

APPENDIX C

Biological Resources Assessment and  
Arborist Report

# 11171 CHERRY AVENUE

CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

## Biological Resources Assessment

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Prepared For:

**Hillwood**

1901 Via Piemonte  
Ontario, CA 91764  
Contact: *Kathy Hoffer*

Prepared By:

**ELMT Consulting, Inc.**

2201 N. Grand Avenue #10098  
Santa Ana, California 92711  
Contact: *Travis J. McGill*

May 2023

# 11171 CHERRY AVENUE

CITY OF FONTAN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

## Biological Resources Assessment

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The undersigned certify that the statements furnished in this report and exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and the facts, statements, and information presented is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions to the best of our knowledge and beliefs.



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Travis J. McGill  
Director/Biologist



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Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.  
Managing Director

May 2023

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# Section 1 Introduction

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This report contains the findings of ELMT Consulting’s (ELMT) biological resources assessment prepared for the commercial development located at 11171 Cherry Avenue (Project) in Fontana, California. The purpose of the biological resources assessment is to characterize existing site conditions on the approximately 29.7-acre Project site and to assess the probability of occurrence of special-status<sup>1</sup> plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to project implementation. Special attention was given to the suitability of the Project site to support species known to occur regionally, which is primarily burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*; DSF), and other special-status plant and wildlife species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the general vicinity of the project site.

Additionally, the Project site was also evaluated for its potential to support natural drainage features, ponded areas, and/or water bodies that have the potential to fall under the regulatory authority of the of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Sections 401 and 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and Section 1600 *et seq.* of the Fish and Game Code.

A portion of the western boundary of the Project site is mapped as Delhi fine sand soils. To document whether the western portion of the site could support DSF, a Delhi Sands Suitability Assessment was conducted as part of the BRA for the site. Given the historic use of the site for storing and repairing heavy equipment and examining the site using aerials, it was assumed the Delhi Sand soils on the site would not be capable of supporting DSF. However, out of an abundance of caution a DSF suitability assessment was conducted to ensure no Delhi sand soils occur onsite that could provide suitable habitat for DSF.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project site encompasses approximately 29.7 acres in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County California. The site is generally located south of Interstate 10, east of Interstate 15 north of State Route 60 and west of Interstate 215 (refer to Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The site is depicted on the *Fontana* quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey’s (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series within Section 26 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West (refer to Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the Project site is bounded on the west by Cherry Avenue, to the north by Santa Ana Avenue, on the south by Jurupa, and on the east by Redwood Avenue (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).

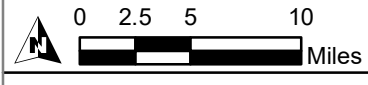
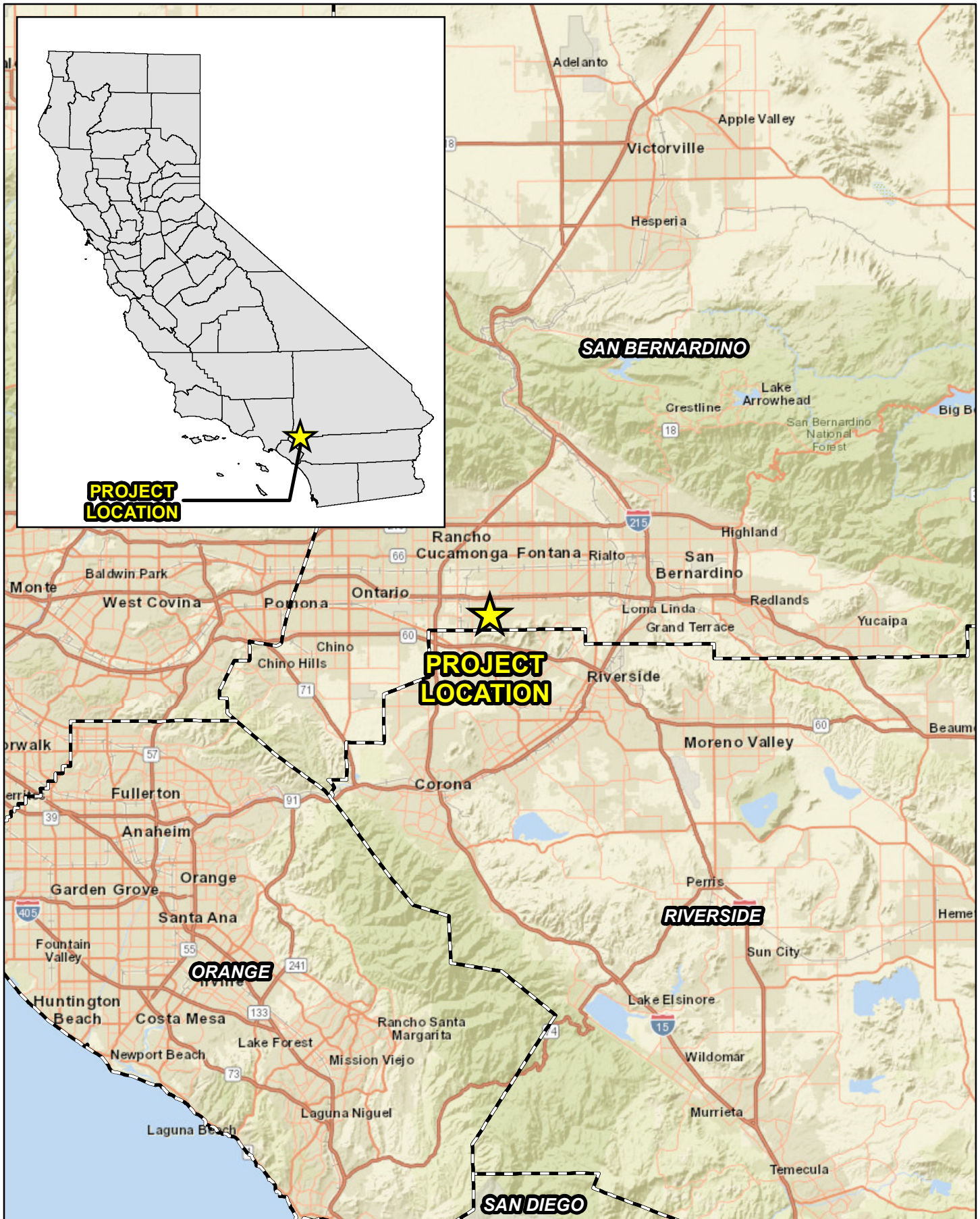
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<sup>1</sup> As used in this report, “special-status” refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally or State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection sensitive species; and International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List species.

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

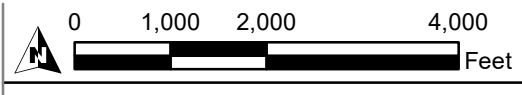
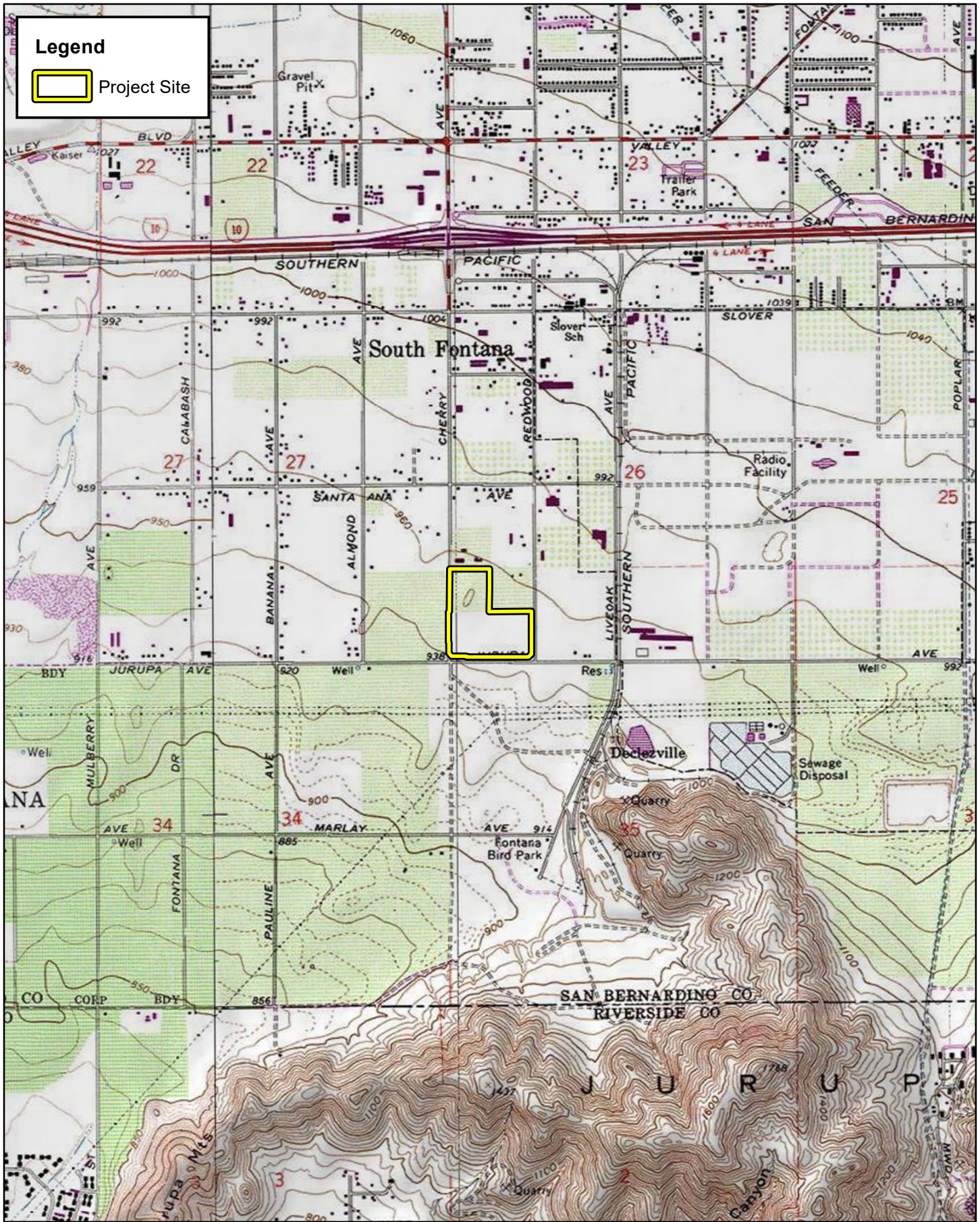
The Project proposes conceptual land uses that include, but are not limited to construction of two commercial warehouses (one 477,480 square feet and one 232,500 square feet), totalling 709,980 square feet of high cube warehouse and e-commerce uses on approximately 29.6 acres in the Jurupa North District of Southwest Industrial Specific Plan. The Project site would also be developed with greenbelts, internal roads and other support amenity features. Refer to Attachment A, *Site Plan*.





