

BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

COMPLETED FOR A PROPERTY LOCATED
AT 12774 BANYAN STREET, CITY OF RANCHO CUCAMONGA,
(SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY), CALIFORNIA



Prepared For:

SNW Development, Inc

5601 Pal Mal Avenue
Temple City, CA 91780

Report Date: 22 November 2016

On Behalf of:



EarthTouch, Inc.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Prepared by:

Bellini Biological
1206 Ferrara Drive
Ojai, CA 93023

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INTRODUCTION

This Biological Assessment (BA) has been completed for a proposed ten-lot subdivision to be located at 12774 Banyan Street in the city of Rancho Cucamonga, (San Bernardino County), California (subject property or site). The subject property is situated in between Banyan Street south and Amber Lane to the north, approximately two-miles northeast of downtown Rancho Cucamonga (Figure 1). According to information obtained from San Bernardino County Assessor and the client, the site is rectangular-shaped 6.6 acre parcel identified with an APN 0225-111-07-0000. The natural topography of the area has a southward slope and is part of the upper alluvial plain near the base of Cucamonga Peak, which is part of the San Bernardino Range that extends northwesterly and becomes the San Gabriel Mountains (Figure 2). The subject property is relatively flat and undeveloped, containing rows of eucalyptus trees, naturally occurring non-native annual grasses and shows signs of recent grading (Figure 3).

PROPOSED ACTION

It is our understanding the proposed action would involve (Figure 4):

- Removing a number of eucalyptus trees, grubbing and grading the land surface;
- Constructing a ten lot residential subdivision involving development of a cul-de-sac, which originates on Amber Lane on the north side of the property.

SCOPE

The report has been prepared to address the potential impact of the proposed action, as described above, upon the following sensitive biological resources:

- Special Status Plants previously documented by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) as occurring within the Cucamonga Peak United States Geological Service (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle;
- Species Status Wildlife, previously documented by the CNDDDB as occurring within the Cucamonga Peak USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle;
- Sensitive Natural Plant Communities as identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);
- Wetlands/Waters of the United States regulated or potentially regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and/or the CDFW;
- Protected Trees, protected under local tree protection ordinances;
- Nesting Birds afforded protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Wildlife Code.

METHODS

Fieldwork was performed on foot by walking 15-foot transects through project site. Potential bird-nesting areas at the site including trees, shrubs, burrows, and the ground surface were observed with the naked eye and via the use of binoculars. Visual inspection with binoculars included all areas within 100-feet of the site. Presence of any significant habitat features such as ponds, rivers, creeks, wetlands, serpentine, or other sensitive habitats were noted (if present) at and within the vicinity of, the site. The field inspection was completed by Senior Biologist Mark Joseph Bellini on 11 November 2016. Weather conditions during the field survey were satisfactory and included; clear skies, calm winds (0 – 3 mph), and a temperature of 79 degrees Fahrenheit with good visibility.

SITE VICINITY CHARACTERISTICS

The subject property is located in single-family residential area containing primarily residences with some undeveloped properties and a few commercial properties.

SITE LOCATION

With respect to the San Bernardino meridian, the subject property is geographically located as follows:

Section:	29 (NE ¼)
Township:	1 North
Range:	6 West
Latitude:	34° 08' 38.6" North
Longitude:	-117° 31' 33.3" West
Elevation:	1,560 feet (475 meters) above mean sea level (amsl)
USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle:	Cucamonga Peak, CA

SUBJECT PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The subject property is relatively flat, dipping to toward the south. It is vegetated rows of eucalyptus trees and non-native ruderal grasses. The eucalyptus trees appear to be in poor health, some of which appear to be dead or dying, possibly due to drought conditions. Photographic documentation of the site and adjoining properties is included as Appendix A.

VEGETATION

The following vegetation (floral compendium) was limited to eucalyptus trees and non-native annual grasses.

WILDLIFE

Observed wildlife at the site (faunal compendium) was limited to the following birds; Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Western scrub-jay (*Apelocoma californica*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*).

No other animals were observed. It is likely small rodents, and common lizards and possibly common snakes are present. Ground squirrel burrows were noted at the subject property indicating the potential presence of California ground squirrels. There was no Burrowing owl sign (whitewash, pellets, tracks) in association with burrows at the site.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation at the subject property is characterized as ruderal, comprised primarily of non-native invasive weeds and grasses and non-native eucalyptus trees.

SENSITIVE NATURAL PLANT COMMUNITIES

Special-status natural plant communities are those that are considered rare, based on limited distribution in the region, but may or may not support special-status plant or wildlife species. Special status natural communities may also receive regulatory protection (*i.e.*, §404 of the Clean Water Act and/or the CDFG §1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Wildlife Code). In addition, the CNDDDB has designated a number of communities as rare; these communities are given the highest inventory priority (Holland 1986, CDFG 1999).

The following state of California designated sensitive habitats are identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as potentially present within the Cucamonga Peak, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle:

- California Walnut Woodland;
- Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh;
- Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub; and
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland;

Based upon observations made during the site inspection no state of California designated sensitive native plant communities are present at the subject property.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

For the purpose of this report “special status species” are defined as follows:

- Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Section 17.12 for listed plants, 50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals, and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] for proposed species);
- Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under ESA (72 FR 69034, December 6, 2007);
- Species that are listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Section 670.5);
- Species that meet the definition of *rare* or *endangered* under the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380;
- Animals fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Wildlife Code, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]); and
- Animal species of special concern to CDFW (CDFG 2007b; Remsen 1978 [birds]; Williams 1986 [mammals]; and Jennings and Hayes 1994 [amphibians and reptiles]).
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code, Section 1900 *et seq.*);
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); Ranks 1 and 2 of the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants.

