Sapphos
environmental inc.

November 30, 2018
Job Number: 2338-001
21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road, Mead Valley, CA 92570

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
2.6 2338-001.MFR01

TO: Mr. Sameh Ibrahim
Samibrahim.99@hotmail.com
(714) 376-7963

FROM: Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
(Ms. Paulette Loubet and Mr. Bruce Eilerts)

SUBJECT: Results of the Biological Survey Conducted for the Proposed New Construction at 21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road, Mead Valley, California

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Corporate Office:
430 North Halstead Street
Pasadena, CA 91107
TEL 626.683.3547
FAX 626.628.1745

Billing Address:
P.O. Box 655
Sierra Madre, CA 91025
Web site:
www.sapphosenvironmental.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Memorandum for the Record (MFR) documents the results of the biological survey conducted by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. for the proposed new construction at 21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road (proposed project) in Mead Valley, an unincorporated section of Riverside County, California. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. was contracted by the property owner to provide biological surveys in support of the proposed new construction on two undeveloped parcels involving the construction of a new shopping center and service gas station. The area surveyed included the proposed project boundary, and a 150-meter buffer area, ensuring visual coverage of the permanent direct impact area and any indirection or temporary impacts for staging of equipment during construction and long-term operation or maintenance of the property. The purpose of the survey was to assess the presence or absence of biological resources afforded consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and other applicable federal, State, and local statutes, including special status species and nesting birds. The goal of the study is to provide information and, if warranted, avoidance and minimization measures to avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources.

As a result of the desktop review and site reconnaissance survey, there are no foreseeable impacts to Final Designated Critical Habitat, State or federal threatened or endangered species, other special status species, or waterways. The project site is predominantly bare ground, and vegetation observed included non-native trees and non-native weed species. During the site visit conducted on November 5, 2018, no evidence of any special status species, including suitable habitat, direct observation, or sign, was discovered. An area containing riparian vegetation, willow (*Salix* ssp.) and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), was observed within the 150-meter buffer; however, it is separated from the proposed project area by Clark Street and a disturbed roadside area and would not be impacted. The proposed project is not located within Final Designated Critical Habitat.

No "take" of rare, threatened or endangered species afforded protection under the federal or California Endangered Species Acts, inclusive of the consideration of Designated Critical Habitat, is anticipated. Because proposed construction activities are restricted to the property boundary, no impacts to biological resources are anticipated. The proposed project is an area that is not subject to jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife under Section 1600 of the State Fish and Game Code. In addition, the project area is not subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Occupied bird nesting habitat is afforded protection pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Given the presence of trees and shrubs near the proposed project site that can and do support nesting birds, construction activities during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31) shall be subject to review by the County of Riverside to ensure compliance with the MBTA and State regulations. Vegetation removal outside the breeding season is advisable to minimize conflicts with breeding birds. In this case, any vegetation removal would pertain to non-native grasses and herbs at ground level for site preparation and installation.

INTRODUCTION

The property owner proposes the construction of a new shopping center, service gas station, and a paved parking lot at 21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road in Mead Valley, an unincorporated section of Riverside County , California (proposed project). Sapphos Environmental, Inc. was contracted by the owner to provide biological surveys prior to the proposed new construction on the property. Sapphos Environmental, Inc. assessed potential impacts of the proposed project to sensitive biological resources afforded consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and other applicable federal, State and local statutes. The goal of the study is to provide information and, if warranted, avoidance and minimization measures to avoid impacts to sensitive biological resources.

The scope of the biological investigation consists of a review of species record searches, an on-site biological survey, and documentation. Biological review prior to field surveys consisted of a desktop review of the proposed project location to determine potential impacts to sensitive species, communities, and habitats. Field survey efforts focused on documenting biological resources within the proposed project site and a 150-meter buffer. A burrowing owl habitat assessment was conducted concurrently in the proposed work area and provided under separate cover. This report will be retained by the County of Riverside. Additionally, all positive sightings of special status species will be submitted to the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).

Working Definitions

Federally Listed Species are those provided with special legal protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). A federally listed endangered species is a plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. A federally threatened species is one likely to become endangered in the absence of special protection or management efforts provided by the listing. A candidate species is one that is proposed by the federal government for listing as endangered or threatened.

Sensitive Species are those not listed by the State government as endangered, threatened, or candidate species but categorized by the State as a species of special concern or fully protected species. A California species of special concern is defined by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as being a wildlife species that has declining population levels, a limited range, and/or continuing threats that have made it vulnerable to extinction. For the purpose of this report, those plant species recognized by California Native Plant Society (CNPS), having a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, or 4, are considered sensitive species.[1] This designation also includes those species listed on the California Special Animals list that are not covered by other regulations.[2] It also includes species afforded protection by county general plans, such as some native oak trees. Communities and habitats considered sensitive by CDFW are those that have a ranking of S1, S2, and S3 by *A Manual of California Vegetation*.[3]

[1] California Native Plant Society. 2016. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Online ed., v8-03 0.45. California Native Plant Society. Available at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org

[2] California Department of Fish and Game, Biogeographic Data Branch. 2017. RareFind 5: A Database Application for the Use of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database.

[3] Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. California Native Plant Society.

Special Status Species are those afforded special recognition by federal, State, and/or local resource agencies or jurisdictions or recognized resource conservation organizations. Special status plant and wildlife species include those federally or State listed as endangered, threatened, or candidate species pursuant to the FESA, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or other regulations enforced by a federal or State agency (such as the U.S. Bureau of land Management [BLM] or the U.S. Forest Service [USFS]); or those considered by the scientific community to be rare. For this report, special status species include listed, sensitive, and locally important species.