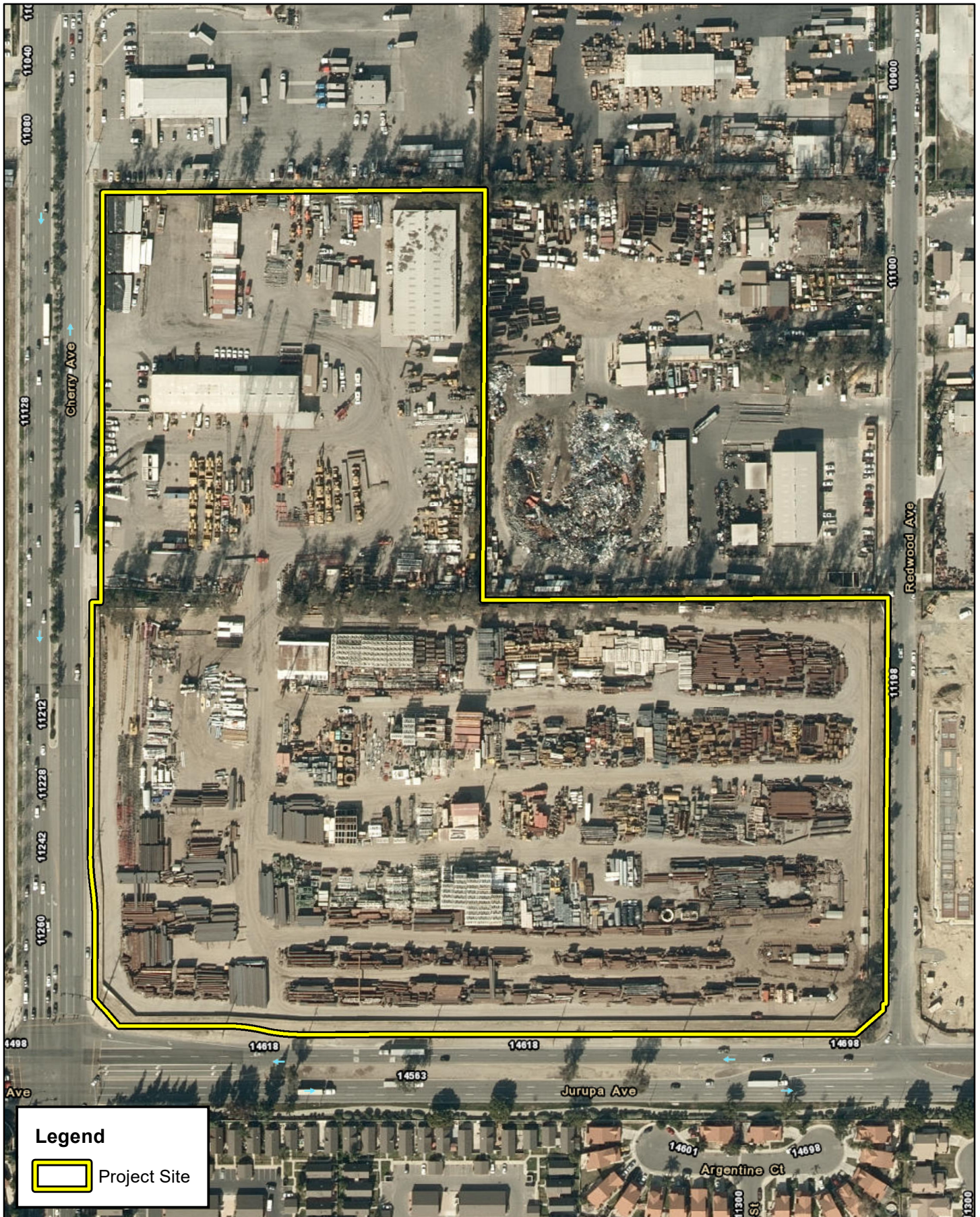
Source: World Street Map, San Bernardino County

11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Regional Vicinity**

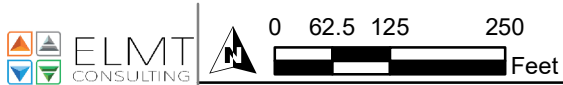


Source: USA Topographic Map, San Bernardino County

11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Site Vicinity**



11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Project Site**



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, San Bernardino County

## Section 2 Methodology

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The objective of this document is to determine whether the Project site supports special status or otherwise sensitive species and/ or their habitat, and to address the potential effects associated with the Project on those resources. The species and habitats addressed in this document are based on database information and field investigation. The entire approximately 29.6-acre site was the subject of this evaluation.

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field study, species and habitat information was gathered from the reports related to the specific project and relevant databases for the *Guasti*, *Fontana*, *Cucamonga Peak*, and *Devore* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles to identify species and habitats known to occur locally. These four quadrangles were queried due to the proximity of the Project site to quadrangle boundaries, surrounding development, and regional topography. The literature review sources included:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species occurrence GIS overlay;
- USFWS Designated Critical Habitat Maps;
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) *Rarefind 5*;
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN);
- CNDDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS);
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) database;
- Calflora Database;
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey;
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory;
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program “My Waters” data layers;
- Google Earth Pro historic aerial imagery (1985-2021);
- San Bernardino County General Plan;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species; and
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI).

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring on the subject property. The database information was used in conjunction with ArcGIS software to locate the nearest recorded occurrences of special-status species to focus field surveys on those species and habitats that could most likely be found on or adjacent to the project site.

### 2.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION

On September 29, 2022, ELMT biologists Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D. conducted a field survey of the approximately 29.6-acre Project site to evaluate site conditions and the potential for sensitive habitat. Special attention was given to the undeveloped areas of the Project site and species and habitats known to occur regionally.

Plant communities were identified in the field by walking meandering transects through the plant community and along the boundaries between the plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species. Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and aerial photography. The plant communities were classified in accordance with Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens (2009) and delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into ArcGIS. The ArcGIS application was used to compute the area of each plant community in acres.

Common plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook. Unusual and less familiar plants were photographed in the field and identified in the laboratory using taxonomic guides. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows the 2012 Jepson Manual (Hickman 2012). In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded during surveys in a field notebook. Field guides were used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the survey included The Sibley Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America (Sibley 2003), A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003), and A Field Guide to Mammals of North America (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are fairly well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names in this report (first reference only). In addition, field staff identified any natural corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area.

In addition to the general biological resources assessment, ELMT conducted a Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*; DSF) suitability assessment. Approximately 10 acres of Delhi Sand soils were identified by USGS along the site's western boundary (see Exhibit TBD, Soils Map). The habitat suitability assessment consisted of a visual and tactile inspection of all of the undeveloped areas along Site's western boundary to determine if the onsite Delhi sand soils were still friable, clean Delhi Sand soils capable of supporting DSF.

### **2.3 SOIL SERIES ASSESSMENT**

On-site and adjoining soils were researched prior to the field survey using the USDA NRCS Soil Survey for San Bernardino County, Southwestern Part. In addition, the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs were reviewed to assess the ecological changes that the Project site has undergone.