We have obtained from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) a comprehensive list of all special status species that have been documented from the Cucamonga Peak United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle (See Appendix B). Subsequent to obtaining the species list, Mr. Mark Joseph Bellini, of Bellini Biological, performed a field inspection at the subject property and evaluated it in terms of its capacity to provide suitable habitat for the species on the list. Observations were made and common and special status species were documented. Occurrences or potential for occurrence of Special Status Species at the subject property is documented below in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
<i>Plants</i>			
San Gabriel manzanita / <i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> Shrub	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Rocky outcrops in chaparral in the San Gabriel Mountains. Elevation: 1300 m – 1600 m Blooming Period: April - May	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Parry's spineflower / <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Annual Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Sandy or rocky, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 275 m – 1220 m Blooming Period: April - June	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Johnston's buckwheat / <i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i> Shrub / Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Rocks, rocky outcrops in lodgepole Forest, subalpine forest, red fir forest. Predominately in forests in the San Gabriel Mountains. Elevation: 2600 m – 2900 m Blooming Period: July – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats with sandy or gravelly soils. Elevation: 70 m - 810 m Blooming Period: February - September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Lemon lily / <i>Lilium parryi</i> Perennial Bulbiferous Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Mesic habitat within lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1220 m – 2745 m Blooming Period: July – August	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable mesic habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
San Gabel linanthus / <i>Linanthus concinnus</i> Annual Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Rocky, openings in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest Elevation: 1520 m – 2800 m Blooming Period: April – July	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable rocky habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Jockert's monardella / <i>Monardella australis ssp. jockerstii</i> Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Steep scree or talus slopes between breccia, secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes, within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains Elevation: 1350 m – 1750 m Blooming Period: July – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation range of the species. Suitable steep scree or talus habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Wooly mountain-parsley / <i>Oreonana vestita</i> Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Gravel or talus in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest or upper montane coniferous forest Elevation: 1615 m – 3500 m Blooming Period: March – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Sanford's arrowhead / <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Perennial Rhizomatous Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian habitat. Elevation: 0 m – 650 m Blooming Period: May - October	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable wetland habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection, which occurred during the blooming period.
Grey-leaved violet / <i>Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea</i> Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Meadows and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1500 m – 3400 m Blooming Period: April - May	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable damp habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Amphibians			
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	Federal: T State: E CDFW: SSC	Dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation closely associated with deep or slow moving water. Well-vegetated uplands may provide important sheltering habitat during winter. Require ponds or pools for 11 – 20 weeks to standing water to complete life cycle.	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable aquatic habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog / <i>Rana muscosa</i>	Federal: EE State: E CDFW: SSC	Inhabits rocky streams in narrow canyons in the chaparral belt, in the mountains of southern California. Source: Californiaherps.com	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable aquatic habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Western spadefoot / <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Adults only enter aquatic habitats for breeding. They spend most of the year in a dormant to semi-dormant state in small mammal burrows in upland habitat adjacent to seasonal rain pools. This species requires seasonal rain pools that last a minimum of four weeks as eggs take from 1 to 6 days to hatch and metamorphosis can be completed within 3 to 11 weeks. Breeding habitat must be seasonal such that predators including bullfrogs and predatory fish do not become established. Breeding adults typically emerge during and/or immediately following relatively warm rains in late winter to early spring. Source: Jennings and Hayes - 1994.	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable aquatic habitat not present. No suitable breeding areas in the site surroundings. Not detected during the field inspection.
<i>Birds</i>			
California horned lark / <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Resident populations are found in the stubble, grass, and fallow lands near cultivated fields. The majority of the birds live in the wide expanses of the deserts, foothills, and dry grasslands that encircle the farming areas. The nest is a depression on the ground, lined with grass.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Marginal foraging and nesting habitat is present; however, nesting is not expected. Not detected during the site inspection.
Cooper's hawk / <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Forest and woodlands and leafy suburbs. These hawks are commonly found in parks, quiet neighborhoods, over fields, at backyard feeders, and even along busy streets if there are trees around. Cooper's Hawks build nests in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces, and other tree species, often on flat ground rather than hillsides, and in dense woods. Nests are typically 25-50 feet high, often about two-thirds of the way up the tree in a crotch or on a horizontal branch. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Suitable foraging habitat is present as Cooper's hawks adapt well to urban settings. Suitable nesting habitat is present in eucalyptus trees at the site. Cooper's hawks were not detected during the site inspection. Nesting is also possible in trees within 500 feet of the subject property.
Sharp-shinned hawk / <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Prefer dense forest, ideally with a closed canopy, for breeding, favoring forests that contain conifers. They occupy a wide range of elevations, from sea level to near treeline, as well as in suburban areas with bird feeders. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE (NON BREEDING) / NO EFFECT Suitable foraging habitat is present as Sharp-shinned hawks adapt well to urban areas. However, they do not nest in southern California and are only found near the site during the non-nesting season. Not detected during the site inspection.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Belding's savannah sparrow / <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Federal: None State: E CDFW: None	Grasslands with few trees, including meadows, pastures, grassy roadsides, sedge wetlands, and cultivated fields planted with cover crops like alfalfa. Nests are amid a thick thatch of the prior season's dead grasses in densely vegetated areas. The nest is usually on the ground or low in grasses, goldenrod, saltmarsh vegetation, or low shrubs such as blueberry, blackberry, rose, and bayberry. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Marginal foraging and nesting habitat is present. Not detected during the site inspection.
Prairie falcon / <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Breed in open country throughout the west wherever they can find bluffs and cliffs to nest on, including in alpine habitat to about 11,000 feet. Breeding habitats include grasslands, shrubsteppe desert. Nest is most often in a natural crevice, pothole, or ledge on a cliff or steep bluff, with an overhang to protect the nest. Pairs have also used artificial nest sites dug or drilled into rock faces as part of conservation measures. Most cliff nests are built on the upper half of the cliff face to protect them from mammalian predators. Also nest in trees, on powerline structures, in caves or stone quarries, and on buildings. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting and foraging habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Yellow-headed blackbird / <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Do not nest in southern California. Breed in wetlands in prairies, mountain meadows, quaking aspen parklands, and shallow areas of marshes, ponds, and rivers. They nest in cattails, bulrushes, or reeds, often alongside nesting Red-winged Blackbirds. To forage, they may move to surrounding grasslands, croplands, or savanna. In winter, they gather into large flocks and forage in crop fields, ranchlands. The northernmost wintering populations are mostly males, while the southern ones are mostly females. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat. Species does not nest in Southern California. Not detected during the site inspection.

TABLE 1
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SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Yellow warbler / <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Spends the breeding season in thickets and other disturbed or regrowing habitats, particularly along streams and wetlands and riparian areas. Often found among willows. In the west they may occur up to about 9,000 feet elevation. Nest is usually in the vertical fork of a bush or small tree such as willow, hawthorn, raspberry, white cedar, dogwood, and honeysuckle. The nest is typically within about 10 feet of the ground but occasionally up to about 40 feet. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable riparian nesting habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Double-crested cormorant / <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Colonial waterbirds that seek aquatic bodies big enough to support their mostly fish diet. However, they may roost and form breeding colonies on smaller lagoons or ponds, and then fly up to 40 miles to a feeding area. Colonial nesters usually in large trees near water. After a while, masses of cormorant guano may kill these trees and the trees may topple, at which point the cormorants may switch to nesting on the ground. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat such as large trees near a water body. Not detected during the site inspection.
Long-eared owl / <i>Asio otis</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Roost in dense vegetation and forage in open grasslands or shrublands; also open coniferous or deciduous woodlands. They occur at elevations ranging from near sea level to above 6,500 feet. In several western states these owls also often build their nests in brushy vegetation adjacent to open habitats. Typically use stick nests abandoned by other bird species. Less often in cavities in trees or cliffs, in abandoned squirrel nests, or on the ground. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Eucalyptus trees at the site offer suitable nesting habitat; however, it is unlikely to find Long-eared owls in a heavily urbanized area. As such, they are not expected to be present. Not detected during the site inspection.