Species of Special Concern are species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (bird, mammal, fish, reptile, and amphibian) or plant native to California that currently satisfy one or more of the following criteria: (a) is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; (b) is listed as federally, but not State-, threatened or endangered; (c) meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed; (d) is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; or (e) has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.

State-Listed Species are those provided with special legal protection under the CESA. A State-listed endangered species is a plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. A State-listed threatened species is one likely to become endangered in the absence of special protection or management efforts as provided by the listing. A candidate species is one that is proposed by the federal or State government for listing as endangered or threatened.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act

The FESA defines listed species as "endangered" or "threatened" and provides regulatory protection for listed plants, animals, or specified habitats. The FESA provides a program for conservation and recovery of threatened and endangered species. It also ensures the conservation of designated critical habitat that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has determined is required for the survival and recovery of these listed species. Section 9 of the FESA prohibits the "take" of species listed by USFWS as threatened or endangered. *Take* is defined as follows: "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in such conduct." In recognition that take cannot always be avoided, Section 10(a) of the FESA includes provisions for take that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities. Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permits (ITPs) may be issued if take is incidental and does not jeopardize the survival and recovery of the species. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) must accompany an application for an ITP. The purpose of the HCP planning process associated with the permit is to ensure that there is adequate minimizing and mitigating of the effects of the authorized incidental take. As defined in the FESA, individuals, organizations, states, local governments, and other nonfederal entities are affected by the designation of critical habitat only if their actions occur on federal lands; require a federal permit, license, or other authorization; or involve federal funding.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, or possess any migratory bird or part, nest, or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and Russia (formerly the Soviet Union). Similar to the FESA, the MBTA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for incidental take.

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into Waters of the United States. Surface waters, such as navigable waters and their tributaries, all interstate waters and their tributaries, natural lakes, all wetlands adjacent to other waters, and all impoundments of these waters are included in the definition of Waters of the United States. The USACE has established a series of nationwide permits that authorize certain activities in Waters of the United States. Eligibility for use of a nationwide permit requires that a proposed activity demonstrate compliance with standard permit conditions. Projects that result in the loss of less than the acreage specified by the applicable nationwide permit can normally be conducted pursuant to one of the nationwide permits, if consistent with the standard permit conditions. If the conditions of a nationwide permit cannot be met, or the project results in more than minimal adverse environmental impact, an individual permit may be required.

State

State Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1603, Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration

All diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake in California are subject to the regulatory authority of the CDFW (California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1603) and require preparation of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement. Pursuant to the code, a "stream" is defined as a body of water that flows at least periodically, or intermittently, through a bed or channel having banks and supporting fish or other aquatic life. Based on this definition, a watercourse with surface or subsurface flows that support or have supported riparian vegetation is a stream and is subject to CDFW jurisdiction. Altered or artificial waterways valuable to fish and wildlife are subject to CDFW jurisdiction.

State Fish and Game Code Sections 1900–1913, Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act includes measures to preserve, protect, and enhance rare and endangered native plants. The list of native plants afforded protection pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act includes those listed as rare and endangered under the CESA. The Native Plant Protection Act provides limitations that no person would import into this State—or take, possess, or sell within the State—any rare or endangered native plant, except in compliance with provisions of the act. Where individual landowners have been notified by the CDFW that rare or native plants are growing on their land, the landowners are required to notify the CDFW at least 10 days in advance of changing land uses to allow the CDFW to salvage any rare or endangered native plant material.

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA (California Fish and Game Code §§ 2050 et seq.) prohibits the take of listed species, except as otherwise provided in State law. The "take" for the CESA is defined as it is in the FESA; however, unlike the FESA, the CESA also applies the take prohibitions to species petitioned for listing as State candidates rather than only those listed species. State lead agencies are required to consult with CDFW to ensure that any actions undertaken by the lead agency are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any State-listed species or result in destruction or degradation of required habitat. CDFW is authorized to enter into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with individuals, public agencies, universities, zoological gardens, and scientific or educational institutions to import, export, take, or possess listed species for scientific, educational, or management purposes. Permits for incidental take of species protected pursuant to the CESA are available under certain circumstances as described in Sections 2080 and 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code described below.

Section 2080 of the CESA states,

> *No person shall import into this state [California], 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 [State Fish and Game Commission] determines to be an endangered species or threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, or the Native Plant Protection Act, or the California Desert Native Plants Act (DNPA).*

Pursuant to Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW may authorize individuals or public agencies to import, export, take, or possess, any State-listed endangered, threatened, or candidate species. These otherwise prohibited acts may be authorized through permits or MOUs as follows: (1) if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, (2) if impacts of the authorized take are minimized and fully mitigated, (3) if the permit is consistent with any regulations adopted pursuant to any recovery plan for the species, and (4) if the applicant ensures adequate funding to implement the measures required by CDFW. CDFW shall make this determination based on available scientific information and shall include consideration of the ability of the species to survive and reproduce.

State Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5 State Protection for Birds

Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the State Fish and Game Code provide regulatory protection to resident and migratory birds and all birds of prey within the State, including the prohibition of the taking of nests and eggs, unless otherwise provided for by the code. Specifically, these sections of the code make it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the code.

State Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515, State Fully Protected Species

The State of California classifies certain animals as "Fully Protected" in Section 3511 of the State Fish and Game Code. This classification was the State's initial effort in the 1960s to identify and provide additional protection to certain species that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were made for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under the FESA and/or CESA. Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the Fish and Game Code state that Fully Protected species (birds, mammals,

fish, reptiles, amphibians) or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

State Fish and Game Code Section 4150, Non-Game Mammal or Furbearing Mammal

All mammals occurring naturally in California that are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission. The regulations of take of furbearing mammals are established within the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 1 (Subdivision 2), Chapter 5. Take is prohibited for several furbearing mammals under Title 14, Section 460 of the CCR, including but not limited to desert kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis arsipus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Title 14 Section 460 is supported by Sections 200, 202, 203, and 4009.5 of the Fish and Game Code.