### **2.4 JURISDICTIONAL DRAINAGES AND WETLANDS**

In general, surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS maps that are observed or expected to exhibit evidence of flow are considered potential riparian/riverine habitat and could be subject to state and federal regulatory jurisdiction. Prior to conducting the field investigation, ELMT reviewed current and historic aerial photography in order to locate and inspect any potential natural drainage features, ponded areas, or water bodies that may fall under the jurisdiction of the Corps, Regional Board, and/or CDFW. Historical aerial photographs reviewed also provided an understanding of the impact of

development on natural drainage patterns in the area. The USFWS NWI and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program “My Waters” data layers were also reviewed to determine whether any hydrologic features and wetland areas have been documented on or within the vicinity of the Project site.

## Section 3 Existing Conditions

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### 3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE

The San Bernardino County area near the City of Fontana is subject to both seasonal and annual variations in temperature and precipitation. The local climatic conditions in the Project area are characterized by warm summers, mild winters, infrequent rainfall, and dry humidity. The average temperature range is between 44-95°F. The average maximum and minimum temperatures for the region are 80- and 52-degrees Fahrenheit (F) respectively with July and August being the hottest month (monthly averages 96° F) and December and January being the coldest (monthly average 42° F).

The rainy season begins in November and continues through March, with the quantity and frequency of rain varying from year to year. The average annual rainfall is approximately 17.31 inches.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional map, the Project site is located in the Inland Valleys Ecoregion. An Ecoregion is regional area that has similar ecosystems in terms of type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources. The Inland Valleys Ecoregion consists of alluvial Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California and includes the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys toward the south. This ecoregion includes some floodplains along the Santa Ana River. The soil moisture regime is xeric which is characterized by long periods of drought in the summer. Historically, vegetation in this Ecoregion included Riversidean coastal sage scrub, valley grasslands, and riparian woodlands. Currently, much of this Ecoregion, including the project site and surrounding vicinity is heavily urbanized.

### 3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

The project site is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 950 to 960 feet above mean sea level, according to the USGS topographic map.

According to the NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report, the Project site is underlain by Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (0 to 9 percent slopes) and Delhi Fine Sand soils on the west portion of the site (refer to Exhibit 4, *Soils*). The Tujunga soil series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. They are found on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. According to the NRCS, Delhi Fine Sand soils are aeolian (wind deposited) soils that consists of very deep, excessively drained sandy soils that often exhibit short undulating slopes and lack stratification due to the loose structure of the sandy soils and lack of soil compaction.

Soils within the Project site have been heavily disturbed and compacted by the long-standing use of the area for storage, maintenance and repair of heavy equipment and other industrial uses. As part of dust suppression, gravel and the deposition of heavier, less friable soils have been applied across the site. A visual inspection of the site indicates that up to 18 inches of non-native soils have been deposited along the western portion of the site.

### **3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES**

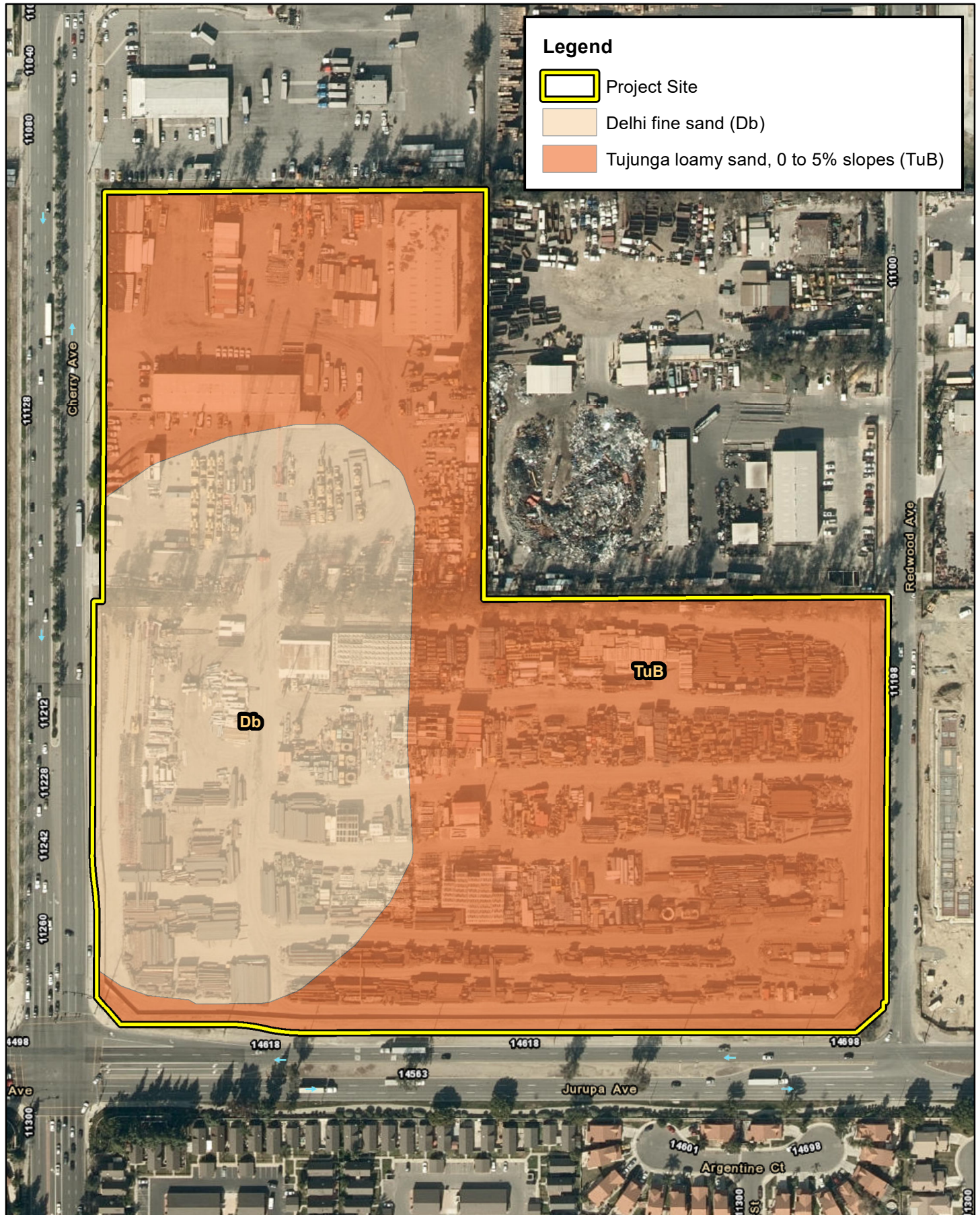
The Project site is located within an almost entirely developed area of southwestern Fontana. Primary land uses surrounding the site include industrial, commercial, and residential development. Adjacent developments to the site include a high school to the west, industrial and commercial developments to the east, north and residential development to the south.

### **3.4 SITE CONDITIONS**

The temperature during the September 2022 site visits were in the mid-70s° F with full cloud cover overhead and calm winds (less than 5 knots).

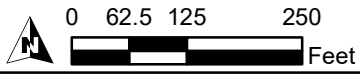
The Project site is almost entirely developed or heavily disturbed from the storage, maintenance and report of heavy equipment. The property historically was in agricultural use, as evidence by the presence of eucalyptus windrows on the project site. Native vegetation and open, undisturbed habitat is no longer present with the Project Site. Maintenance of the access routes between the various equipment storage areas has resulted in the buildup up of 12 to 18 inches of fill on the top of the underlying native soils.





**Legend**

- Project Site
- Delhi fine sand (Db)
- Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5% slopes (TuB)



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, Soil Survey Geographic Database, San Bernardino County

11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Soils**

Exhibit 4

## Section 4 Discussion

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### 4.1 LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

#### *Database Results*

The literature search identified twenty-two (22) special-status plant species, fifty-seven (57) special-status wildlife species, and one (1) special-status plant communities as having potential to occur within the Guasti and Fontana USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity of the project site is presented in Appendix C: *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*.

### 4.2 VEGETATION AND LAND COVER

The majority of the Project site is developed or heavily disturbed by several decades of use to store, maintain and repair heavy equipment, as well as other industrial uses. Native vegetation and open, undisturbed habitat is no longer present with the Project Site. Maintenance of the access routes between the various equipment storage areas has resulted in the buildup up of 12 to 18 inches of fill or non-native soils on the top of the underlying native soils (refer to Exhibit 5, *Vegetation*). Only one land cover type was identified: developed. This area is not a plant community classification, but rather a land cover type. The land cover type is described in further detail below.

#### 4.2.1 Developed

Developed areas are generally areas that are unpaved, have been subject to a high level of human disturbances from anthropogenic activities, and do not support vegetation. areas that are routinely disturbed and used as storage yards and maintenance/repair areas. The only prominent plant species identified on the site were eucalyptus trees.

### 4.3 WILDLIFE

The presence of windrows and the general openness of the storage areas provide foraging habitat, nesting and denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species that were observed during the field survey and common species that are expected to occur within the Project site based on the literature reviews. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation.

### 4.3.1 Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for fish were observed on or within the vicinity of the Project site. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the Project site.

### 4.3.2 Amphibians

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable habitat for amphibian species were observed on or within the vicinity of the Project site. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur on the Project site and are presumed absent.