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Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
California spotted owl / <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	In southern California they are found in the Traverse and Peninsular Ranges from southern California to Baja California. The owl resides in forest habitats at elevations of below 1,000 feet along the coast to as high as 8,500 feet inland. Found in four general forest types in Southern California: riparian-hardwood forest, live oak/big-cone Douglas fir, mixed conifer forest, and redwood/California laurel forest. They require a multi-layered forest habitat with high canopy closure and a mixture of tree sizes and densities, as well as large diameter old-growth trees for nesting and roosting. They nest in natural tree cavities, broken treetops, or abandoned nests of other large birds in areas of dense old-growth forest, between February and August. Source: Los Padres Forest Watch	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable forest nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Coastal California gnatcatcher / <i>Poliopitila californica californica</i>	Federal: T State: None CDFW: SSC	Coastal sage scrub and similar scrub habitat often including California buckwheat, California sage, and patches of prickly pear cactus. Species recently discovered nesting within the vicinity of California State University Channel Islands. Non migratory. Source: USFWS.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable coastal sage scrub nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Southwestern willow flycatcher / <i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>	Federal: E State: E CDFW: SSC	Dense riparian habitats along streams, rivers, and other wetlands. At low elevations it breeds in stands of dense cottonwood, willow, and tamarisk thickets, as well as other lush woodland areas near water. Source: USFWS.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable riparian nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Reptiles			
Coast horned lizard / <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils in scrub and chaparral habitats in arid and semi-arid regions. Requires the presence of native ants for prey.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
<p>Silvery legless lizard / <i>Anniella pulchra</i></p>	<p>Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC</p>	<p>Moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California. Source: Californiaherps.com</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Sandy soils not present. Not detected during the site inspection.</p>
<p>Coast patch-nosed snake / <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i></p>	<p>Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC</p>	<p>Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Source: Californiaherps.com</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.</p>
<p>Two-striped garter snake / <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></p>	<p>Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC</p>	<p>Primarily aquatic. Generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Source: Californiaherps.com</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Aquatic habitat lacking at the site. Not detected during the site inspection.</p>
<p>Coastal whiptail / <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i></p>	<p>Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC</p>	<p>This subspecies is found in coastal Southern California, mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges, and north into Ventura County. Ranges south into Baja California. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. Source: Californiaherps.com</p>	<p>NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.</p>

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Mammals			
Desert bighorn sheep / <i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: FP	Desert mountain ranges where they favor open terrain Typical terrain is rough, rocky and steep; it also encompasses springs and plateaus. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable mountainous terrain lacking at the subject property. Not detected during the site inspection.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse / <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel (Grinnell 1933, Miller and Stebbins 1964) mainly in coastal sage scrub (including Diegan and Riversidean upland sage scrubs and alluvial fan sage scrub), sage scrub/grassland ecotones, chaparral, and desert scrubs at all elevations up to 6,000 feet. This species is considered to be fairly common in suitable habitat. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Typical scrub habitat is not present. Subject property is not within the known geographical range of the species. Not detected during the site inspection.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat / <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	Federal: E State: None CDFW: SSC	Loose soils in alluvial fan scrub habitat, near washes and seasonal drainages where they form burrow systems. These areas are subject to periodic flooding. Source: USFWS, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Site does not contain suitable habitat elements such as proximity to a wash or drainage. Not detected during the site inspection.
Los Angeles pocket mouse / <i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. The recorded elevation range is from 167 m (at Burbank) to 808 m (Oak Grove). Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. Typical scrub habitat is not present. Not detected during the site inspection.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
San Diego black-tailed rabbit / <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Open areas or semi-open country, typically in grasslands, agricultural fields or sparse coastal scrub (Bond 1977). Vaughan (1954) found San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit in "thin stands" of coastal sage scrub and on the margins of citrus groves in the lower foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains; however, it is generally not found in chaparral or woodland habitats.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. No suitable sized burrows were noted at the site. Not detected during the site inspection.
Western mastiff bat (Greater bonneted bat) / <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban settings. Prefers open arid areas with high cliffs. Crevices, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting. This species has also adapted to roosting in buildings and has been observed hanging from various other kinds of man-made structures, including awnings, ledges over doors and windows, large cracks in masonry, and rafters (Best et al. 1996; Krutzsch 1955).	POTENTIAL PRESENCE / NO EFFECT Suitable foraging habitat is present at the site. No structures are present that could provide roosting habitat. Hibernation and maternal roost habitat does not appear to be present. No bats or evidence of bats such as guano was detected during the site inspection.
San Diego desert woodrat / <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats. Houses are constructed with twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and rocks, depending on availability of building materials and used for nesting, food caching, and predator escape.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. No woodrat houses were present at the site during the site inspection. Not detected during the site inspection.
Western yellow-bat / <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Roost in palm trees within a variety of habitats, from dry tropical forest to semi-tropical wet forests (Kurta and Lehr 1995). They primarily use desert regions in the southwestern United States. Distribution may be expanding as palm trees become more commonly used in landscaping. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conducive to providing suitable habitat. No palm trees are present at the site.

TABLE 1
Special Status Species Presence / Absence Assessment

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
Pocketed free-tailed bat / <i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Found in Riverside, San Diego, and Imperial counties. □ This species is rare in California, but is more common in Mexico. Habitats used include pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs as roosting sites. Must drop from the roost to gain flight speed. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	POTENTIAL PRESENCE / NO EFFECT Suitable foraging habitat is present at the site. No structures are present that could provide roosting habitat. Hibernation and maternal roost habitat does not appear to be present. No bats or evidence of bats such as guano was detected during the site inspection.
<p><u>Table Key</u></p> Federal: Afforded Protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act State: Afforded Protection under the California Endangered Species Act CDFW: Afforded Protection under CDFW Code(s) E: Endangered T: Threatened SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern FP: State of California Fully Protected Species WL: CDFW Watch List Species		<p><u>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rankings</u></p> 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere 2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere 3: Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List .1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) □ .2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) .3-Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)	

SPECIAL STATUS PLANT PRESENCE/ABSCENCE SUMMARY

Based upon the disturbed habitat conditions at the site, which is located in an urbanized area, unique habitat and/or soil types and conditions do not exist, and therefore suitable habitat is lacking at the site for all potentially present special status plant species. No special status plants were detected during the site inspection. As such, it appears that no special status plants are present and it is expected the proposed action would have no effect upon special status plants.

SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE PRESENCE/ABSCENCE SUMMARY

The following special status wildlife species are potentially present at the subject property:

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) – CDFW Watch List Species

Suitable habitat for Cooper's hawks is described as: forest and woodlands and leafy suburbs. These hawks are commonly found in parks, quiet neighborhoods, over fields, at backyard feeders, and even along busy streets if there are trees around. Cooper's Hawks build nests in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces, and other tree species, often on flat ground rather than hillsides, and in dense woods. Nests are typically 25-50 feet high, often about two-thirds of the way up the tree in a crotch or on a horizontal branch. Suitable foraging habitat is present as Cooper's hawks adapt well to urban settings. Cooper's hawks were not detected during the site inspection. Suitable nesting habitat is present in eucalyptus trees at the site. In addition, other large trees within 500 feet of the subject property provide nesting opportunities.

California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) – CDFW Species of Special Concern

Suitable habitat for California horned larks is described as: the stubble, grass, and fallow lands near cultivated fields. The majority of the birds live in the wide expanses of the deserts, foothills, and dry grasslands that encircle the farming areas. The nest is a depression on the ground, lined with grass. Marginal foraging and nesting habitat is present. Not detected during the site inspection.

Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*) – CDFW Species of Special Concern

Suitable habitat for Belding's savannah sparrows is described as: grasslands with few trees, including meadows, pastures, grassy roadsides, sedge wetlands, and cultivated fields planted with cover crops like alfalfa. Nests are amid a thick thatch of the prior season's dead grasses in densely vegetated areas. The nest is usually on the ground or low in grasses, goldenrod, saltmarsh vegetation, or low shrubs such as blueberry, blackberry, rose, and bayberry. Marginal foraging and nesting habitat is present. Not detected during the site inspection.

CRITICAL HABITAT

Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Endangered Species Act. It is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species but that will be needed for its recovery.

The closest critical habitat area with respect to the site has been established for the San Bernardino kangaroo rat located roughly 0.4-miles northwest of the subject property within the alluvial fan chaparral/scrub habitat associated with Day and Deer Creek canyon washes in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. Due to the distance between the subject property and critical habitat areas it is apparent the proposed action would not result in destruction or adverse modification of a critical habitat area of a federally endangered or threatened species.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA) (16 U.S.C., §703, Supp. I, 1989), it is unlawful to “pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to barter, barter, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, export, import, cause to be shipped, exported, or imported, deliver for transportation, transport or cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried, or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof.”

In addition, most birds that nest within the state of California are afforded further protections under California Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) code. Section 3503 of CDFW code states “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.”

The following migratory birds were detected during the site inspection; Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Western scrub-jay (*Apelocoma californica*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), House finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*).

No nesting activity was detected during site inspection; however, the site inspection was performed during non-nesting season. Suitable nesting habitat is present at the subject property for nesting birds within the eucalyptus trees and other vegetation at site, and on the ground. As such, the proposed action has the potential to impact nesting birds. This is true even if their nests are not directly impacted as disturbances near an active nest can be disrupting to the point of causing nest failure.

STREAMS & WETLANDS

The ACOE regulates “dredge” and “fill” in waters of the U.S. including adjacent wetlands under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The Act makes it unlawful to discharge dredged materials or fill in waters of the U.S. including adjacent wetlands without a public interest review period and a permit from the ACOE. The Code of Federal Regulations defines “waters of the U.S.” as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds. The code defines wetlands as “areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.”

The 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual provides technical guidance and procedures for identifying and delineating wetlands that may be subject to regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.6 In the arid west, the ACOE uses the “*Interim regional supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region.*” The regional supplement is designed for use with the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. Where differences in the two documents occur, the regional supplement takes precedence. The regional supplement presents wetland indicators, guidance, and other information that is specific to the Arid West Region. The manual and supplement recommend use of the “National List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands” for hydrophytic classification of plants and refer to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for hydric soil classifications. The methodology set out in the manual and the supplement is a three-parameter test that defines wetlands by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and hydrology. In the absence of wetlands, ACOE jurisdiction in non-tidal waters extends between the ordinary high water marks.

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires that all federal agencies ensure that their actions do not violate water quality standards. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires all federal agencies protect physical, biological, and chemical integrity of its waters and ensure that their actions do not violate water quality standards. Under Section 401, the State of California has the authority to review any federal permits that may result in a discharge to wetlands and other waters under state jurisdiction. This is to ensure that the actions are consistent with the state's water quality requirements. In California, the RWQCB has been delegated as the state agency with the authority to regulate the quality of state waters, including discharge of dredged or fill materials, and thus provides a Section 401 certification to the ACOE.

The CDFW has jurisdictional authority over wetland resources associated with rivers, streams, and lakes under the authority of the California Fish and Game Code. The CDFW regulates alteration of these resources through its Lake and Streambed Alteration Program, which requires execution of an agreement before any alteration of the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake.¹² The CDFW have adopted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) definition and classification system of wetlands. The USFWS defines wetlands as "lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly non-drained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year." The definition includes, swamps; freshwater, brackish water, and saltwater marshes; bogs; vernal pools, periodically inundated salt flats; intertidal mudflats; wet meadows; wet pastures; springs and seeps; portions of lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; and all other areas which are periodically or permanently covered by shallow water, or dominated by hydrophytic vegetation, or in which the soils are predominantly hydric in nature.

The Code of Regulations defines a stream as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish and other aquatic life including watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation." This applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the state. CDFW jurisdiction extends between the top of each bank and to the outer edge of contiguous riparian vegetation. Riparian vegetation includes species listed on the "National *List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands*" that are defined as OBL, FACW, or FAC. CDFW jurisdiction extends between the top of each bank and to the outer edge of contiguous riparian vegetation and in some cases floodplains. "Bank" is defined as the "slope or elevation of land that bounds the bed of the stream in a permanent or long standing way, and that confines the stream water up to its highest level." The CCC regulates development affecting wetlands and streams under the authority of the California Coastal Act of 1976.

No indications of wetlands, vernal pools, swales or other seasonally or perennially inundated areas were noted at the site at the time of the site inspection. No hydrophytic vegetation is present. No streams, canals, drainage ditches or other indications of waterways or surface waters or any kind are present at the subject property.

