount Vernon Avenue.



PHOTOGRAPH 4 - Northeast view of Project Site from southwest corner adjacent to Mount Vernon Avenue.

Refer to Figure 2 for Photographic Key Map

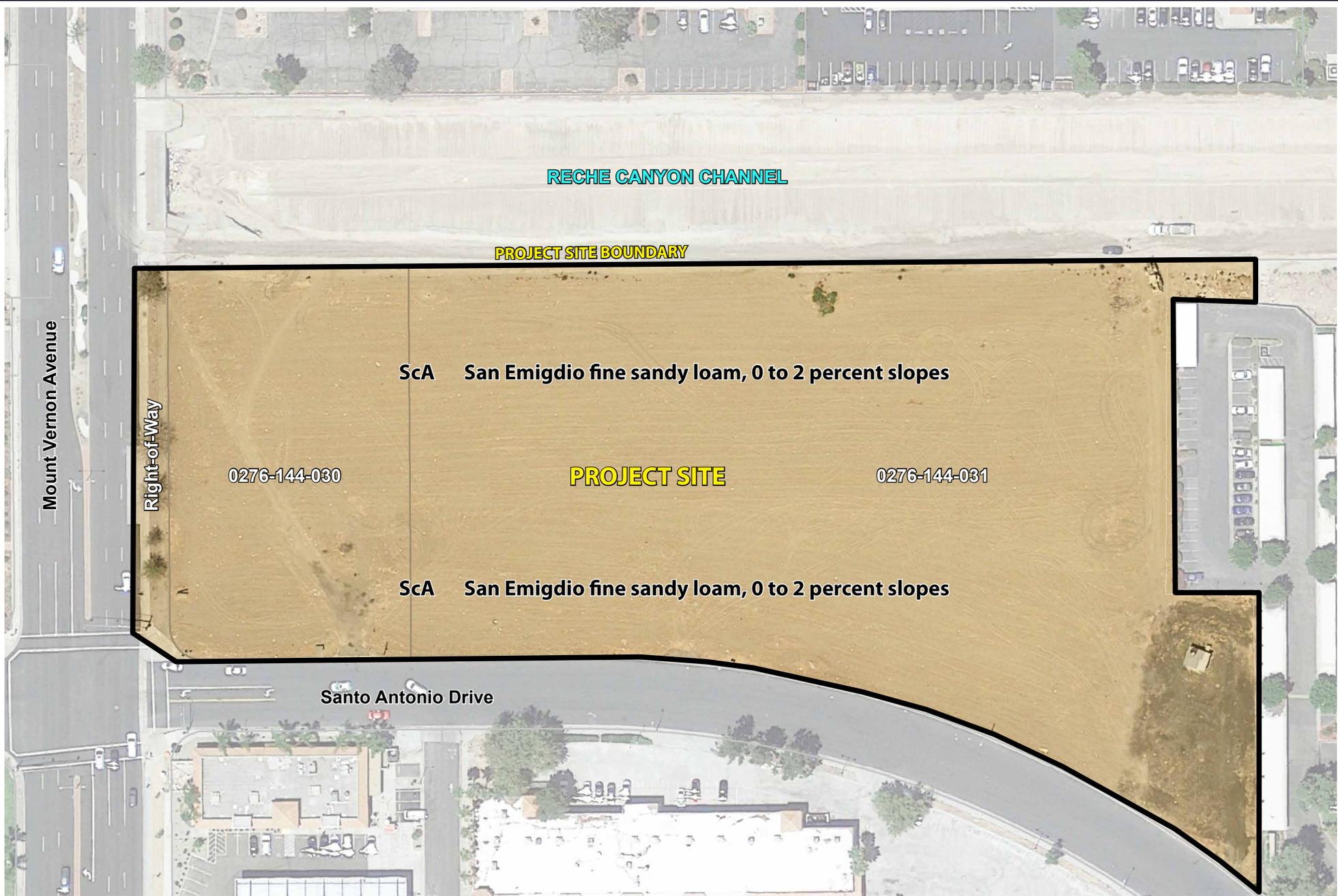


Figure 6 - Soils Association Map
Biological Resources Technical Report
Giant RV Project Site

There are additional sensitive species classifications applicable in California. These are described below.

Sensitive biological resources are habitats or individual species that have special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations as endangered, threatened, or rare. The CDFW, USFWS, and special groups like the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintain watch lists of such resources. For the purpose of this assessment sources used to determine the sensitive status of biological resources are:

Plants: USFWS (2020), CNDDDB (CDFW 2021a), CDFW (2021d, 2021e), CNPS (2021), and Skinner and Pavlik (1994),

Wildlife: California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (2008), USFWS (2020), CNDDDB (CDFW 2021a), and CDFW (2021b, 2021c).

Habitats: CNDDDB (CDFW 2021a, 2021f, 2021g).