### 4.3.3 Reptiles

The windrows found on-site have the potential to provide suitable foraging and cover habitat for a variety of reptilian species adapted to significant anthropogenic disturbance. No reptiles were observed during the field investigation. Common reptilian species that may occur on-site include common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), San Diego alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata webbii*), and Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*).

### 4.3.4 Birds

The eucalyptus trees found on-site have the potential to provide suitable foraging and cover habitat suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of resident and migrant bird species adapted to significant anthropogenic disturbance. Avian species observed during the field investigation include house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), and common raven (*Corvus corax*).

### 4.3.5 Mammals

The project site provides limited foraging and cover habitat for a mammalian species adapted to a high degree of anthropogenic disturbance. No mammalian species were detected during the field investigation. Common mammalian species adapted to a high degree of human disturbance that could potentially occur on-site include opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), and brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).

Structures and ornamental tree species may provide suitable roosting opportunities for local common bat species (i.e., California myotis (*Myotis californicus*), Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*), and little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*)), but the degree and frequency of routine disturbance is likely to preclude them from roosting on-site. Most of these bats roost in caves, rock crevices, buildings, and sometimes dead trees, and the ornamental plant species found in the area do not typically provide suitable long-term roosting or maternity habitat. None of the special-status bat species known to occur in the area are expected to occur onsite.

#### **4.4 NESTING BIRDS**

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behavior were observed during the field survey, which was conducted outside of the avian breeding season. The vegetation found on and surrounding the project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting habitat for year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area that are adapted to urban environments.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). If construction occurs between February 1st and August 31st, a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days of the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction.

#### **4.5 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES**

Habitat linkages provide links between larger undeveloped habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are significant features for dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

According to the San Bernardino County General Plan, the Project site has not been identified as occurring within a Wildlife Corridor or Linkage. The site and surrounding area have been developed for decades, and nearby historic corridors, such as San Sevaine Channel and Etiwanda Creek (approximately 1.5 miles west of the San Sevaine Channel), have been converted into concrete channels for flood control purposes. This conversion of natural waterways has removed corridors that once served local wildlife species in the vicinity of the site. As designated by the San Bernardino County General Plan Open Space Element, the nearest major open spaces areas or regional wildlife corridors to the Project site include Day and Etiwanda Canyons and Cajon Pass, located approximately 5.8 miles north and 6.7 miles northwest, respectively.

The proposed Project will be confined to existing developed areas that are isolated from regional wildlife corridors and linkages, with no riparian corridors, creeks, or useful patches of stepping-stone habitat (natural areas) within or connecting the Project site to the natural, undeveloped areas. As such, implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to impact wildlife movement opportunities or prevent existing wildlife movement corridors in the region from functioning. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.

#### **4.6 STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONAL AREAS**

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge and/or fill materials into “waters of the United States” pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the

Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated plant communities pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

The USFWS NWI and the USGS National Hydrography Dataset were reviewed to determine if any blue-line streams or riverine resources have been documented within or immediately surrounding the project site. The NWI and USGS National Hydrography Dataset provide off-site ancillary tools to assist in jurisdictional assessments, but they are not a substitute for field investigations. NWI resources are graphic representations of potential water features that are mapped at high altitudes based on the imagery that was used.

No discernible drainage courses, inundated areas, or wetland features/obligate plant species that would be considered jurisdictional by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or CDFW were observed within the proposed project site. Based on the proposed site plan, project activities will not result in impacts to Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW jurisdictional areas and regulatory approvals will not be required.

## **4.7 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Special-status plant and wildlife species identified in the literature review were evaluated during the field survey for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species identified by the literature review to potentially occur within the vicinity of the project site are presented in *Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*, provided in Appendix C.

### **4.7.1 Special-Status Plants**

According to the CNDDDB and CNPS, twenty-two (22) special-status plant species have been recorded in the Guasti and Fontana quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). No special-status plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. The project site has been subject to anthropogenic disturbances from historic agricultural activities and on-site and surrounding development. These disturbances have reduced, if not eliminated, the suitability of the habitat to support special-status plant species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. Based on habitat requirements for specific special-status plant species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the special-status plant species known to occur in the area and are presumed to be absent from the project site. No focused surveys are recommended.

### **4.7.2 Special-Status Wildlife**

According to the CNDDDB, fifty-seven (57) special-status wildlife species have been reported in the *Guasti*, and *Fontana* quadrangles (refer to Appendix C). No special-status wildlife species were observed onsite during the habitat assessment. The project site consists of developed land that has been subject to a variety of anthropogenic disturbances and is surrounded by existing development. These disturbances have eliminated the natural plant communities that once occurred onsite which has reduced potential foraging and nesting/denning opportunities for wildlife species.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of onsite habitats, it was determined that the proposed project site has a low potential to provide minimal foraging and perching opportunities for Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Further it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the other special-status wildlife species known to occur in the area since the project site have been heavily disturbed from onsite disturbances and surrounding development.

Cooper's hawk is not federally or state listed as endangered or threatened. In order to ensure impacts to the Cooper's hawk do not occur from implementation of the proposed project, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted prior to ground disturbance. With implementation of the pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey, impacts to the Cooper's hawk will be less than significant and no mitigation will be required.

#### 4.7.3 Special-Status Plant Communities

According to the CNDDDB, one (1) special-status plant communities has been reported in the Guasti and Fontana USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles: Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub. Based on the results of the field investigation, Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub does not occur within or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, no special-status plant communities will be impacted from project implementation.

### 4.8 CRITICAL HABITAT

Under the federal Endangered Species Act, "Critical Habitat" is designated at the time of listing of a species or within one year of listing. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. All federal agencies are required to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding activities they authorize, fund, or permit which may affect a federally listed species or its designated Critical Habitat. The purpose of the consultation is to ensure that projects will not jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or adversely modify or destroy its designated Critical Habitat. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing is on federal lands, uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highways Administration or a CWA Permit from the Corps). If a there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing the funding or permit would consult with the USFWS.

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat (refer to Exhibit 6, *Critical Habitat*). The nearest Critical Habitat to the site occurs approximately 2.63 miles to the south for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) and 3.02 miles to the north for San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*). Therefore, no impacts to federally designated Critical Habitat will occur from implementation of the proposed Project.

## 4.9 DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT

In addition to the general biological resources assessment, ELMT conducted a Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*; DSF) suitability assessment. Even though the Project site is not located within or downwind of any mapped Delhi fine sand soils, the habitat suitability assessment consisted of a visual and tactile inspection of all of the undeveloped areas on the Project site to ensure no Delhi sand soils occur onsite that could provide suitable habitat for DSF. The site was evaluated for the quality or purity of Delhi Sands and for its potential to support DSF. Areas were assigned one or more ratings ranging between 1 and 5, with 5 being the best quality and most suitable habitat.

The habitat ratings that were developed (Osborne, Ballmer and McGill 2003) are well described and breakdown in the first tier between (1) Unsuitable and the other tiers (2 through 5) Suitable. Among the Suitable tiers, (developed not to predict DSF occurrence but to provide an objective means for developing mitigation rates for DSF occupied lands – for any Suitable habitat should be surveyed for presence/absence determination) habitat qualities are judged (Very Low, Low, Moderate, and High) by consideration of many factors including degree and frequency of disturbance, degree of exotic soils contaminations, size of a site and its degree of isolation or proximity to other lands with DSF habitat or DSF populations, presence of typical sand associated insects with weight given to particular insect indicator species, and consideration of sand associated plant species. No one of these factors precludes DSF, nor does it alone preclude High Quality habitat.

The rating system categories are as follows:

1. Soils dominated by heavy deposits of alluvial material including coarse sands and gravels with little or no Delhi sand soils and evidence of soil compaction. Developed areas, non-Delhi sands soils with high clay, silt, and/or gravel content. Delhi sands extensively and deeply covered by dumping of exotic soils, rubble, trash or organic debris. Unsuitable.
2. Delhi sand soils are present, but the soil characteristics include a predominance of alluvial materials (Tujunganga Soils and Hilmar loamy sand), or predominance of other foreign contamination. Severe and frequent disturbance (such as maintenance yard or high use roadbed). Very Low Quality.
3. Although not clean, sufficient Delhi sand soils are present to prevent soil compaction. Moderately contaminated Delhi sands. Delhi sands with moderate to high disturbance (such as annual disking). Sufficient Delhi sands are present to prevent soil compaction (related to contamination by foreign soils). Some sandy soils exposed on the surface due to fossorial animal activity. Low Quality.
4. Abundant clean Delhi sand soils with little or no foreign soils (such as alluvial material, Tujunganga soils or Hilmar loamy sand) present. Moderate abundance of exposed sands on the soil surface. Low vegetative cover. Evidence of moderate degree of fossorial animal activity by vertebrates and invertebrates. May represent high quality habitat with mild or superficial disturbance. Moderate Quality.

5. Sand dune habitat with clean Delhi sand soils. High abundance of exposed sands on the soil surface. Low vegetative cover. Evidence (soil surface often gives under foot) of high degree of fossorial animal activity by vertebrates and invertebrates. Sand associated plant and arthropod species may be abundant. *High Quality*.