TREE PROTECTION ORDINANCE

The city of Rancho Cucamonga's Tree Preservation Ordinance "recognizes trees as a valuable natural resource that helps define the community's character; hence, are worthy of preservation. Trees provide scenic beauty, prevent soil erosion, provide shade and maintain temperate climate, provide wind buffer, and act as a filter to remove pollution from air. All "heritage trees" are protected under the City's ordinance, including those on private property. "Heritage trees" means any tree, shrub, or plant that meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. All Eucalyptus windrows; or
2. All woody plants in excess of 15 feet in height and having a single trunk circumference of 15 inches or more, as measured 24 inches from ground level; or
3. Multi-trunk tree(s) having a total circumference of 30 inches or more, as measured 24 inches from ground level; or
4. A strand of trees the nature of which makes each dependent upon the others for survival; or
5. Any other tree as may be deemed historically or culturally significant by the Planning Director because of size, condition, location, or aesthetic qualities.

Removal or relocation of a heritage tree, including those on private property, requires a permit. "Remove" includes any act which will cause a heritage tree to die including, but not limited to, acts which inflict damage upon root systems, bark or other parts of tree by fire, application of toxic substances, operation of equipment or machinery; improper watering; changing natural grade of land by excavation or filling the drip line area around the trunk; or by attachment of signs or artificial material piercing the bark of the tree by means of nails, spikes, or other piercing objects."

Heritage eucalyptus trees and windrows are present at the site that will be removed as part of the proposed action.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The protected biological resources and special status species identified below are either present or are potentially present at the subject property. Associated mitigation measures associated with these resources that should be implemented are presented below.

Nesting Migratory and Special Status Birds

The Cooper's hawk (CDFW Watch List), California horned lark, and Belding's savannah sparrow (CDFW Species' of Special Concern) possess suitable nesting and foraging habitat at or proximal to the subject property. In addition, other species of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and CDFW Code possess suitable nesting habitat at the site within the eucalyptus trees and other vegetation at site, and on the ground. No nesting activity was detected during site inspection; however, the site inspection was performed during non-nesting season. The proposed action has the potential to impact nesting birds. This is true even if their nests are not directly impacted as disturbances near an active nest can be disrupting to the point of causing nest failure. As such, in order to prevent "take" of nesting birds the following precautions should be implemented:

1. The proposed action should not occur during the migratory bird nesting season (Feb 1 – Aug 31). In the event construction must occur during the nesting bird season, a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey no more than ten (10) days before the start of construction. If the biologist determines that there are active nests, appropriate buffers will be established for each nest and no work will occur inside the buffer of an active nest until the fledglings are no longer dependent on the nest or until the biologist otherwise determines the nest is inactive. In the event this mitigation measure is implemented, it is expected that site development would not result in "take" of nesting migratory birds.

Heritage Trees

Large eucalyptus trees planted in windrows at the subject property are considered heritage trees under the city of Rancho Cucamonga Tree Preservation Ordinance. Many of these trees are slated for removal by the

proposed action. In order to ensure that heritage trees are adequately protected throughout the course of construction the following procedure is recommended:

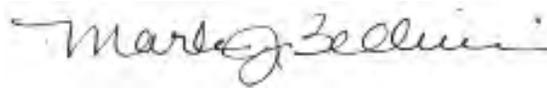
2. The services of a certified arborist should be obtained in order to evaluate the proposed action with respect to heritage trees protected under the city's Tree Preservation Ordinance.

OPINION

In the event the two precautions outlined above are followed, it is expected the proposed action would have no significant affect upon protected or sensitive biological resources.

TECHNICAL STAFF

The following personnel were responsible for this Biological Assessment:



Mark J. Bellini
Senior Biologist
Bellini Biological



Heinz A. Lumpp
Senior Director
Technical Review

REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Habitat Conservation Planning Branch

California Department of Fish and Wildlife Guidelines for preparing Biological Assessments pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act

United States Fish and Wildlife Service – Species Accounts of Federally endangered, threatened, candidate and proposed species listings

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, CA. See <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>

Hickman, J. C. (editor) 1993. The Jepson Manual: higher plants of California. University of California Press. 1400 pp.

Skinner, M.W., and B.M. Pavlik, eds. 1994. Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California. CNPS Special Publication No. 1 (Fifth Edition). Sacramento. CA.

California Native Plant Society's electronic inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California Version 1.1.1. Sacramento, Calif. : California Native Plant Society, c1994 4 computer disks : col. ; 3 1/2 in. + user's guide (v, 62 p. ; 28 cm.)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1997. National Wetlands Inventory, October 1997. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Data table provided by Andrew Cruz and Buck Reed.

California Fish & Wildlife Code §§ 2050-2097 2 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544 3 CAL. Fish & Game Code §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, & 5515 4 Clean Water Act of 1972 § 404. See also 33 U.S.C. § 1341 5 33 C.F.R. §§ 320 – 330.

US Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

City of Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Code.

City of Rancho Cucamonga Tree Protection Ordinance.

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

Los Padres National Forest Website – California Spotted Owl factsheet.

Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology – Native Birds of North America species descriptions.