FEDERAL PROTECTION AND CLASSIFICATIONS

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) defines an endangered species as “any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range...” Threatened species are defined as “any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.” Under provisions of Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the FESA it is unlawful to “take” any listed species. “Take” is defined as follows in Section 3(18) of the FESA: “...harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Further, the USFWS, through regulation, has interpreted the terms “harm” and “harass” to include certain types of habitat modification as forms of a “take.” These interpretations, however, are generally considered and applied on a case-by-case basis and often vary from species to species. In a case where a property owner seeks permission from a federal agency for an action that could affect a federally listed plant and animal species, the property owner and agency are required to consult with USFWS. Section 9(a)(2)(b) of the FESA addresses the protections afforded to listed plants. Recently, the USFWS instituted changes in the listing status of former candidate species. Former C1 (candidate) species are now referred to simply as candidate species and represent the only candidates for listing. Former C2 species (for which the USFWS had insufficient evidence to warrant listing at this time) and C3 species (either extinct, no longer a valid taxon or more abundant than was formerly believed) are no longer considered as candidate species. Therefore, these species are no longer maintained in list form by the USFWS, nor are they formally protected. However, some USFWS field offices have issued memoranda stating that former C2 species are henceforth to be considered Federal Species of Concern. This term is employed in this document but carries no official protections. All references to federally protected species in this report (whether listed, proposed for listing or candidate) include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment, the following acronyms are used for federal status species:

FE	Federal Endangered
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FT	Federal Threatened
FPE	Federal Proposed Endangered
FPT	Federal Proposed Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate for Listing

The designation of critical habitat can also have a significant impact on the development of land designated as “*critical habitat*.” The FESA prohibits federal agencies from taking any action that will “*adversely modify or destroy*” critical habitat (16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2)). This provision of the FESA applies to the issuance of permits by federal agencies. Before approving an action affecting critical habitat, the federal agency is required to consult with the USFWS who then issues a biological opinion evaluating whether the action will “*adversely modify*” critical habitat. Thus, the designation of critical habitat effectively gives the USFWS extensive regulatory control over the development of land designated as critical habitat.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) makes it unlawful to “*take*” any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States and Great Britain, the Republic of Mexico, Japan, and the Union of Soviet States. For purposes of the MBTA, “*take*” is defined as to pursue, hunt, capture, kill, or possess or attempt to do the same.

The Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act explicitly protects the bald eagle and golden eagle and imposes its own prohibition on any taking of these species. As defined in this act, take means to pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, or molest or disturb. Current USFWS policy is not to refer the incidental take of bald eagles for prosecution under the Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d).

STATE PROTECTION AND CLASSIFICATIONS

California's Endangered Species Act (CESA) defines an endangered species as “...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.” The State defines a threatened species as “...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985 is a threatened species.” Candidate species are defined as “...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list.” Candidate species may be afforded temporary protection as though they were already listed as threatened or endangered at the discretion of the Fish and Game Commission. Unlike FESA, CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

Article 3, Sections 2080 through 2085, of CESA addresses the taking of threatened or endangered species by stating “No person shall import into this state, export out of this state, or take, possess, purchase, or sell within this state, any species, or any part or product thereof, that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided...” Under CESA, “take” is defined as “...hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” Exceptions authorized by the state to allow “take” require “...permits or memorandums of understanding...” and can be authorized for “...endangered species, threatened species, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes.” Sections 1901 and 1913 of the California Fish and Game Code provide that notification is required prior to disturbance.

Additionally, some sensitive mammals and birds are protected by the State as Fully Protected Mammals or Fully Protected Birds, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511, respectively. SSC (“special” animals and plants) listings include special status species, including all state and federal protected and candidate taxa, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and US Forest Service (USFS) sensitive species, species considered to be declining or rare by the CNPS or National Audubon Society, and a selection of species which are considered to be under population stress but are not formally proposed for listing. This list is primarily a working document for the CDFW's CNDDDB project. Informally listed taxa are not protected per se, but warrant consideration in the preparation of biotic assessments. For some species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest sites.

For the purposes of this assessment, the following acronyms are used for State status species:

SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SCE	State Candidate Endangered
SCT	State Candidate Threatened
SFP	State Fully Protected
SP	State Protected
SR	State Rare
SSC	California Species of Special Concern
CWL	California Watch List

Nesting birds, including raptors, are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, which reads, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” In addition, under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, “it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant

thereto". Passerines and non-passerine land birds are further protected under California Fish and Game Code 3513. As such, CDFW typically recommends surveys for nesting birds that could potentially be directly (e.g., actual removal of trees/vegetation) or indirectly (e.g., noise disturbance) impacted by project-related activities. Disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "take" by CDFW.