The criteria discussed in detail above were used to rate the relative abundance of clean Delhi Sand soils verses the amount of Cieneba, Tujunga, or other alluvial soils, to rate the suitability of the Project site to support DSF. Soils high in gravel and alluvial materials, or high in fine materials such as silts and clays, were rated low, while soils that appear to be high in Aeolian deposited sands were rated high. This qualitative assessment of DSF habitat was further refined by considering the relative degree of soil compaction. Alluvial soils tend to solidify to a hard surface pavement, while Aeolian soils are easier to penetrate and provide good substrate for DSF.

Land with suitable DSF habitat include those areas with open, undisturbed Delhi Series soils that have not been permanently altered by residential, commercial, or industrial development, or other human actions. Areas known to contain Delhi sand soils and/or to be occupied by DSF have been divided by USFWS into three recovery units (Colton, Jurupa, and Ontario Recovery Units [USFWS, 1997]). These recovery units are defined as large geographic areas based on geographic proximity, similarity of habitat, and potential genetic exchange. The Project site is located within the Ontario Recovery Unit, outside the areas protected under the conservation easements. The Ontario Recovery Unit includes all areas of the Delhi Sand soils within the cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Ontario, Chino, and Fontana.

#### **4.9.1 Suitability Assessment**

On September 29, 2022, ELMT biologist Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D. performed a field assessment of the Project for DSF. Dr. McGill has been working within the DSF ecosystem, including the Colton Dunes Conservation Bank and the West Valley Conservation Area in the City of Colton, for over 25 years.

As a result of previous land uses and on-site development, surface soils have been heavily mixed with alluvial soils (Tujunga loamy sand) and compacted. In addition, the majority of the project site supports existing paved sidewalks and driveways and non-native ornamental landscaping. Further, the project site is surrounded by existing developments and no longer has connectivity to areas upwind containing Delhi Sands soils, areas subjected to Aeolian processes, or areas supporting DSF populations. Therefore, all soils within the boundaries of the project site were rated as “unsuitable quality” with a habitat quality rating of 1 and it was determined that the site does not support Delhi Sand soils needed to provide suitable habitat for DSF and DSF is presumed absent from the project site. No further actions or focused surveys are recommended.

#### **4.10 TREE ORDINANCE**

Chapter 28.61-.75 of the Fontana Municipal Code (or Code) addresses tree protection, maintenance, and replacement policies. It outlines the definition of a “heritage tree”, “significant tree”, and “specimen tree” and the procedures necessary to replacing them within a property. As stated in the City’s Code, “Except as



provided in section 28-65, no person shall remove or cause the removal of any heritage, significant or specimen tree unless a tree removal permit is first obtained.”

*Heritage tree* means any tree which:

1. Is of historical value because of its association with a place, building, natural feature or event of local, regional or national historical significance as identified by city council resolution; or
2. Is representative of a significant period of the city's growth or development (windrow tree, European Olive tree); or
3. Is a protected or endangered species as specified by federal or state statute; or
4. Is deemed historically or culturally significant by the city manager or his or her designee because of size, condition, location or aesthetic qualities.

*Windrow* means a series of trees (minimum of four), usually a variety of *eucalyptus*, planted in a closely spaced line no more than ten feet apart to provide a windbreak for the protection of property and/or agricultural crops.

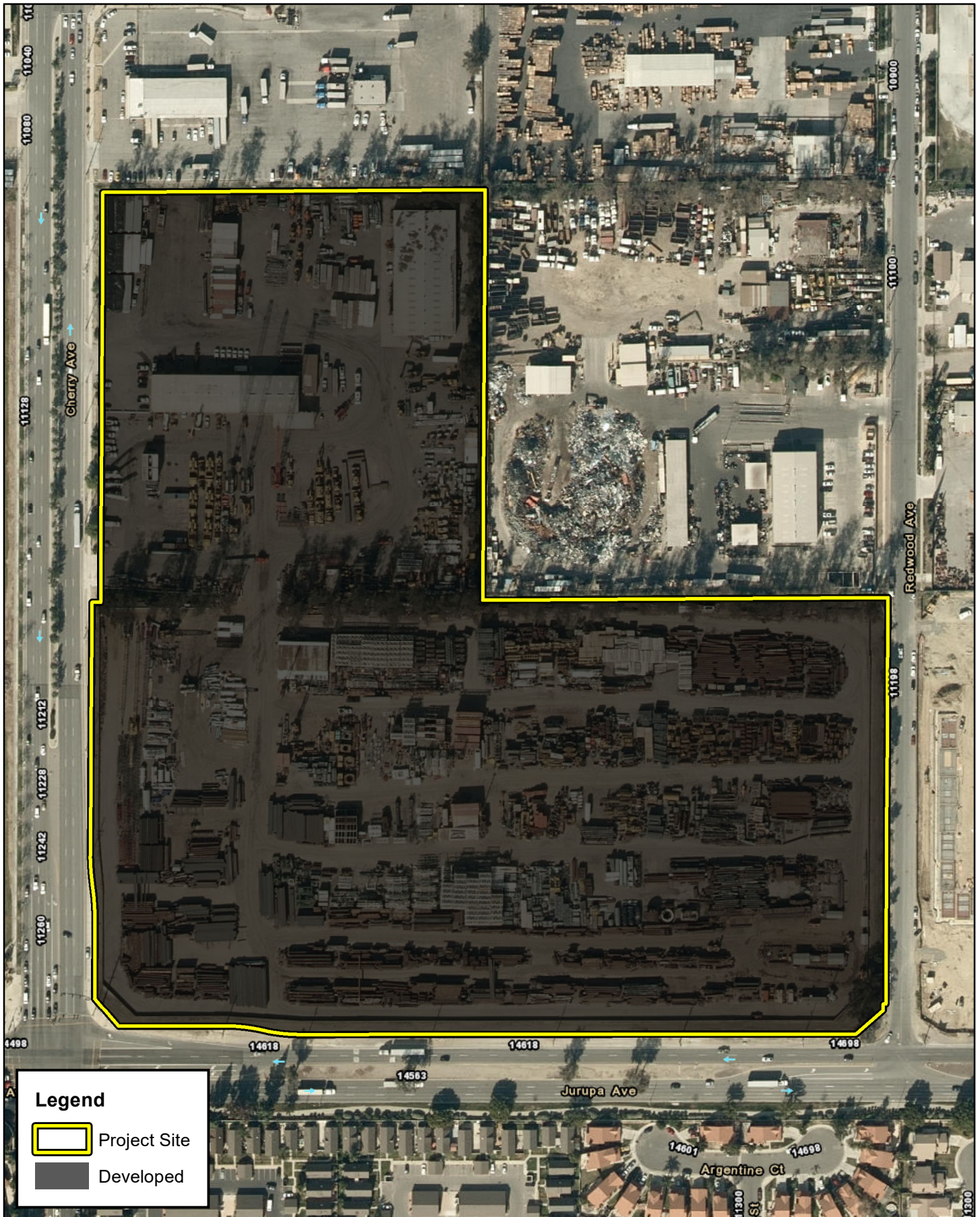
*Significant tree* means any tree that is one of the following species:

Genus/species Common name

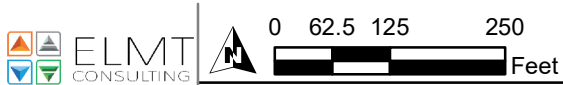
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*)
- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*)
- Deodora cedar (*Cedrus deodora*)
- California (western) sycamore (*Platanus racemose*)
- London plane (*Platanus acerifolia*)

*Specimen tree* is defined as a mature tree (which is not a heritage or significant tree) which is an excellent example of its species in structure and aesthetics and warrants preservation, relocation or replacement as provided in sections 28.66, 28.67 and 28.68. Specimen trees shall not include any tree located on a private parcel of property of less than one acre zoned for residential use.