Local

County of Riverside General Plan, Land Use Element; Open Space, Habitat and Natural Resource Preservation

The County of Riverside values the unusually rich and diverse natural environment within the County and is committed to maintaining sufficient areas of natural open space to afford the human experience of natural environments as well as sustaining the permanent viability of the unique landforms and ecosystems that define this environment. The County has set goals, guidelines, policies, and strategies for its air quality resources, biological resources, cultural resources, energy resources, mineral resources, soil resources, visual resources, and water resources. Policies in the Land Use Element require that development protect environmental resources by compliance with the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan and federal and state regulations such as CEQA, NEPA, the Clean Air Act, and the the Clean Water Act.[4]

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The goal of the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is to establish habitat reserves for the conservation and protection of species while expediting the construction of infrastructure projects.[5] The MSHCP requires Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessments, and focused surveys in some cases, for properties located in the Burrowing Owl Survey Area. A portion of the proposed project site is located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area, triggering the need for a Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment.[6] This was performed and is documented under separate cover.[7]

[4] County of Riverside. 2017. County of Riverside General Plan. Chapter 3: Land Use Element, LU-28 Open Space, Habitat and Natural Resource Preservation.

[5] Regional Conservation Authority, Western Riverside County. 2003. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Available at: http://www.wrc-rca.org/about-rca/multiple-species-habitat-conservation-plan/

[6] Regional Conservation Authority, Western Riverside County. n.d. RCA MSHCP Information Map. Available at: http://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a73e69d2a64d41c29ebd3acd67467abd (accessed November 28, 2018).

[7] Sapphos Environmental, Inc. 2018. Memorandum for the Record No. 2: Results of Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment for the Proposed New Construction at 21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road, Perris, California. Project No. 2338-001.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located at 21419 and 21425 Cajalco Road near the City Perris, within Mead Valley, an unincorporated section of Riverside County, California 92570 (Figure 1, *Project Vicinity Map*). The proposed project is in Mead Valley, a census-designated location in the County. The proposed project is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series Steele Peak topographic quadrangle in Township 4S, Range 4W, Section 10 (Figure 2, *Topographic Map with USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Index*). Existing conditions at the proposed project location is generally characterized as disturbed vacant lot with nonnative vegetation and has little to no potential to support sensitive plant or wildlife species. The site is located adjacent to paved roads, Cajalco Road and Clark Drive Street, and is accessible from these roads by taking Cajalco Road west from the U.S. 215 Freeway.

The property owner has negotiated an improvement plan with the County encompassing two undeveloped parcels, Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 318-140-010 and 318-140-009, that total 73,332 square feet (project footprint). The proposed project involves the construction of a new shopping center with a restaurant, minimart, service gas station, and 79 parking spaces (Figure 3, *Conceptual Site Plan*). The proposed project requires clearance from the County under CEQA.

METHODS

A Sapphos Environmental, Inc. qualified biologist (Ms. Paulette Loubet) conducted a desktop review and field survey in support of the proposed project (Appendix A, *Resume of Key Personnel*).

Desktop Review

The CNDDB,[8] CNPS Electronic Inventory,[9] and USFWS databases[10,11] were queried to determine special status plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur within the vicinity of the proposed project site. Results were obtained as lists and downloaded as spreadsheets for analysis (Appendix B, *CNDDB, CNPS, USFWS Species Lists*). A 3-by-3 quadrangle search was performed of the USGS 7.5-minute series Steele Peak quadrangle, where the project site is located, and eight surrounding quadrangles. The proposed project location was reviewed using the CNDDB data, publicly available aerial imagery such as Google Earth street view, USGS topographic maps, and the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) database.[12]

[8] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. n.d. California Natural Diversity Database: Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. Available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html (accessed November 28, 2018).

[9] California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. n.d. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. Available at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org (accessed November 28, 2018).

[10] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. n.d. IPAC Information for Planning and Consultation. Available at: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ (accessed November 28, 2018).

[11] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. n.d. Environmental Conservation Online System. Available at: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/ (accessed November 28, 2018)

[12] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. n.d. National Wetlands Inventory. Available at: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/index.html (accessed November 28, 2018).