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of sensitive species in the State. This organization has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of rare, threatened, or endangered vascular plant species of California (Tibor 2001). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as threatened and endangered by CDFW. The CNPS has developed five categories of rarity (CRPR):

CRPR 1A	Presumed extinct in California
CRPR 1B	Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2A	Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
CRPR 2B	Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3	Plants about which we need more information – a review list
CRPR 4	Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat

As stated by the CNPS:

“Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank and designates the level of endangerment by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most endangered and 3 being the least endangered. A Threat Rank is present for all California Rare Plant Rank 1B's, 2's, 4's, and the majority of California Rare Plant Rank 3's. California Rare Plant Rank 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of 0.1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California; however, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a California Rare Plant Rank. In addition, all California Rare Plant Rank 1A (presumed extinct in California), and some California Rare Plant Rank 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.” (CNPS 2021)

0.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2	Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3	Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
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LOCAL PROTECTION AND CLASSIFICATIONS

The City of Colton’s Municipal Code (Ord. No. Ord. No. O-14-18, § 1, 1-15-2019, 12.20.041, Tree Protection Guidelines). As stated by the City of Colton:

“Tree protection guidelines are the standards and specifications for the protection of trees under this chapter. The tree protection guidelines, and any revision thereto, shall be effective as of the date of their adoption by resolution of the City Council. A. Tree protection guidelines are the standards and specifications for the protection of trees under this chapter. The tree protection guidelines, and any revision thereto, shall be effective as of the date of their adoption by resolution of the City Council. B. All departments, agencies and personnel of the City shall consult with the Public Works Director prior to engaging in any action which would require the removal of, or which would otherwise substantially affect or seriously jeopardize the health of any existing public tree. C. It shall be the policy of the City to protect and maintain mature and healthy trees. Special consideration shall be afforded to mature, public, landmark, landmark-eligible, native and specimen trees as forth in this chapter. D. The preservation of mature trees is strongly considered during an application for any permit or approval. A decision may be made through the design review process or other entitlement process to waive development standards or accept alternative solutions to assist in the preservation of these trees. The review authority or director, if there is no other review authority, may modify the development standards or accept alternative solutions to these standards.” (City of Colton, Ord. No. Ord. No. O-14-18, § 1, 1-15-2019)

SENSITIVE HABITATS

As stated by CDFW:

“One purpose of the vegetation classification is to assist in determining the level of rarity and imperilment of vegetation types. Ranking of alliances according to their degree of imperilment (as measured by rarity, trends, and threats) follows NatureServe’s Heritage Methodology, in which all alliances are listed with a G (global) and S (state) rank. For alliances with State ranks of S1-S3, all associations within them are also considered to be highly imperiled”. (CDFW 2021g)

No sensitive or undisturbed native habitats were documented within the Project Site. The Project Site is characterized as heavily disturbed.

PROTECTED TREES

No trees regulated by the City of Colton’s Tree Protection Guidelines (Ord. No. Ord. No. O-14-18, § 1, 1-15-2019) will be impacted as a result of project implementation.

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Based on a review of the CNDDDB and existing conditions within and adjacent to the property, a total of eleven (11) sensitive plant species listed in the State database have potential to occur within the vicinity of the Project as presented in Table 2, *Sensitive Plant Species Assessment* (CNDDDB 2021a). No suitable habitat for sensitive plant species including those listed as federal or state threatened/endangered was documented within the Project Site. No sensitive plant species listed in Table 2 or undisturbed native habitats were documented within the Project Site. The Project Site is characterized as heavily disturbed.

**Table 2.
Sensitive Plant Species Assessment**

Species Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Habitat Description	Comments
Status		
Horn’s milk-vetch (<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>) CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb generally blooming from May to October in meadows, seeps and playas (CNPS 2021).	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Smooth tarplant (<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>) CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb which generally blooms from April to September within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline substrates). (CNPS 2021)	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Parry’s spineflower (<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>) CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb which generally blooms from April to June within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and grassland habitats with sandy and/or rocky openings. (CNPS 2021)	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Slender-horned spineflower (<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>) CRPR 1B.1 FE/SE	Annual herb which generally blooms from April to June within chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub (alluvial fan) with sandy substrates. (CNPS 2021)	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.

Species Name (Scientific Name)	Habitat Description	Comments
Status Santa Ana River woollystar <i>(Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum)</i> FE/SE CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb which generally blooms from April to September within chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan) in sandy and gravelly substrates (CNPS 2021).	Not detected or expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Mesa horkelia <i>(Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula)</i> CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb which generally blooms from February to September within chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland and coastal scrub with sandy or gravelly substrates. (CNPS 2021)	Not detected or expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Southern California black walnut <i>(Juglans californica)</i> CRPR 4.2	Perennial tree generally blooming from March to August (CNPS 2021)	Not detected onsite.
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>(Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii)</i> CRPR 4.3	Annual herb which generally blooms from January to July within chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats (CNPS 2021).	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Parish's desert-thorn <i>(Lycium parishii)</i> CRPR 2B.3	Perennial herb which generally blooms from March to April in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. (CNPS 2021)	Not detected or expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Pringle's monardella <i>(Monardella pringlei)</i> CRPR 1A	Annual herb which generally blooms from May to June in coastal scrub dominated sandy substrates. (CNPS 2021)	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Chaparral ragwort <i>(Senecio aphanactis)</i> CRPR 2B.2	Annual herb which generally blooms from January to May within chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub habitats. (CNPS 2021)	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
California Native Plant Society (CNPS): California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) CRPR 1A – plants presumed extinct in California CRPR 1B – plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere CRPR 2A – plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere CRPR 2B – plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere CRPR 3 – plants about which we need more information, a review list CRPR 4 – plants of limited distribution, a watch list .1 – Seriously endangered in California .2 – Fairly endangered in California .3 – Not very endangered in California		