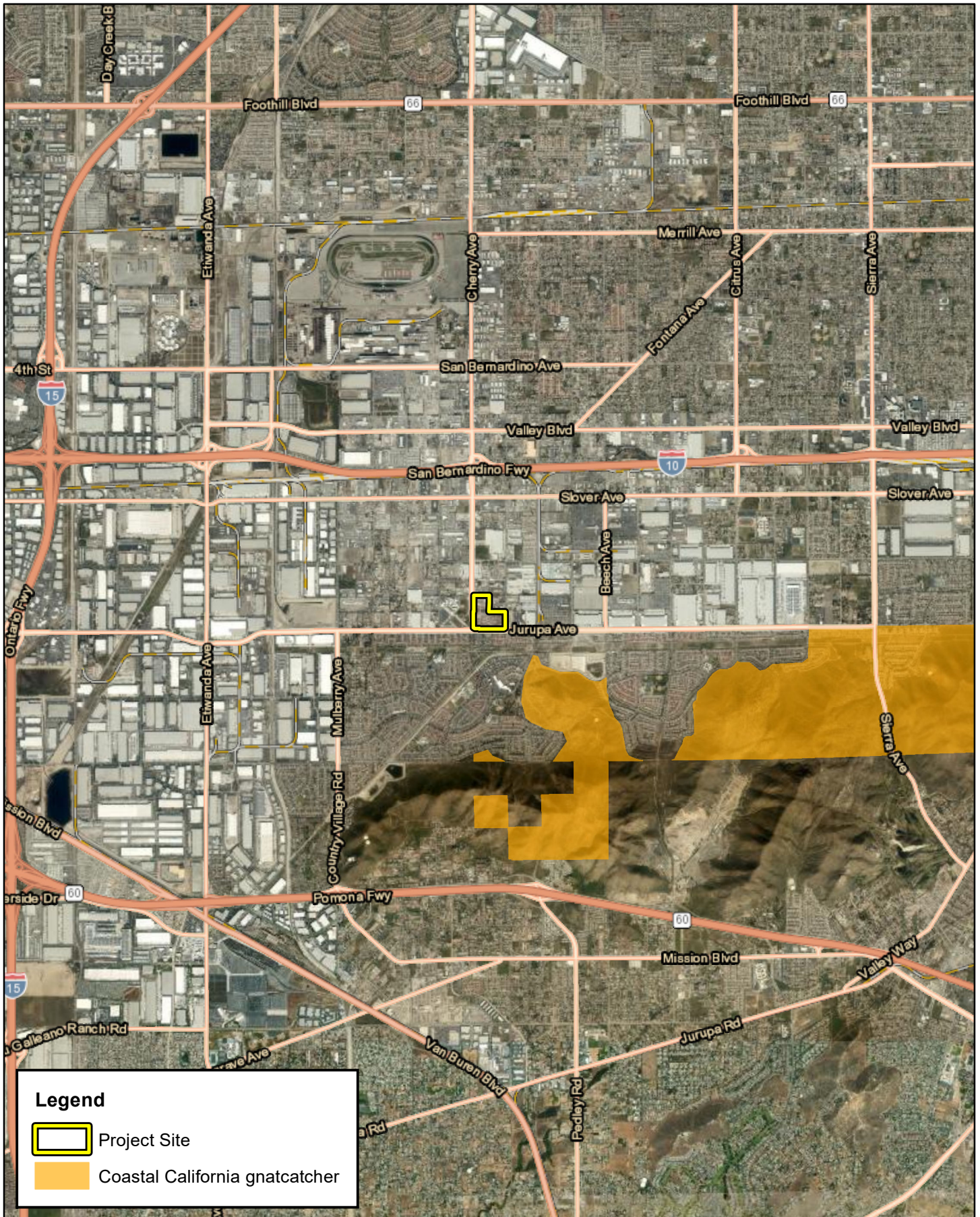
During the field investigation eucalyptus trees were observed on the project site bordering the existing developed areas. The trees are in varying levels of health, are not at least 10 feet apart, and have been impacted by anthropogenic disturbances. As a result, these eucalyptus trees do not constitute a windrow, and would not qualify as “heritage tree”, “significant tree”, “specimen tree”, and/or windrow under the City’s Municipal Code. A tree removal permit will not be required.



11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Vegetation**



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, San Bernardino County



11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
**Critical Habitat**



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery, USFWS Critical Habitat, San Bernardino County

## Section 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

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The discussion below provides a summary of survey results; avoidance and minimization efforts; direct, indirect, and cumulative project impacts; and compensatory mitigation measures for each biological resource area required to be analyzed according to CEQA, based on Appendix G (Environmental Checklist Form) of the CEQA Guidelines:

***CEQA Threshold:*** *Would the proposed Project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

### *Special-Status Plant Species*

No special-status plant species were observed during the field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for the identified special-status species, known species distributions, and the quality and availability of habitats present, it was determined that the project site does not have the potential to support any of the special-status plant species known to occur in the vicinity of the site. The proposed Project will be confined to existing developed areas and areas that primarily support landscaped areas. As a result, no impacts to special-status plant species are expected to occur. No additional surveys are recommended.

### *Special-Status Wildlife Species*

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, the availability and quality of on-site habitats, and isolation of the Project site from suitable habitats, it was determined that the proposed project site has a low potential to support Cooper's hawk. With implementation of the recommended pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey impacts to Cooper's hawk will be less than significant.

Recommendations for avoidance and minimization:

1. Bird nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31 in southern California and specifically. To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special-status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist will conduct pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys (NBS) three (3) days prior to project-related disturbance to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action will be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist will set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which will be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage and expected types, intensity and duration of disturbance. The nests and buffer zones shall be field checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no-work buffer zone shall be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity shall commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.
2. All disturbed areas of the project site, that were determined to have a low potential to provide suitable habitat for burrowing owls, require a pre-construction survey that shall be conducted

within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to avoid direct take of burrowing owls. If burrowing owls are found to be present or nesting on-site during the pre-construction survey, then the following recommendations must be adhered to: Exclusion and relocation activities may not occur during the breeding season, which is defined as March 1 through August 31, with the following exception: From March 1 through March 15 and from August 1 through August 31 exclusion and relocation activities may take place if it is proven to the appropriate regulatory agencies (if any) that egg laying or chick rearing is not taking place. This determination must be made by a qualified biologist. This also applies during construction when large areas of pavement are left as dirt and unattended for long periods (greater than three months) at a time, and/or in soil stockpiles that are left unattended and unaltered by human activity or machinery.

***CEQA Threshold:*** *Would the proposed Project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?*

*Riparian Habitat and Special-Status Natural Communities*

No jurisdictional drainage features, riparian habitat, or natural plant communities occur onsite. No impacts will occur.

***CEQA Threshold:*** *Would the proposed Project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

*Federally Protected Wetlands*

No inundated areas, wetland features, or wetland plant species that would be considered wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act occur within the proposed Project footprint. As a result, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in any impacts or have substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands.

***CEQA Threshold:*** *Would the proposed Project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

*Wildlife Corridors*

The Project site is separated from regional wildlife corridors and linkages by existing development and there are no riparian corridors or creeks connecting the project site to these areas. Implementation of the proposed Project is not expected to have a significant impact to wildlife movement opportunities or prevent local wildlife movement through the area. Due to the lack of any identified impacts to wildlife movement, migratory corridors or linkages or native wildlife nurseries, no mitigation is required. Therefore, impacts to wildlife corridors or linkages are not expected to occur.

**CEQA Threshold:** *Would the proposed Project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

Local Policies or Ordinances

Chapter 28.61-.75 of the Fontana Municipal Code (or Code) addresses tree protection, maintenance, and replacement policies. During the field investigation eucalyptus trees were observed on the project site bordering the existing developed areas. These eucalyptus trees do not constitute a windrow, and would not qualify as “heritage tree”, “significant tree”, “specimen tree”, and/or windrow under the City’s Municipal Code. A tree removal permit will not be required. Therefore, impacts to local polices or ordinances are not expected to occur from development of the proposed project, and mitigation is not required.

**CEQA Threshold:** *Would the proposed Project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan?*

Local, Regional, and State Plans

The Project site is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan. Therefore, impacts to any local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans are not expected to occur from development of the proposed Project, and mitigation is not required.

## Section 6      References

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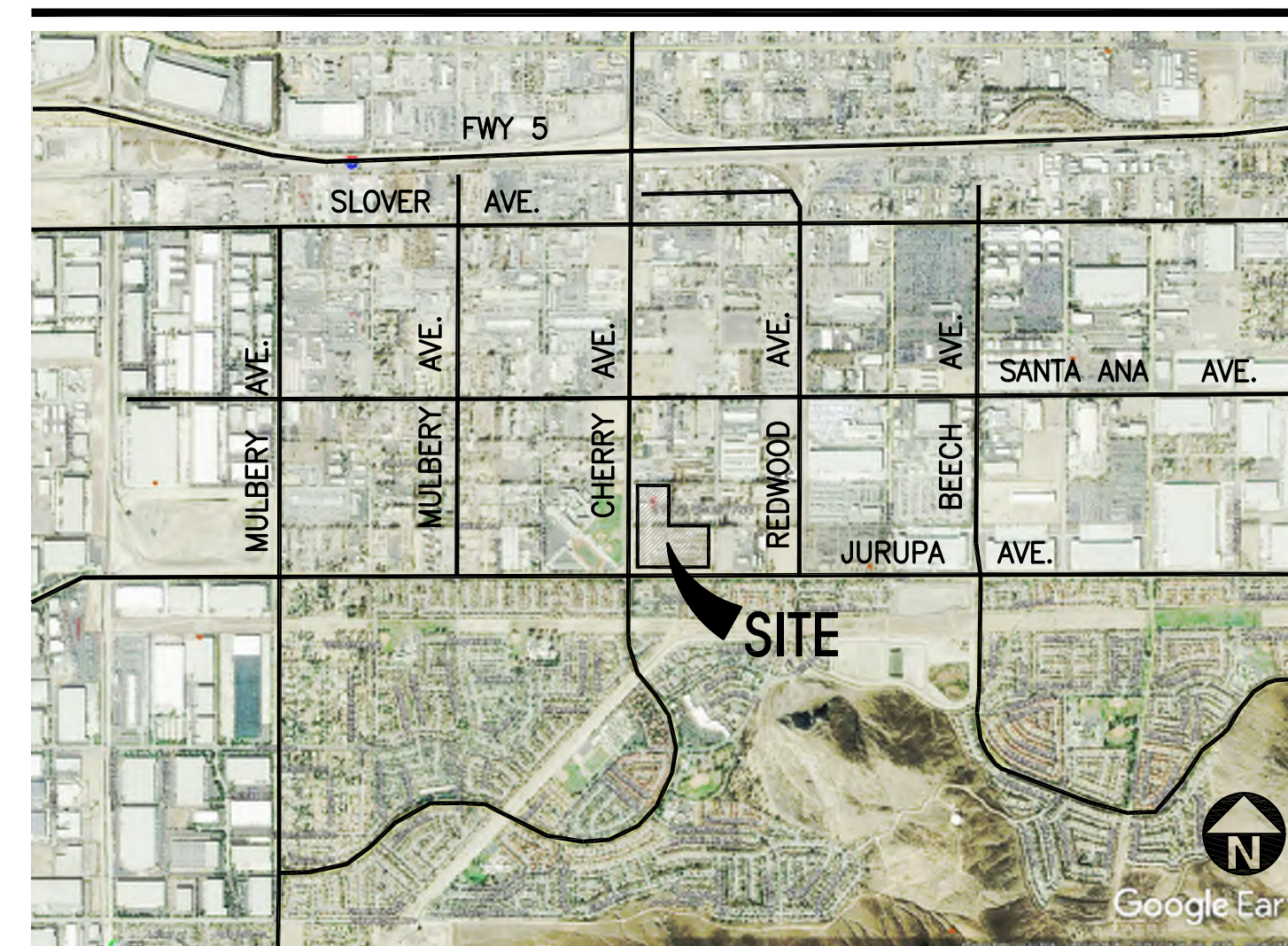
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# **Appendix A    Site Plan**