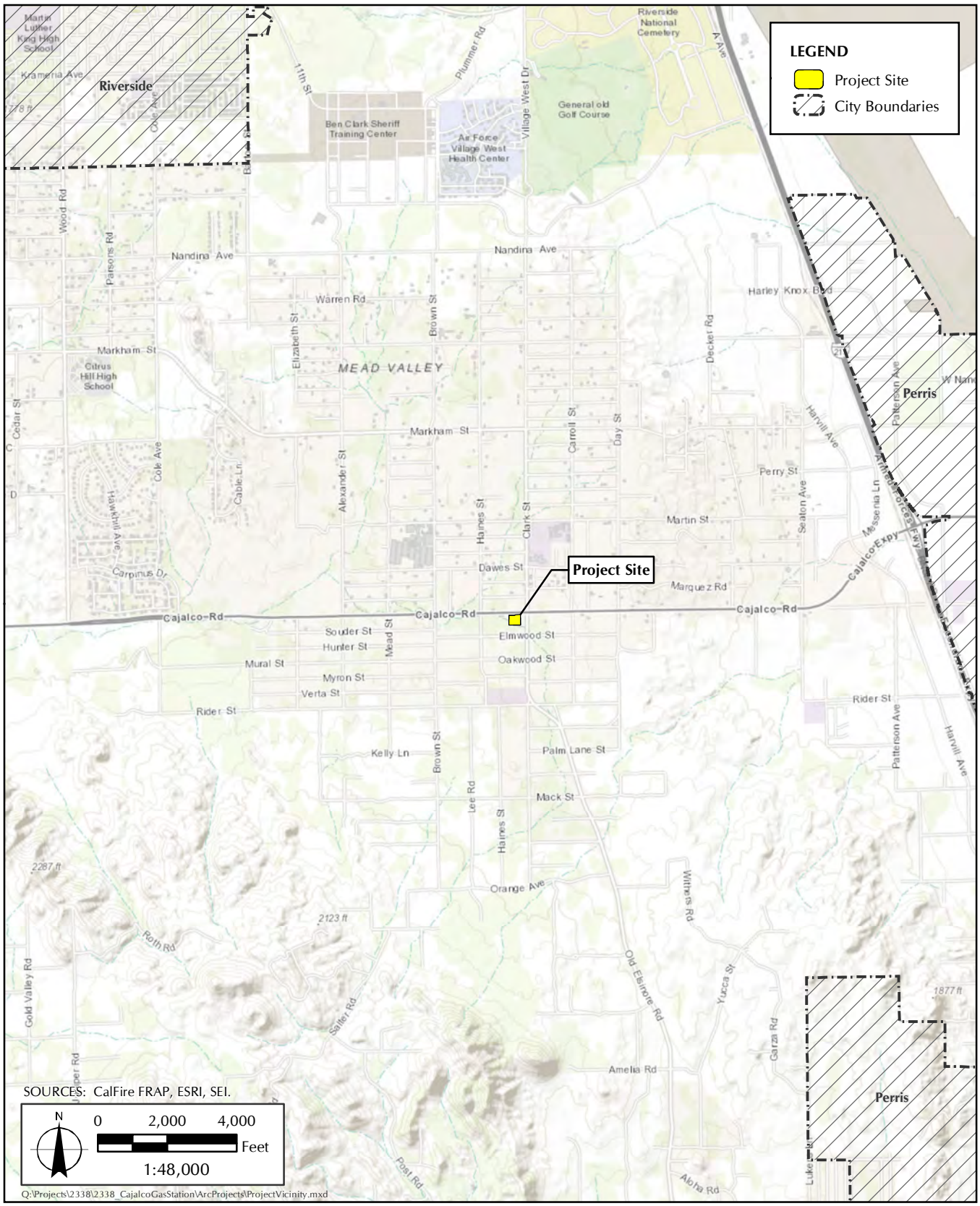

FIGURE 1

Project Vicinity Map

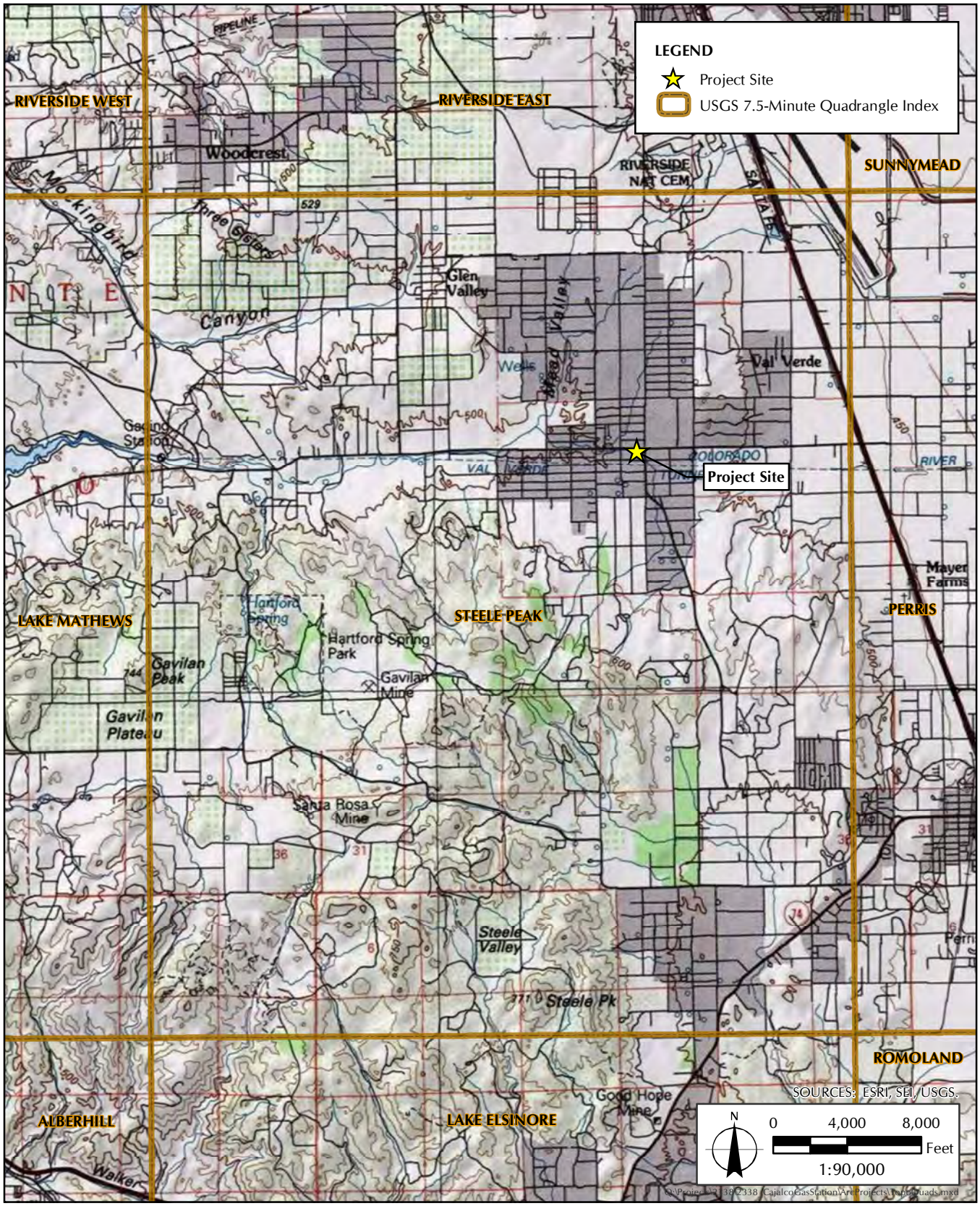

FIGURE 2

Topographic Map with USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Index