Species Name (Scientific Name)	Habitat Description	Comments
Status		
Federal (USFWS) Protection and Classification FE – Federally Endangered FT – Federally Threatened FC – Federal Candidate for Listing State (CDFW) Protection and Classification SE – State Endangered ST – State Threatened		

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE

Based on a review of the CNDDDB and existing site conditions, a total of twenty-four (24) sensitive wildlife species are have the potential of occurring within the vicinity of the Project Site as presented in Table 3, *Sensitive Wildlife Species Assessment* (CNDDDB 2021a). No suitable habitat for species listed as federal or state threatened/endangered was documented within the Project Site. No sensitive wildlife species or undisturbed native habitats were documented within the Project Site. The Project Site is characterized as heavily disturbed.

Table 3.
Sensitive Wildlife Species Assessment

Species Name (Scientific Name)	Habitat Description	Comments
Status		
INVERTEBRATES		
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly <i>(Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis)</i> FE	Restricted to Delhi sand formations in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of Delhi soils as shown in Figure 6, <i>Soils Association Map</i> . The Project Site is not located within a USFWS recovery unit and the property is heavily disturbed and lacks California buckwheat, telegraph weed, deerweed, or California croton which are associated with habitat suitability.
FISH		
Santa Ana sucker <i>(Catostomus santaanae)</i> FT	Preferred habitat, open water and emergent vegetation.	No potential to occur onsite based on a lack of open water.

Species Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Habitat Description	Comments
Status		
Arroyo chub (<i>Gila orcuttii</i>) SSC	Preferred habitat, open water and emergent vegetation in lower gradient streams with sand or mud substrate.	No potential to occur onsite based on a lack of open water.
REPTILES		
Orange-throated whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>) SSC	The orange-throated whiptail occurs in RSS and chaparral where loose soils and occasional rocky areas are found.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Coastal western whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>) SSC	The coastal western whiptail occurs in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, desert scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan scrub, woodlands, grasslands, playas, and respective ecotones between these habitats.	Not detected. Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Red-diamond rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus ruber</i>) SSC	The red-diamond rattlesnake is often found in areas with dense vegetation especially chaparral and sage scrub up to 1,520 meters in elevation.	Not detected. Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
Blainville's horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>) SSC	The horned lizard occurs primarily in scrub, chaparral, and grassland habitats.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
BIRDS		
Bell's sage sparrow (<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>) CWL	This species is typically found in chaparral on alluvial fans and foothills.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.
Cooper's hawk (<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) SSC	Cooper's hawk is most commonly found within or adjacent to riparian/oak forest and woodland habitats. This uncommon resident of California increases in numbers during winter migration.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.

Species Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> Status	Habitat Description	Comments
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>(Aimophila ruficeps canescens)</i> CWL	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow is a non-migratory bird species that primarily occurs within sage scrub and grassland habitats and to a lesser extent chaparral sub-associations. This species generally breeds on the ground within grassland and scrub communities in the western and central regions of California.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.
Golden eagle <i>(Aquila chrysaetos)</i> CWL, SFP	Within southern California, the species prefers grasslands, brushlands (coastal sage scrub and chaparral), deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests, and montane valleys.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.
Burrowing owl <i>(Athene cucularia)</i> SSC	The burrowing owl uses predominantly open land, including grassland, agriculture (e.g., dry-land farming and grazing areas), playa, sparse coastal sage scrub, desert scrub habitats. Some breeding burrowing owls are year-round residents and additional individuals from the north may winter throughout the region.	Not expected to occur onsite. No potential burrows were documented within or adjacent to the Project Site. The entire Project Site was recently and appears to be annually disked.
Northern Harrier <i>(Circus cyaneus)</i> SSC	The northern harrier frequents open wetlands, wet/lightly grazed pastures, fields, dry uplands/prairies, mesic grasslands, drained marshlands, croplands, meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.