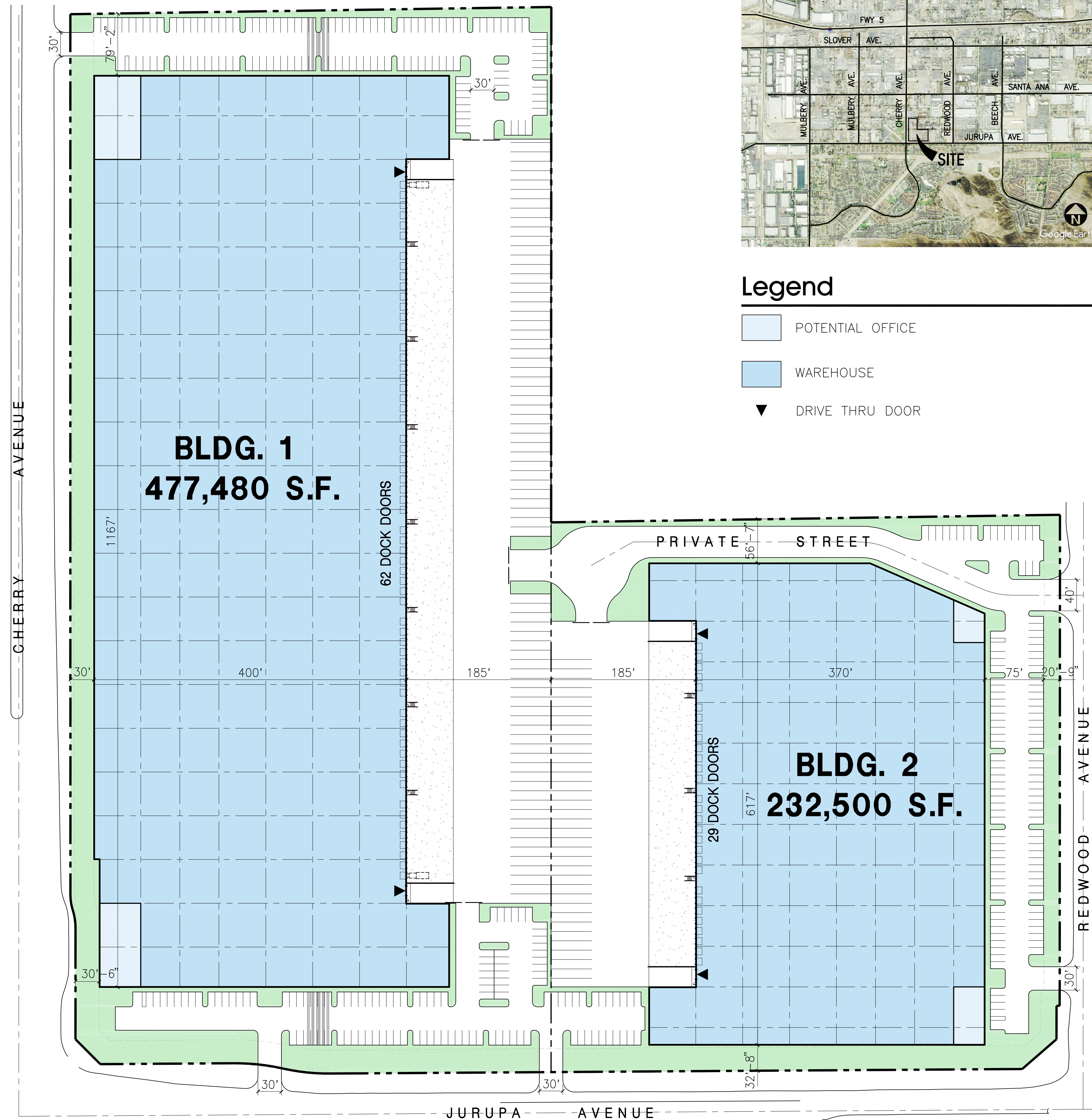
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### Aerial Map



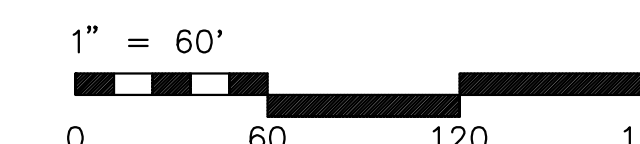
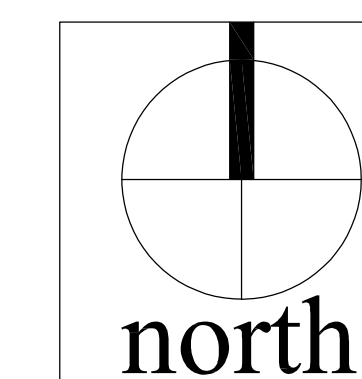
### Legend

- POTENTIAL OFFICE
- WAREHOUSE
- DRIVE THRU DOOR



### Tabulation

	BLDG. 1	BLDG. 2	TOTAL
<b>SITE AREA</b>			
in s.f.	831,316	458,473	1,289,789 s.f.
in acres	19.1	10.5	29.6 ac
<b>BUILDING AREA</b>			
Office - 1st floor	3,500	3,500	7,000 s.f.
Warehouse	473,980	229,000	702,980 s.f.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>477,480</b>	<b>232,500</b>	<b>709,980 s.f.</b>
<b>COVERAGE</b>	57.4%	50.7%	55.0%
<b>AUTO PARKING REQUIRED</b>			
<i>High Cube:</i>			
office: 1/250 s.f. (if exceed 10% GFA)	n/a	n/a	n/a stalls
Whse: 1st 20K @ 1/1,000 s.f.	20	20	40 stalls
2nd 20K @ 1/2,000 s.f.	10	10	20 stalls
above 40K @ 1/5,000 s.f.	88	39	127 stalls
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>187 stalls</b>
<b>AUTO PARKING PROVIDED</b>			
Standard ( 9' x 19' )	230	135	365 stalls
<b>TRAILER PARKING PROVIDED</b>			
Trailer (12' x 52' )	75	34	109 stalls
<b>MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT ALLOWED</b>			
Height - 60'			
<b>MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA RATIO</b>			
FAR - .55			
<b>ZONING ORDINANCE FOR CITY</b>			
Zoning Designation - Southwest Industrial Park / Jurupa North Research & Development District (JND)			
<b>LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENT</b>			
Percentage - 15% (excluding areas covered by buildings, structures, or areas used for approved outside storage, loading etc.)			
<b>LANDSCAPE PROVIDED</b>			
Percentage -	31.0%	24.9%	24.6%
in s.f.	85,171	57,512	142,683 s.f.
<b>SETBACKS</b>			
Jurupa Ave. - 30' (front) , 20' (side)			
Cherry Ave. - 30' (front), 20' (side)			
Redwood Ave. - 20'			
Interior side / rear - none			



Conceptual Site Plan

# 11171 Cherry Avenue

City of Fontana, CA



**Note:** This is a conceptual plan. It is based on preliminary information which is not fully verified and may be incomplete. It is meant as a comparative aid in examining alternate development strategies and any quantities indicated are subject to revision as more reliable information becomes available.