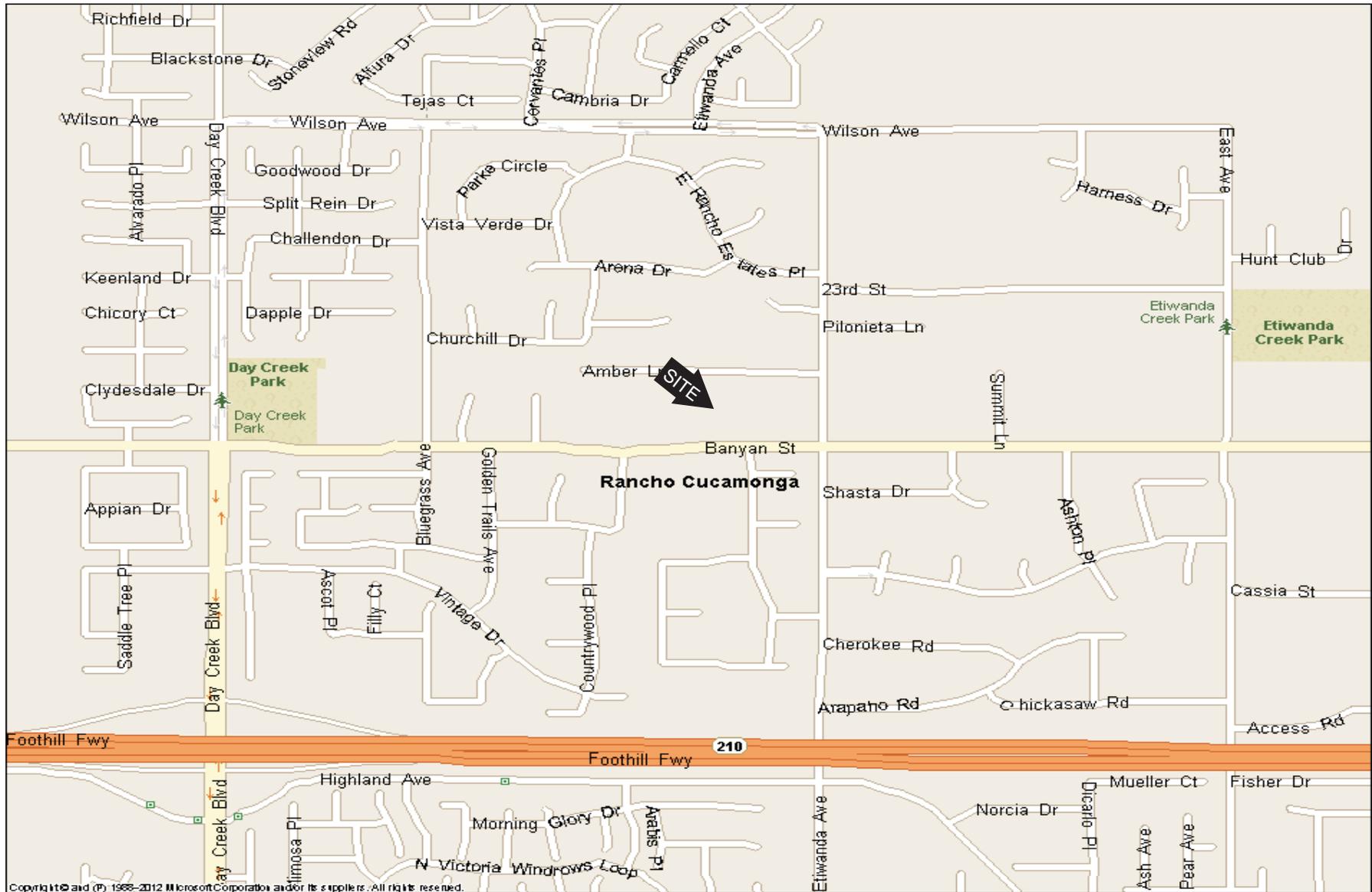
Tentative Tract Map of Subject Property – Provided by Client.

The Consultants Handbook – United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Birder's Handbook - A Field Guide to the Natural History of North American Birds (Elrich, Dobkin, Wheye – 1998).

California Herps Website: Reptile and Amphibian Species Accounts.

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP
(Street Map)



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EarthTouch, Inc.
3135 North Fairfield Road
Layton, Utah 84041



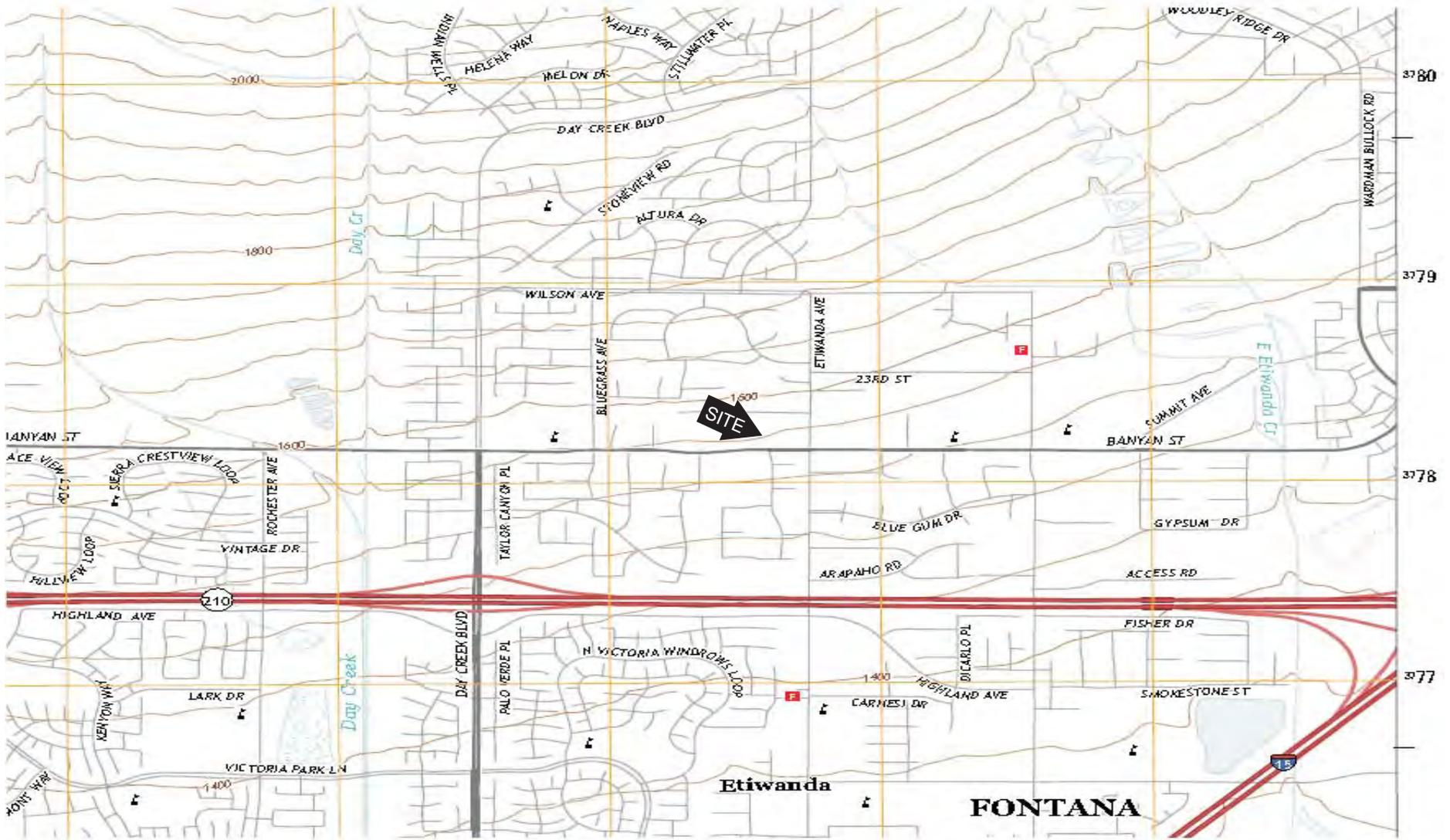
Street Map
CA-001/ SNW Development
12774Banyan Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Append: Biological Evaluation