Species Name <i>(Scientific Name)</i> Status	Habitat Description	Comments
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)</i> FT/SE	Although the preferred habitat, riparian scrub and forest, is well distributed at scattered locations within the Plan Area in the Riverside Lowland Bioregions, the western yellow-billed cuckoo apparently no longer inhabits much of this habitat.	No potential to occur onsite based on a lack of riparian scrub, forest or woodland habitats within or adjacent to the Project Site.
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>(Empidonax traillii extimus)</i> FE/SE	The southwestern willow flycatcher is narrowly distributed at few locations within the Plan Area. Although the preferred habitat, riparian woodland and select other forests, is well distributed within all bioregions and spread over the entire Plan Area, few current locations for the willow flycatcher have been documented.	No potential to occur onsite based on a lack of riparian scrub, forest or woodland habitats within or adjacent to the Project Site.
Loggerhead shrike <i>(Lanius ludovicianus)</i> SSC	This species of shrike hunts in open or grassy areas and nests in large chaparral shrubs such as ceanothus and lemonade berry.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed foraging or nesting vegetation.
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>(Polioptila californica californica)</i> FT/SSC	The coastal California gnatcatcher is a non-migratory bird species that primarily occurs within sage scrub habitats in coastal southern California dominated by California sagebrush.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable breeding and foraging habitat.
Least Bell's vireo <i>(Vireo bellii pusillus)</i> FE/SE	Least Bell's vireo resides in riparian habitats with a well-defined understory including southern willow scrub, mule fat, and riparian forest/woodland habitats.	No potential to occur onsite based on a lack of riparian scrub, forest or woodland habitats within or adjacent to the Project Site.

Species Name (Scientific Name) Status	Habitat Description	Comments
MAMMALS		
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>) SSC	The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse occurs in coastal sage, upland sage scrubs, and alluvial fan sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, chaparral, and desert scrubs at all elevations up to 6,000 feet.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>) FE/SSC	Prefers alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub habitats with sandy and gravelly substrates.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a complete lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils. The Project Site is devoid of native vegetation and no kangaroo rat burrows were detected onsite.
Western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>) SSC	Roosts in rocky areas and forages in grassland, shrublands, and woodlands.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat.
Western yellow bat (<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>) SSC	Roosts in the skirts of palm trees and forages in adjacent habitats.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable foraging habitat within the vicinity of the Project Site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>) SSC	The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit in open habitats, primarily including grasslands, sage scrub, alluvial fan sage scrub, and Great Basin sage scrub.	Not observed or expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable habitat and sign of burrow structures.
Los Angeles pocket mouse (<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>) SSC	Low elevation grassland alluvial sage scrub and coastal sage scrub habitats.	Not expected to occur onsite based on a lack of suitable undisturbed vegetation or soils. The Project Site is devoid of native vegetation.
<p>Federal (USFWS) Protection and Classification FE – Federally Endangered FT – Federally Threatened FC – Federal Candidate for Listing</p> <p>State (CDFW) Protection and Classification SE – State Endangered SSC – State Species of Special Concern CWL – California Watch List SPF – State Fully Protected</p>		

The Project Site does not occur within or adjacent to a USFWS designated critical habitat for any federally listed threatened or endangered species.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND RESOURCES

No wetlands or jurisdictional resources regulated by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB were documented within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. Reche Canyon Channel is located immediately north of the Project Site and will not be directly or indirectly impacted as a result of project initiation as discussed in the following sections.

Impacts to water quality would be less than significant during both construction and operation (i.e., compliance with NPDES permit and MS4 code provisions would ensure no impacts to species, and compliance with County of San Bernardino Phase 1 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements and LID manual would also ensure no impacts to species).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following section includes an analysis of the direct and/or indirect impacts of the proposed action on sensitive biological resources. This analysis characterizes the project related activities that are anticipated to adversely impact the species, and when feasible, quantifies such impacts. Direct effects are defined as actions that may cause an immediate effect on the species or its habitat, including the effects of interrelated actions and interdependent actions. Indirect effects are caused by or result from the proposed actions, are later in time, and are reasonably certain to occur. Indirect effects may occur outside of the area directly affected by the proposed action.

THRESHOLD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed using impact significance criteria which mirror the policy statement contained in the CEQA at Section 21001 (c) of the Public Resources Code. This section reflects that the legislature has established it to be the policy of the state to:

“Prevent the elimination of fish and wildlife species due to man’s activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities...”

The following definitions apply to the significance criteria for biological resources:

- *“Endangered”* means that the species is listed as endangered under state or federal law.
- *“Threatened”* means that the species is listed as threatened under state or federal law.

- “*Rare*” means that the species exists in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens.
- “*Region*” refers to the area within southern California that is within the range of the individual species.
- “*Sensitive habitat*” refers to habitat for plants and animals (1) which plays a special role in perpetuating species utilizing the habitat on the property, and (2) without which there would be substantial danger that the population of that species would drop below self-perpetuating levels.
- “*Substantial effect*” means significance loss or harm of a magnitude which, based on current scientific data and knowledge, (1) would cause a species or a native plant or animal community to drop below self-perpetuating levels on a statewide or regional basis or (2) would cause a species to become threatened or endangered.