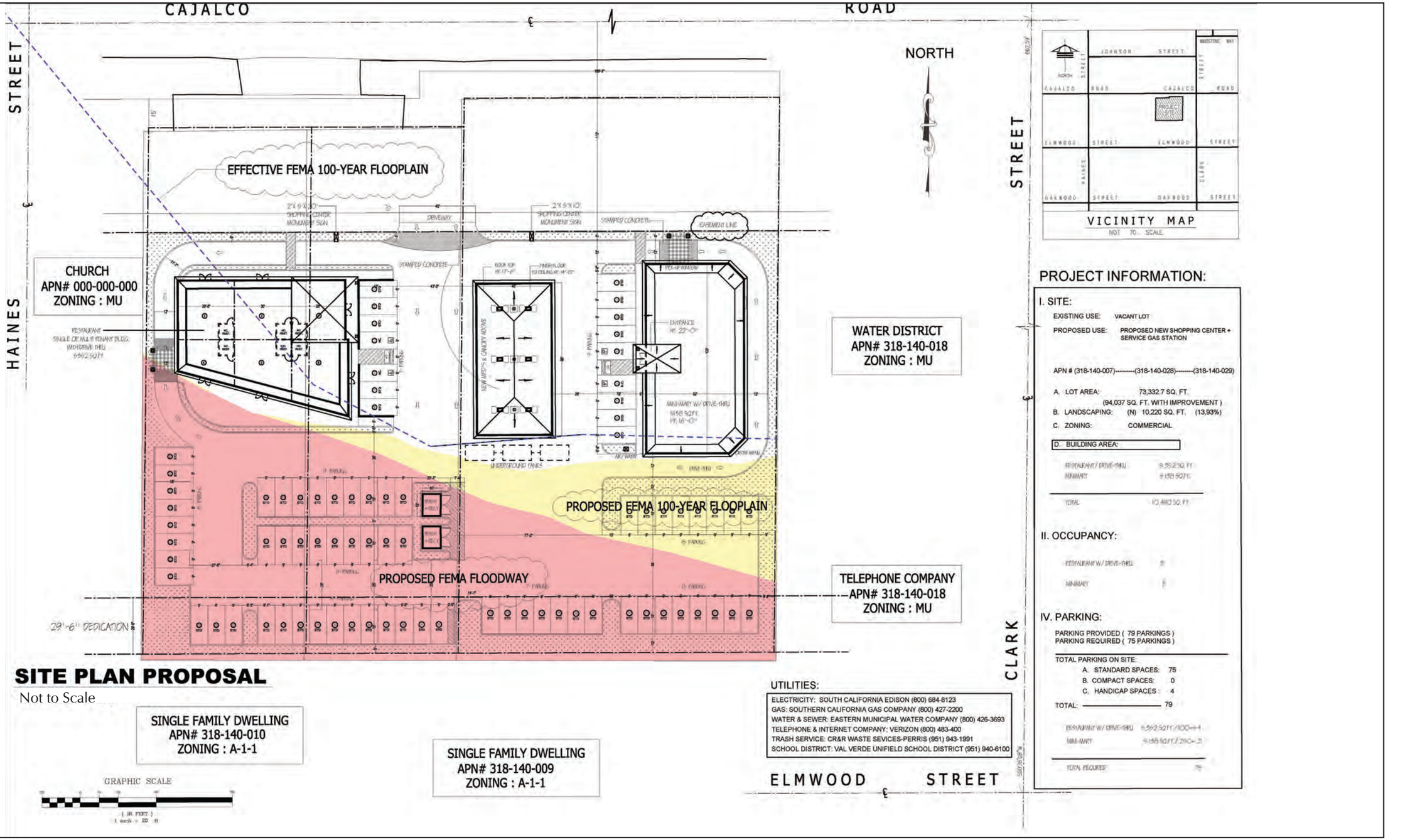

FIGURE 3
Conceptual Site Plan

Field Survey

A site visit for the proposed project was conducted on November 5, 2018, to determine the presence of special status species and potential communities and habitats identified in the desktop review. A Trimble handheld global positioning system (GPS) device was used to ensure site visitation accuracy and mark any biological resources of interest. The site visit included walking the proposed project site as well as a 150-meter buffer area, where accessible. The total area surveyed was approximately 33.7 acres. Site photos were taken to document site conditions and biological resources observations such as plants, animals, nesting birds, or signs thereof (Appendix C, *Site Photographs*).

RESULTS

Desktop Review

The CNDDB, CNPS, and USFWS record searches produced results for 116 special status species and seven communities and/or habitats (Appendix B). Of 116 special status species, 57 were plants, 5 invertebrates, 2 crustaceans, 4 fish, 10 reptiles or amphibians, 25 birds, and 13 mammals. The results included 10 species that are solely federally listed, 4 solely state listed, and 10 that are both federally and state listed. The remaining 92 species consist of other special status species that include birds of conservation concern, sensitive species, and species of special concern. The proposed project is not located within any Designated Critical Habitat.