Project: CA-001/ SNW Development
Analyst: Heinz Lump

Source: Streets & Trips Map 2013

FIGURE 2
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



EarthTouch, Inc.
3135 North Fairfield Road
Layton, Utah 84041



Topographic Map

CA-001/ SNW Development
12774Banyan Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Append: Biological Evaluation

Project: CA-001/ SNW Development
Analyst: Heinz Lump

Source: USGS Topo 7.5 minute quadrangle map
Cucamonga Peak

FIGURE 3

AERIAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY



EarthTouch, Inc.
3135 North Fairfield Road
Layton, Utah 84041



Aerial Map

CA-001/ SNW Development
12774Banyan Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Append: Biological Evaluation

Project: CA-001/ SNW Development
Analyst: Heinz Lump

Source: Google Earth

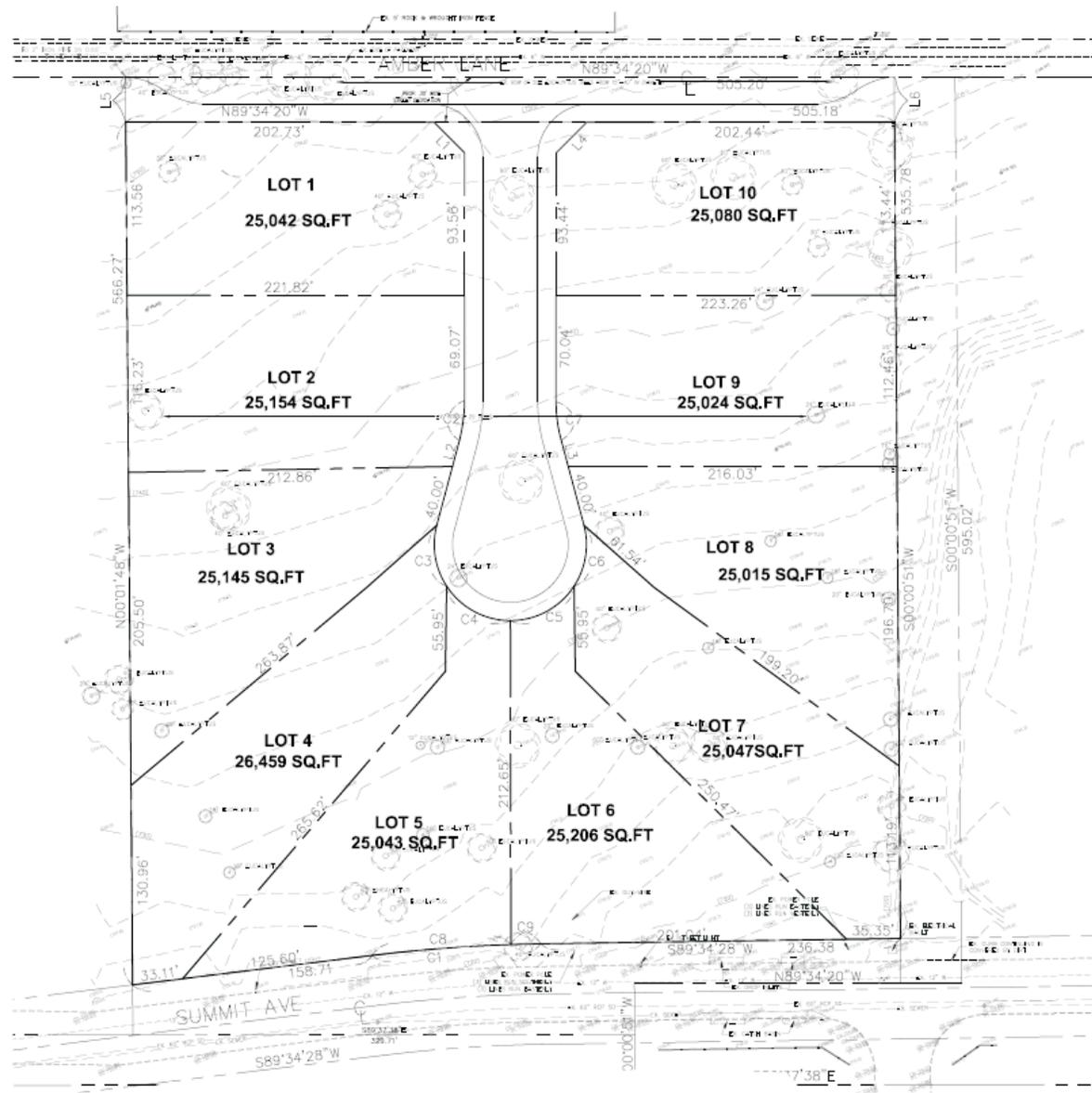
FIGURE 4

PROPOSED NEW SUBDIVISION LAYOUT

LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	37.28'	S45°30'00"E
L2	57.52'	S14°32'10"W
L3	57.52'	N75°00'00"W
L4	28.38'	S45°30'00"E
L5	30.00'	N00°01'48"W
L6	30.00'	S89°34'20"W

CURVE	1	2	3	4
C1	110.95'	103.00'	105.0814°	
C2	28.38'	100.00'	15.9000°	
C3	41.63'	50.00'	163.342°	
C4	49.16'	50.00'	33.5428°	
C5	49.16'	50.00'	53.4436°	
C6	41.63'	50.00'	52.3418°	
C7	23.44'	100.00'	15.9200°	
C8	91.37'	103.00'	161.9114°	
C9	12.58'	103.00'	160.9214°	

SCALE: 1" = 30'



EarthTouch, Inc.
3135 North Fairfield Road
Layton, Utah 84041



Proposed Subdivision Map

CA-001/ SNW Development
12774Banyan Street
Rancho Cucamonga, California 91730

Append: Biological Evaluation

Project: CA-001/ SNW Development
Analyst: Heinz Lump

Source: EGL Engineering

APPENDIX A
SUBJECT PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPHS

SNW Development, Inc
Biological Assessment
12774 Banyan Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Photograph 1

Description: Typical view of the subject property.

View: southwest



Photograph 2

Description: Soils at the site showed signs of recent grading.

View: west



Photograph 3

Description: Eucalyptus windrow at the site.

View: east



SNW Development, Inc
Biological Assessment
12774 Banyan Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Photograph 4

Description: Eucalyptus trees growing on the northern property boundary.

View: east



Photograph 5

Description: Residential properties north of the subject property.