Also, the determination of impacts has been made according to the federal definition of “*take*”. FESA prohibits the “*taking*” of a member of an endangered or threatened wildlife species or removing, damaging, or destroying a listed plant species by any person (including private individuals and private or government entities). FESA defines “*take*” as “*to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, would, kill, trap, capture or collect*” an endangered or threatened species, or to attempt to engage in these activities.

DIRECT IMPACTS

Specifically, the biological resources assessment report addresses the following CEQA Environmental Checklist items.

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the Project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
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				X

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
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?				X
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?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Native Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

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 Impact. The 6.50-acre proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any plant or wildlife 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 native undisturbed suitable habitat, soils or sensitive plant/wildlife species observations were documented or expected to occur within the Project Site as outlined in Table 2, *Sensitive Plant Species Assessment*, and Table 3, *Sensitive Wildlife Species Assessment*. No federal or state permits are required. The Project Site is characterized as heavily disturbed and is completely surrounded by existing residential and commercial, and high traffic roads to the east, south and west. Therefore, no mitigation is required or proposed.

No burrowing owl burrows or individuals were documented within or adjacent to the Project Site.

- 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 CDFW or USFWS?*

No Impact. No riparian, sensitive or undisturbed native/natural habitats were documented within or adjacent to the Project Site as outlined in Table 4, *Project Site Vegetation Community Impacts*, and Figure 7, *Vegetation Communities Impact Map*.

The Project Site is characterized as heavily disturbed (annually disked), no natural undisturbed habitats occur onsite, and the property is completely surrounded by existing residential/commercial development and high traffic roads to the east, west and south. The annually cleared and unvegetated reach of Reche Canyon Channel is located immediately to the north of the Project Site boundary. Therefore, no mitigation is required or proposed.

**Table 4.
Project Site Vegetation Community Impacts**

Vegetation Community	Total Acres	Impacts Acres
Disturbed	6.50	6.50
TOTAL	6.50	6.50

Source: Cadre Environmental 2021.

- 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, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

No Impact. No wetlands or jurisdictional resources regulated by the USACE, CDFW, or RWQCB were documented within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. The single black willow and tamarisk tree located near the northern boundary do not represent a jurisdictional resource. Therefore, no mitigation is required or proposed.

- 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?*

No Impact. The Project Site is heavily disturbed, surrounded by existing residential/and commercial development to the east, south and west and does not represent a wildlife movement corridor or route between open space habitats. No direct impacts to Reche Canyon Channel located north of the Project Site will result from project implementation.

The onsite disturbed habitat represents potential habitat for common ground nesting bird species such as killdeer, many of which were documented onsite during the site assessment. Loss of an active nest would conflict with CDFG Codes 3503 & 3513 and MBTA. Implementation of Conservation Measure **CM BIO-1: Nesting Bird Preconstruction Surveys** will ensure compliance with the CDFG Codes.

- e) *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

No Impact. No trees regulated by the City of Colton's Tree Protection Guidelines (Ord. No. Ord. No. O-14-18, § 1, 1-15-2019) will be impacted as a result of project implementation. Therefore, no mitigation is required or proposed.

- f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Native Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

No Impact. The Project Site is not located within or adjacent to a Conservation Program Area. Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in a conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan and no impact would occur. Also, the Project Site is not located within or adjacent to the adopted "Draft West Valley Habitat Conservation Plan" for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*; DSF). Therefore, no mitigation is required or proposed.

INDIRECT IMPACTS

Potential indirect impacts include hydrological modification, discharges, lighting, and construction noise. Compliance with all the following guidelines will ensure that the proposed project will not result in significant indirect impacts to habitats and associated floral and faunal species outside of the Project Site north of the boundary within Reche Canyon Channel.

Water Quality

An infiltration basin is proposed near the southwestern corner of the Project Site, which will collect and treat water before discharging to Santo Antonio Drive via storm drain outlets. Therefore, no site drainage will be discharged into Reche Canyon Channel as shown in Figure 7, *Vegetation Communities Impact Map*. Final project design will include the following measures to ensure indirect impacts to the Reche Canyon Channel do not occur as a result of project implementation.

- Temporary siltation fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the Project Site prior to initiating construction to ensure inadvertent discharges into Reche Canyon Channel do not occur.
- A permanent concrete masonry unit block wall will be constructed between the Project Site and Reche Canyon Channel to prevent human encroachment.