A review of aerial imagery using Google Earth and Street View indicated that the proposed project site is within a disturbed rural area with scattered residences and small farming that does not have the potential for the presence of special status species due to its disturbed nature.

The NWI identifies a drainage classified as R4SBC; intermittent, or seasonally flooded riverine streambed, along the southwest corner of the property. However, according to the NWI, the details of this feature state that it was photo interpreted using black-and-white imagery from 1974, and no drainage was observed during the field survey.

Field Survey

The proposed project location was visited by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. qualified biologist (Ms. Paulette Loubet) on November 5, 2018. Conditions were clear and sunny with temperatures from 60 to 71.5 degrees Fahrenheit and wind speeds from 1 to 3 miles per hour. Observations within the proposed project site and the surrounding 150-meter buffer were recorded (Figure 4, *Project Site Map*). The project area is highly disturbed with mostly bare ground with a sparse covering of desiccated non-native grasses, cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), red stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola* spp). A stand of large red gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) borders the south and west fence line.[13]

[13] Jepson Flora Project. n.d. Jepson eFlora. Available at: http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/ (accessed November 28, 2018).

FIGURE 4

Project Site Map

During the survey, the biologist observed an area where runoff from the road and surrounding community is channeled and culverted under Cajalco Road and dispersed onto an undeveloped lot. This area receives enough water to support willow (*Salix* ssp.) and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), which are riparian species (Appendix C, Photo 5). These species can be present in the sensitive Southern Riparian Forest and the Southern Willow Scrub communities that were noted during the desktop review.[14] However, the project site is located well outside of the tree dripline and separated physically by Clark Street.

Animal species observed during the survey included house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), ruby crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*, carcass), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus, pellets*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*, scat and tracks), opossum (*Didelphimorphia*, tracks) and feral cat tracks. Several gopher mounds were observed, but no rodent burrows were identified within the project site or buffer area. Domestic chickens, cows and horses were also observed on properties surrounding the project site.

No special status plant species noted during the desktop review were observed in the field survey. A juvenile Cooper's hawk carcass was observed beneath a small raptor nest (Figure 4, Nest 6), and was likely predated by a great horned owl. Six bird nests, including one small raptor nest, were observed within the trees and shrubs of the proposed project site (Figure 4; Appendix C, Photos 14–20). No other special status animal species noted during the desktop review were observed in the field survey. The proposed project footprint was found to be highly disturbed and maintained with past evidence of clearing. Similarly, adjacent properties within the buffer that were not developed as residential and commercial were also highly disturbed and maintained by mowing or clearing. The site visit confirmed the desktop review assessment of the proposed project site: there is a lack of natural habitat that would be suitable to support special status species having the potential to occur in the region.

CONCLUSION

Vegetation observed at the proposed project location was entirely composed of non-native species. No special status species were observed. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will negatively affect any special status plant or animal species or sensitive community.

The proposed project is not located within Final Designated Critical Habitat for listed species. No "take" of rare, threatened, or endangered species afforded protection under the FESA or CESA, inclusive of the consideration of Designated Critical Habitat, is anticipated.

All other special status species were determined to be absent due to a lack of suitable habitat present, and no observations made to indicate the presence of special status species during field surveys. Restricting proposed construction activities to within the proposed project site would ensure that there will be no significant impacts to biological resources.

[14] Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. California Native Plant Society.

The site is adjacent to several disturbed vancant lots, developed residental and commerical properites, and road shoulders. The proposed project is located within an area that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the CDFW under Section 1600 of the State Fish and Game Code. Additionally, the area is not subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act. No impacts to waterways, drainages, or wetlands are anticipated.

Occupied bird nesting habitat is afforded protection pursuant to the MBTA. Given the presence of bird nests in trees located within the proposed project site, construction activities during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31) shall be subject to review by the County of Riverside to ensure compliance with the MBTA and State regulations. To minimize conflicts with nesting birds, it is recommended that vegetation removal activities occur outside of the breeding season. In this case, any vegetation trimming or removal for site preparation and construction would pertain to non-native trees and shrubs.

Should there be any questions regarding the information contained in this MFR, please contact Ms. Paulette Loubet at (626) 683-3547.

REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. n.d. California Natural Diversity Database: Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. Available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html (accessed November 28, 2018).

California Department of Fish and Game, Biogeographic Data Branch. 2017. RareFind 5: A Database Application for the Use of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database.

California Native Plant Society. 2016. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Online ed., v8-03 0.45. California Native Plant Society. Available at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org

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County of Riverside. 2017. County of Riverside General Plan. Chapter 3: Land Use Element, LU-28 Open Space, Habitat and Natural Resource Preservation.

Jepson Flora Project. n.d. Jepson eFlora. Available at: http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/ (accessed November 28, 2018).

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APPENDIX A
RESUME OF KEY PERSONNEL

Sapphos environmental inc.

Paulette E. Loubet, BA

Biological Resources Coordinator

Bachelor of Arts, Biology; Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, 2014

- *Scientific Collecting Permit SC 13660*
- *Vegetation community assessments and mapping*
- *Federal and State endangered species surveys*
- *Construction monitoring*

Years of Experience: 2.5

Relevant Experience

- *Biological surveys (wildlife and botanical) in Southern California's chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian, mountain and desert environments*
- *Nesting bird surveys in Southern California*
- *Jurisdictional delineation*

Ms. Paulette Loubet has two and a half years of professional experience conducting biological fieldwork as a Wildlife Biologist. Her work experience includes performance of protocol level surveys for special-status plants and wildlife; jurisdictional delineations for Waters of the U.S.; riparian habitat restoration; construction monitoring for environmental compliance; technical report writing and development of management plans regarding survey findings.