View: north



Photograph 6

Description: View from the subject property looking east a school on the adjoining property.

View: east



SNW Development, Inc
Biological Assessment
12774 Banyan Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Photograph 7

Description: View from the subject property looking southwest.

View: southwest



Photograph 8

Description: View of the southern portion of the site.

View: westerly



Photograph 9

Description: Looking into the subject property from the adjoining property to the east.

View: westerly



APPENDIX B
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES LIST

CNDDDB Quad Species List 74 records.

Element Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank	Quad Code	Quad Name	Data Status	Taxonomic Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps gabrieli	San Gabriel slender salamander	AAAAD02110	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps gabrieli
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Amphibians	Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana muscosa
Animals - Amphibians	Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Amphibians - Scaphiopodidae - Spea hammondii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter cooperii
Animals - Birds	Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Accipiter striatus
Animals - Birds	Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Alaudidae - Eremophila alpestris actia
Animals - Birds	Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea alba
Animals - Birds	Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Ardea herodias
Animals - Birds	Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Ardeidae - Nycticorax nycticorax
Animals -	Passerculus								Cucamonga		Animals - Birds - Emberizidae -

Birds	sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	-	-	3411725	Peak	Unprocessed	Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi
Animals - Birds	Spizella breweri	Brewer's sparrow	ABPBX94040	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Emberizidae - Spizella breweri
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Animals - Birds	Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Parulidae - Setophaga petechia
Animals - Birds	Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Phalacrocoracidae - Phalacrocorax auritus
Animals - Birds	Asio otus	long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Asio otus
Animals - Birds	Strix occidentalis occidentalis	California spotted owl	ABNSB12013	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Strigidae - Strix occidentalis occidentalis
Animals - Birds	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Sylviidae - Polioptila californica californica
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	ABPAE33040	None	Endangered	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii
Animals - Birds	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Birds - Tyrannidae - Empidonax traillii extimus
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
											Animals -

Animals - Mammals	Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	FP	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Mammals - Bovidae - Ovis canadensis nelsoni
Animals - Mammals	Chaetodipus fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Chaetodipus fallax
Animals - Mammals	Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Dipodomys merriami parvus
Animals - Mammals	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Heteromyidae - Perognathus longimembris brevinasus
Animals - Mammals	Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Leporidae - Lepus californicus bennettii
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Nyctinomops femorosaccus
Animals - Mammals	Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Muridae - Neotoma lepida intermedia
Animals - Mammals	Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Lasiurus xanthinus
Animals - Mammals	Myotis ciliolabrum	western small-footed myotis	AMACC01140	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals -

Mammals									Peak		Vespertilionidae - Myotis ciliolabrum
Animals - Mammals	Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Myotis evotis
Animals - Mammals	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Myotis yumanensis
Animals - Reptiles	Anniella pulchra pulchra	silvery legless lizard	ARACC01012	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Anniellidae - Anniella pulchra pulchra
Animals - Reptiles	Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Diadophis punctatus modestus
Animals - Reptiles	Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)	California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)	ARADB19062	None	None	WL	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra)
Animals - Reptiles	Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Colubridae - Salvadora hexalepis virgultea
Animals - Reptiles	Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Gekkonidae - Coleonyx variegatus abbotti
Animals - Reptiles	Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Natricidae - Thamnophis hammondii
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Animals - Reptiles	Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	SSC	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Animals - Reptiles - Teiidae - Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri

Community - Terrestrial	California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - California Walnut Woodland
Community - Terrestrial	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
Community - Terrestrial	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CTT32720CA	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
Community - Terrestrial	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	-	-	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Community - Terrestrial - Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
Plants - Vascular	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Alismataceae - <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	woolly mountain-parsley	PDAP11G030	None	None	-	1B.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - <i>Oreonana vestita</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>	western spleenwort	PPASP021P0	None	None	-	4.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Aspleniaceae - <i>Asplenium vespertinum</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i>	southern Sierra woolly sunflower	PDAST3N05D	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - <i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>	Mojave phacelia	PDHYD0C310	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - <i>Phacelia mohavensis</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	PDBRA2G060	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Brassicaceae - <i>Streptanthus bernardinus</i>
Plants -	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp.	San Gabriel manzanita	PDERI042P0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411725	Cucamonga	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Ericaceae - <i>Arctostaphylos</i>

Vascular	<i>gabrielensis</i>									Peak		<i>glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Juglans californica</i>	southern California black walnut	PDJUG02020	None	None	-	4.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Juglandaceae - <i>Juglans californica</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Juncus duranii</i>	Duran's rush	PMJUN013T0	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Juncaceae - <i>Juncus duranii</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	fragrant pitcher sage	PDLAM0V030	None	None	-	4.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Lamiaceae - <i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>	Jokerst's monardella	PDLAM18112	None	None	-	1B.1	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Lamiaceae - <i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>jokerstii</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	-	4.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i>	pine fritillary	PMLIL0V0E0	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - <i>Fritillaria pinetorum</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>	ocellated humboldt lily	PMLIL1A072	None	None	-	4.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - <i>Lilium parryi</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i>	Peirson's spring beauty	PDPOR03097	None	None	-	3.1	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Montiaceae - <i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	PMPOA480A0	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Poaceae - <i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>
Plants - Vascular	<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	San Gabriel linanthus	PDPLM090D0	None	None	-	1B.2	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Polemoniaceae - <i>Linanthus</i>

												concinus
Plants - Vascular	Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	-	1B.1	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum microthecum var. alpinum	northern limestone buckwheat	PDPGN083WA	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Eriogonum microthecum var. alpinum	
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii	Johnston's buckwheat	PDPGN083W5	None	None	-	1B.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii	
Plants - Vascular	Eriogonum umbellatum var. minus	alpine sulphur-flowered buckwheat	PDPGN086U7	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Polygonaceae - Eriogonum umbellatum var. minus	
Plants - Vascular	Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	-	1B.1	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped	Plants - Vascular - Rosaceae - Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	
Plants - Vascular	Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	PDRUB0N044	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium angustifolium ssp. gabrielense	
Plants - Vascular	Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	PDRUB0N130	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium jepsonii	
Plants - Vascular	Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	PDRUB0N140	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Rubiaceae - Galium johnstonii	
Plants - Vascular	Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	PDSAX0E0C0	None	None	-	4.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Saxifragaceae - Heuchera caespitosa	
Plants - Vascular	Viola pinetorum var. grisea	grey-leaved violet	PDVIO04431	None	None	-	1B.3	3411725	Cucamonga Peak	Mapped and Unprocessed	Plants - Vascular - Violaceae - Viola pinetorum var. grisea	