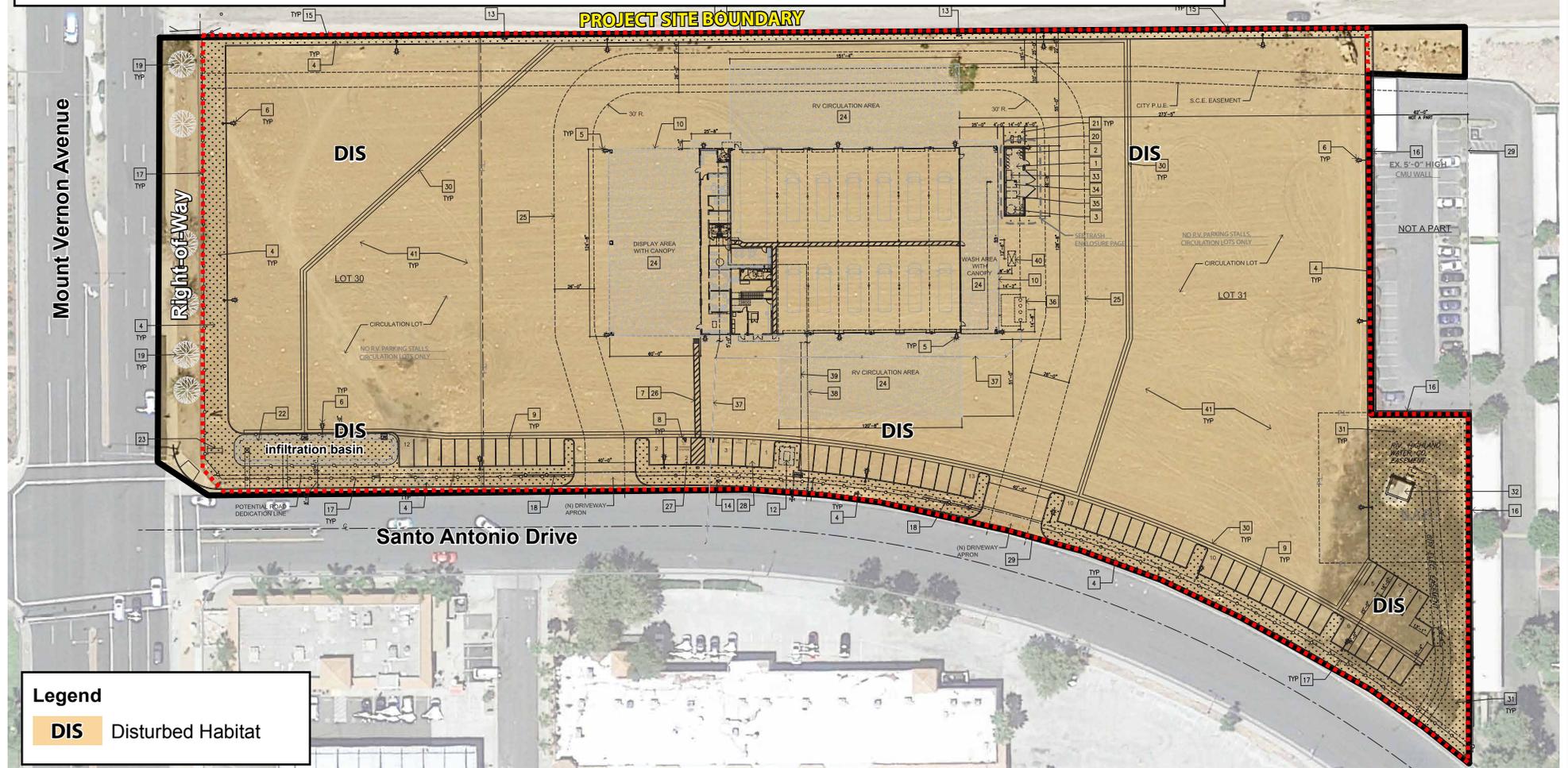
Impacts to water quality would be less than significant during both construction and operation (i.e., compliance with NPDES permit and MS4 code provisions, as warranted, would ensure no impacts to species, and compliance with County of San Bernardino Phase 1 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements and LID manual would also ensure no impacts to species).

NOTES

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 TRASH/RECYCLE ENCLOSURE. | 12 ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER ON CONCRETE PAD. | 23 PYLON SIGN BY OTHERS. | 34 RECYCLE BIN. |
| 2 OIL RECYCLE/WASTE TANK BY OTHERS. | 13 RELOCATED FIRE HYDRANT. | 24 CONCRETE SLAB. | 35 TRASH BIN. |
| 3 WATER TANK & R.O. BY OTHERS. | 14 EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT. | 25 FIRE APPARATUS "FIRE LANE" | 36 INTERCEPTOR. |
| 4 LANDSCAPE AREAS | 15 CMU WALL | 26 ADA PATH OF TRAVEL. | 37 SANITARY SEWER. |
| 5 PARKING LED LIGHT WALL MOUNTED. SEE DETAIL 1. | 16 EXISTING CMU WALL, 5'-0" HIGH | 27 ACCESSIBLE EVCS STALLS. | 38 WATER LINE. |
| 6 PARKING LED LIGHT POLE. SEE DETAIL 2. | 17 WROUGHT IRON FENCING. | 28 STANDARD EVCS STALLS. | 39 FIRE SERVICE WATER LINE. |
| 7 PAINTED ACCESSIBILITY STRIPING ON GRADE. | 18 MANUAL WROUGHT IRON GATE | 29 PROPERTY LINE. | 40 RV DUMP STATION. |
| 8 ACCESSIBLE PARKING STALLS. | 19 EXISTING TREES. | 30 BASIN. | 41 ASPHALT CONCRETE PAVING, (TYP.) |
| 9 PAINTED STRIPED PARKING SPACES. | 20 499 CAL PROPANE TANK BY OTHERS | 31 GROUND LANDSCAPING AT COUNTY EASEMENT ONLY. | |
| 10 METAL CANOPY ABOVE | 21 BOLLARD. | 32 EXISTING WATER HOUSE TO REMAIN AND PROTECT IN PLACE. | |
| 11 - | 22 INFILTRATION BASIN. | 33 YARD BIN. | |