Prior to joining Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Ms. Loubet performed surveys and documented biological resources in support of various Southern California Edison (SCE) infrastructure projects throughout southern California. These projects involved construction monitoring and surveys; including those for nesting birds, plant communities, rare plants, and special status wildlife species. As a Wildlife Biologist for SCE's Transition Line Rating Remediation (TLRR), Ms. Loubet conducted focused biological resource surveys for special status plants and animals including; Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus Agassizii*) and Mojave fringe-toed lizard (*Uma scoparia*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), as well as conducting habitat assessments, waters/wetland delineations, vegetation mapping and technical reporting in support of SCE's TLRR Licensing Project (transmission line rebuild). The project spanned five individual transmission and sub-transmission projects within SCE service territory which collectively was approximately 600 miles throughout the Mojave Desert, Antelope Valley, Owens Valley, and the White Mountains, California.

Ms Loubet's other recent project experiences include invasive plant removal efforts within red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) habitat in Ventura County and various Initial Study Biological Assessments (ISBA). The ISBA's were conducted for various development projects in Ventura County, California and included vegetation mapping, an inventory flora, assessment of habitat suitability for potential special-status species and wildlife movement, mapping of any sensitive biological resources, special status plant species survey, wetland and waters delineation and determination, and record observations of plant and wildlife species. Additionally, Ms. Loubet wrote the reports corresponding to the surveys conducted.

Ms Loubet currently holds a California State Collecting Permit for Fairview, San Gabriel and Kings River slender salamanders, coastal whiptail, San Bernardino ringneck snake, western pond turtle, Mount Pino chipmunk and San Joaquin pocket mouse. Ms. Loubet has also completed PCB/ PSEP Wipe Sampling Training for determination and disposal of materials containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB).

APPENDIX B
CNDDB, CNPS, USFWS SPECIES LISTS

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Comment
Plants				
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	1B.1, BLM_S, FSS	Grows in grasslands & openings within shrublands or woodlands in heavy clay soils. 375-1040 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	FE, ST, 1B.1	Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 3-580 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	FE, 1B.1	Sandy loam or clay soil; sometimes alkaline. In valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools. 3-580 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	FE, SE, 1B.1	Grows up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Artemisia palmeri	San Diego sagewort	4.2	Found in Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, or Riparian woodland in sandy, mesic soils	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	4.2	Rocky areas within Chaparral, Cismontane woodland or Coastal scrub	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Atriplex coronata var. *notatior*	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE, 1B.1	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	1B.2	Found in coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub and Playas	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	1B.1, FSS	Found in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 5-1420 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	1B.2	Found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub in alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE, 1B.1	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 290-1575 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT, SE, 1B.1	Found in openings in chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland and Vernal pools often in clay soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	4.2	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	1B.2, FSS	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Prefers dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Carex buxbaumii	Buxbaum's sedge	4.2	Found in bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps (mesic), within marshes and swamps	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	4.2, FSS	Found in chaparral and coastal scrub in sandy, granitic soils	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	1B.1	Found in meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), Riparian scrub (alluvial) Historically associated with wetland and marshy places, but possibly in drier situations as well. Possibly within silty loam and alkaline soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *maritimum*	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, SE, 1B.2	Found in marshes, swamps and coastal dunes.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	4.2	Found in chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest within alluvial fan, granitic soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	1B.1, BLM_S, FSS	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	1B.2, BLM_S	Found in chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools often clay soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Clinopodium chandleri	San Miguel savory	1B.2, BLM_S, FSS	Found in chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland in rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanics soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	4.2	Found in openings within chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland in clay or serpentinite seeps.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Cylindropuntia californica var. *californica*	snake cholla	1B.1	Found in chaparral, and coastal scrub 15-290 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	4.2	Found in coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Usually in vernally mesic, sometimes sandy soils	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Comment
Diplacus clevelandii	Cleveland's bush monkeyflower	4.2	Found in chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest. Gabbroic soils, often in disturbed areas, openings, or rocky areas.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE, 1B.1	Found in chaparral, Cismontane woodland and Coastal scrub (alluvial fan). Usually in flood deposited terraces and washes.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2, BLM_S	Found in chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland often clay soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Dudleya viscida	sticky dudleya	1B.1, FSS	Found in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral and cismontane woodland. On north and south-facing cliffs and banks. 20-870 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE, SE, 1B.1	Found in coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Hesperocyparis forbesii	Tecate cypress	1B.1	Found in closed-cone coniferous forest and Chaparral habitats.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	3.2	Found in coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), and Vernal pools.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	1B.1, FSS	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly sites.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland alluvial	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	1B.1	Found in coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Lepechinia cardiophylla	heart-leaved pitcher sage	1B.2	Found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	4.3	Found in chaparral and coastal scrub in dry soils. 4-1435 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	4.2	Found in chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, and Riparian woodland.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	1B.2	Found in lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Dry rocky slopes, often in Jeffrey pine/canyon oak forest. 1310-2560 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *intermedia*	intermediate monardella	1B.3	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (sometimes). Often in steep, brushy areas. 195-1675 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *lanata*	felt-leaved monardella	1B.2	Found in chaparral and Cismontane woodland.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	1B.3	Found in chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest rocky, openings.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Myosurus minimus ssp. *apus*	little mousetail	4.3	Found in chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps mesic, seeps and streambanks.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	1B.1	Found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 3-1235 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	FE, SE, 1B.1	Found in vernal pools and wetland habitats. 10-660 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's Star Phacelia	1B.1	Found in coastal Sage Scrub and coastal dune communities within open areas.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2	Found in riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	4.2	Found in chaparral and Coastal scrub, often in burned areas.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	2B.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-855 m.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	1B.2	Found in meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Texosporium sancti-jacobi	woven-spored lichen	3	Found in openings in chaparral on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella spp	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Tortula californica	California screw-moss	1B.2	Found in chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland in sandy soil	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Trichocoronis wrightii var. *wrightii*	Wright's trichocoronis	2B.1	Found in meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Riparian forest and Vernal pools	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis*	Sonoran maiden fern	2B.2, FSS	Found in meadows and seeps (seeps and streams).	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Comment
Crustaceans				
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Branchinecta lynchi	Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	FT	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Insects				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	SA	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Does not occur; no food plants within project area.
Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	SA	Found in coastal dunes and in coastal scrub.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Cicindela senilis frosti	senile tiger beetle	SA	Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore. Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	Prefers sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants Plantago erecta, P. insularis, and Orthocarpus purpurescens.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat or food plants within project area.
Fish				
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	FE	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3	Santa Ana speckled dace	SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	WL	Inhabits woodlands, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Likely to occur. Juvenile Cooper's hawk carcass found during site survey and potential inactive nest observed.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	BLM_S, SSC, BCC	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	BLM_S, FP, WL, BCC	Inhabits rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Not likely to occur; no suitable nesting habitat within project area. May forage overhead.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sage sparrow	WL, BCC	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Does not occur; no suitable nesting habitat within project area.
Asio otus	long-eared owl	SSC	Inhabits riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	BLM_S, SSC, BCC,	Found in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	WL, BCC	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	Not likely to occur within the project area; may forage within the surrounding area.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ST, BLM_S, BCC	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Not likely to occur within the project area; may forage within the surrounding area.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus	western snowy plover	SSC, BCC	Found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, SE, BLM_S, FSS, BCC	Densely foliaged, deciduous trees and shrubs, especially willows.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	SSC, FSS, BCC	Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Prefers freshwater marshlands.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	BLM_S, FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Not likely to occur; no suitable nesting habitat within project area. May forage overhead.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE,	Nesting habitat includes Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat in project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Comment
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	WL	Inhabits coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Not likely to occur; marginally suitable habitat within project area; however, site is highly disturbed.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	SE, BLM_S, CDF_S, FP, FSS, BCC	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	SSC, BCC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes.	Not likely to occur; marginally suitable habitat within project area; however, site is highly disturbed.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ST, BLM_S, FP, BCC	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	WL	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	WL	Shallow freshwater marsh.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Occurs on low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. May occur in undisturbed habitat in surrounding area.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	SSC, BCC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	BCC	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding.	Does not occur; no suitable nesting habitat within project area.
Vireo bellii pusillus	Least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. cottonwoods and sycamores.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area..
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi	southern California legless lizard	SSC, FSS	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	WL, SSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Not observed. Not likely to occur; site is highly disturbed and does not contain suitable food sources.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas.	Not observed. Not likely to occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC, FSS	Inhabits chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Diadophis punctatus modestus	San Bernardino ringneck snake	FSS	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	BLM_S, SSC, FSS	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	BLM_S, SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area.
Mammals				
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	SSC	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral & grassland in San Diego County.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC	Inhabits coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Comment
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE, SSC	Inhabits alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE, ST	Primarily annual & perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub & sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	BLM_S, SSC, WBWG;H	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	No suitable roost sites within project area; may forage overhead.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	SSC, WBWG_H	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	No suitable roost sites within project area; may forage overhead.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats & open shrub / herbaceous & tree / herbaceous edges.	Not likely to occur; no suitable habitat within project area; may occur in surrounding area.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	BLM_S, WBWG_LM	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed.	No suitable roost sites within project area; may forage overhead.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC, WBWG_M	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc.	No suitable roost sites within project area; may forage overhead.
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin.	Does not occur; no suitable habitat within project area. No small mammal burrows observed.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Not likely to occur. Area is highly disturbed and closest record is historic.

KEY:
BCC = USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern; BLM_S = BLM designated Sensitive; FE = Federally Endangered; FSS= Forest Service Sensitive FP = Fully Protected; FT = Federally Threatened; m = meters; SE = State Endangered; SE = State Endangered, ST = State Threatened; SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern; SA= CDFW Special Animal; WL = CDFW Watch List; WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority; WBWG_M= Western Bat Work Group Medium Priority; WBWG_H= Western Bat Work Group High Priority

CNPS Rare Plant Rankings:
2B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 - Plants about which more information is needed (Review List).
4 - Limited distribution (Watch List).

Threat Ranks:
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

APPENDIX C
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO 1
Northeast corner of the project site, facing southwest

PHOTO 2
Northwest corner of the project site, facing south

APPENDIX C
Site Photographs

PHOTO 3
Southwest corner of the project site, facing east

PHOTO 4
Southwest corner of the project site, facing north

PHOTO 5
Photo Point 1, drainage area, facing southwest

PHOTO 6
Photo Point 2 Water District Station, facing west

PHOTO 7
Photo Point 3, disturbed maintained field, facing north

PHOTO 8
Photo Point 4, disturbed bare and developed site, facing north

PHOTO 9
Photo Point 5, disturbed, mostly paved site, facing south

PHOTO 10
Photo Point 6, showing active mowing and maintenance of vacant lots, facing northwest

PHOTO 11
Photo Point 7, disturbed, developed Church lot, facing southwest

PHOTO 12
Photo Point 8, vacant maintained lot, facing north

PHOTO 13
Photo Point 9, vacant maintained lot, facing west

PHOTO 14
Nests 1, 2 and 3 in Eucalyptus on northwest corner of the property, facing west

PHOTO 15
Nest 2

PHOTO 16
Nest 3

PHOTO 17
Nest 4

PHOTO 18
Nest 5

PHOTO 19
Nest 6 (Raptor Nest)

PHOTO 20
Nest 7