RECHE CANYON CHANNEL



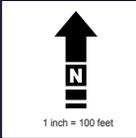
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DIS Disturbed Habitat

Project Site Impact Boundary

Figure 7 - Vegetation Communities Impact Map
Biological Resources Technical Report
Giant RV Project Site

Source: AO Architects 2021



Toxics

Toxic sources within the Project Site would be limited to those commonly associated with commercial developments such as pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and vehicle emissions. In order to mitigate for the potential effects of these toxics, the project will incorporate structural BMPs, as required in association with compliance with the NPDES permit system as warranted, in order to reduce the level of toxins introduced into the drainage system. Water quality measures will be implemented and no significant impacts are anticipated.

Lighting

Impacts related to lighting would be less than significant during both construction and operation. All permanent lighting features located adjacent to the northern Project Site boundary will be directed away from Reche Canyon Channel to ensure potential indirect impacts to wildlife species movement does not occur as a result of project implementation. The reach of Reche Canyon Channel located adjacent to the Project Site is approximately 0.50-mile from the confluence with the Santa Ana River (Regional Wildlife Movement Corridor). No significant impacts are anticipated.

Noise

Indirect temporal noise impacts may occur to wildlife species movement located adjacent to the Project Site to the north within Reche Canyon Channel during project construction. Noise and vibration associated with the use of heavy equipment during project construction has the potential to disrupt bird nesting, foraging and breeding behavior within and adjacent to sensitive receptor sites. Conservation Measure **CM BIO-1: Nesting Bird Preconstruction Surveys** has been incorporated into the project to collectively contribute to reducing potential indirect noise impacts to nesting bird species located within and adjacent to the Project Site. No impact anticipated.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The temporary direct and/or indirect impacts of the project would not result in significant cumulative impacts (CEQA Section 15310) to environmental resources within the region of the Project Site. Cumulative impacts refer to incremental effects of an individual project when assessed with the effects of past, current, and proposed projects. The project represents the development of 6.50-acre of disturbed habitat, surrounded by existing residential/commercial development and high traffic roads to the south, east and west, and therefore will not result in an adverse cumulative impact. Impacts related to buildout of the City and Sphere of Influence are anticipated to be less than significant if projects comply with General Plan policies and standard conditions. As stated in the City of Colton's 2013 EIR:

“To address the long-term, cumulative loss of sensitive habitat and associated species in the San Bernardino Valley, the City will continue to implement existing federal and state regulations related to species and habitat protection and conservation. Considering the proposed General Plan consistency with the existing federal and state regulations, the [Plan’s]

contribution to the long-term loss of sensitive habitat and species will not be considerable.” (City of Colton 2013)

No sensitive species or habitats were detected or expected to occur within the Project Site. Therefore, project initiation would not conflict with the general plan policies and standard conditions for the protection of sensitive resources.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

The following biological conservation measures (Conditions of Approval) are relevant to the protection of biological resources to the extent practicable as part of ensuring all potential impacts to sensitive or regulated biological resources are in compliance with CEQA.

CM BIO-1 Nesting Bird Preconstruction Survey

To avoid impacts to nesting birds within or adjacent to the Project Site and to comply with the CDFG Codes 3503 & 3513, and MBTA, clearing should occur between non-nesting (or non-breeding) season for birds (generally, September 1st to January 31st). If this avoidance schedule is not feasible, the alternative is to carry out such activities under the supervision of a qualified biologist. This shall entail the following:

A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction nesting bird survey no more than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities. The survey will consist of full coverage of the proposed disturbance limits and up to a 500-foot buffer area, determined by the biologist and taking into account the species nesting in the area and the habitat present. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.

If "occupied" nests are found, their locations shall be mapped, species documented, and, to the degree feasible, the status of the nest (e.g., incubation of eggs, feeding of young, near fledging) recorded. The biologist shall establish a no-disturbance buffer around each active nest. The buffer area will be determined by the biologist based on the species present, surrounding habitat, and type of construction activities proposed in the area. No construction or ground disturbance activities shall be conducted within the buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active and has informed the construction supervisor that activities may resume.

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

Author: _____



Date: January 11th, 2022