## **Appendix B      Site Photographs**

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# **Appendix C    Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources**

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Table C-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Common yearlong resident of California. Typically forages in broken woodland and habitat edges with dense stands of coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ), riparian deciduous, or other forest habitat near water. Usually nests in dense riparian areas, usually near streams.	No	<b>Low</b> Minimal foraging and nesting opportunities. Adapted to urban environments.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Found in pine, fir and aspen forests. They can be found hunting in forest interior and edges from sea level to near alpine areas. Can also be found in rural, suburban and agricultural areas, where they often hunt at bird feeders. Typically found in southern California in the winter months.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	Fed: None CA: THR/SSC	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate (freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes [ <i>Schoenoplectus</i> sp.]), and either flooded or thorny or spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet in elevation. Breed in sparsely vegetated scrubland on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ), but they can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in sparsely vegetated habitat types including coastal sand dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, open grassland, and riparian areas. Requires sandy or loose loamy substrates conducive to burrowing.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	Fed: None CA: FP; WL	Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	Fed: None CA: None	Yearlong resident throughout California, except for the high mountains and deserts. Feeds and rests in fresh, and saline emergent wetlands, along the margins of estuaries, lakes, and slow-moving streams, on mudflats and salt ponds, and in irrigated croplands and pastures.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	Fed: None CA: None	Fairly common all year throughout most of California, in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Less common along riverine and rocky marine shores, in croplands, pastures, and in mountains about foothills.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in a wide variety of habitat types including open desert, grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, and woodlands. Prefers areas where the soil is loose and sandy which allows for burrowing.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sparrow	Fed: None CA: WL	Generally prefers semi-open habitats with evenly spaced shrubs 1 – 2 meters in height. Dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Less common in tall dense, old chaparral.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	Fed: None CA: WL	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: None CA: CE	Exclusive to coastal California east towards the Sierra-Cascade Crest; less common in western Nevada.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	Fed: None CA: THR	Typical habitat is open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grassland or suitable grain or alfalfa fields or livestock pastures.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calypte costae</i> Costa's hummingbird	Fed: None CA: None	Desert and semi-desert, arid brushy foothills and chaparral. A desert hummingbird that breeds in the Sonoran and Mojave Deserts. Departs desert heat moving into chaparral, scrub, and woodland habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: THR CA: None	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Steams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soils for burrowing.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i> greenest tiger beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Normally occurs in sand flats along streams but can occur in sandy areas with active irrigation. Known from a few small colonies within the Santa Ana River watershed.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	Fed: None CA: SSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. Mostly found in flat, or hummocky, open areas of tall, dense grasses moist or dry shrubs, and edges for nesting, cover, and feeding.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California from interior Ventura County south, although it is absent from the extreme outer coast. It is uncommon in coastal scrub and chaparral, most often occurring in granite or rocky outcrops in these habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> olive-sided flycatcher	Fed: None CA: SSC	Uncommon to common, summer resident in a wide variety of forest and woodland habitats below 9,000 ft throughout California exclusive of the deserts, the Central Valley, and other lowland valleys and basins. Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir, and lodgepole pine.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: SSC	It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, cactus or boulder associated coastal sage scrub, oak and pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations are known to carry populations of the northern red-diamond rattlesnake; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	Fed: None CA: None	Common in open, relatively rocky areas within valley-foothill, mixed chaparral, and annual grass habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: CE/ SSC	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub (RAFSS) and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May also occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to RAFSS habitat. Tends to avoid rocky substrates.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dipodomys nitratooides brevinasus</i> short-nosed kangaroo rat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs on friable sandy or silty soils in areas with no to moderate shrub cover and scattered herbaceous plants, including sparsely vegetated alkali sink communities where soils are generally sandy or silty, valley grassland, saltbush, and sink scrub.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Dipodomys simulans</i> Dulzura kangaroo rat	Fed: None CA: None	Relatively common in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, and peninsular juniper woodland habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b>	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	Fed: None CA: None	Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. In southern California, common yearlong in the Imperial Valley and along the Colorado River.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	Fed: None CA: FP	Widespread in California along shores of coastal estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands, ponds, slow-moving rivers, irrigation ditches, and wet fields. In southern California, common yearlong in the Imperial Valley and along the Colorado River.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Empidonax traillii</i> willow flycatcher	Fed: None CA: <b>END</b>	A rare to locally uncommon, summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats (2,000 to 8,000 ft) in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in meadows, grasslands, open fields, prairie, and alkali flats. This subspecies is typically found in coastal regions.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	Fed: None CA: WL	Nest in forested openings, edges, and along rivers across northern North America. Found in open forests, grasslands, and especially coastal areas with flocks of small songbirds or shorebirds.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: SSC	Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 40 cm.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. Breeding habitat must be dense to provide shade and concealment. It winters south the Central America.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: SSC	Common yearlong resident of California. Prefers open habitats with bare ground, scattered shrubs, and areas with low or sparse herbaceous cover. Requires suitable perches including trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.



Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Larus californicus</i> California gull	Fed: None CA: WL	Require isolated islands in rivers, reservoirs and natural lakes for nesting, where predations pressures from terrestrial mammals are diminished. Uses both fresh and saline aquatic habitats at variable elevations and degrees of aridity for nesting and for opportunistic foraging.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in valley/foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts under palm trees and feeds in, and near, palm oases and riparian habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	Fed: None CA: THR/FP	Shallow marshes, and wet meadows; in winter, drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats, agricultural fields, or sparse coastal scrub.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Neolarra alba</i> white cuckoo bee	Fed: None CA: None	Found in dry, sandy areas (particularly deserts) in the American southwest near the host plants for <i>Perdita</i> bee species, of which it is a nest parasite.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Prefers moderate to dense canopies, and especially rocky outcrops.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	Fed: None CA: None	Common in wetlands across North America, including saltmarshes, freshwater marshes, swamps, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, lagoons, tidal mudflats, and wet agricultural fields. They require aquatic habitat for foraging and terrestrial vegetation for cover.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: SSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead – southern California DPS	Fed: END CA: None	Found in permanent coastal streams from San Diego to the Smith River.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	Fed: None CA: WL	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Requires open, clear waters for foraging and uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: SSC	Found in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: <b>THR</b> CA: SSC	Common yearlong resident of southern California in sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ). Prefers scrub habitat with more low-growing vegetation. Species generally occurs below 750 feet above mean sea level (msl) along the coast and below 1,500 feet above msl within inland regions.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> vermillion flycatcher	Fed: None CA: SSC	Occupies desert riparian habitat, particularly cottonwoods, willows, mesquite, and other large desert riparian trees, in habitat adjacent to irrigated fields, irrigation ditches, pastures, and other open, mesic areas where it can forage.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: None	DSF habitat is limited to areas that include Delhi fine sand, an aeolian (wind-deposited) soil type. The highest density of DSF have been found in habitat that includes a variety of plants including California buckwheat, California croton, deerweed, and telegraph weed.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: SSC	Nests over all of California except the Central Valley, the Mojave Desert region, and high altitudes and the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada. Winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> Lawrence's finch	Fed: None CA: None	Open woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields. Closely associated with oaks. Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral near water.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Spizella breweri</i> Brewer's sparrow	Fed: None CA: None	Habitats include sagebrush and brushy plains.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: SSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet elevation in the interior.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES</b>				
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Grows mainly in wetlands and freshwater marshes in arid climates. The plant can grow in saturated acidic bog soils and soils that are sandy with a high organic content. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 558 feet. Blooming period is from May to August.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,297 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire. From 328 to 5,577 feet in elevation. Blooming period is from May to July.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 99 feet. Blooming period is from May to October.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet. Blooming period is from April to June.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California saw-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in meadows and seeps, marshes and alkaline swamps or freshwater habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 197 to 5,249 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Typically found in vernal mesic, sometimes sandy soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet. Blooming period is from April to November.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Grows in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 299 to 2,001 feet. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities. Found at elevations ranging from 230 to 2,657 feet. Blooming period is from February to September.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Juglans californica</i> southern California black walnut	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,953 feet. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 2,904 feet. Blooming period is from January to July.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Habitats include coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 443 to 3,281 feet. Blooming period is from March to April.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Grows in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,001 to 1,493 feet. Blooming period is from June to July.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Prefers sandy soils within coastal scrub habitat. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from May to June.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i> California muhly	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in mesic, seeps, and streambanks within chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 328 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from June to September.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparego grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Native to north and central America. Grows in wet habitats, including riverbanks and meadows, sometimes alkaline soils. Blooming period is from October to March.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in mesic soils in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands (alkaline), and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 65 to 2,100 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub habitats. In western Riverside County this species is restricted to sandy benches along the Santa Ana River. Grows in elevations ranging from 3 to 1,312 feet. Blooming period is from March to June.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Grows in sandy, gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 6,890 feet. Blooming period is from July to December.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in sometimes alkaline soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 425 to 2,165 feet. Blooming period is from January to April.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Prefers cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,562 feet. Blooming period is from April to July.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic). Can be found growing near ditches, streams, and springs within these habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 7 to 6,693 feet. Blooming period is from July to November.	No	<b>Presumed Absent</b> No suitable habitat is present within or adjacent to the project site.
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT COMMUNITIES</b>				
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within broad washes of sandy alluvial drainages that carry rainfall runoff sporadically in winter and spring, but remain relatively dry through the remainder of the year. Is restricted to drainages and floodplains with very sandy substrates that have a dearth of decomposed plant material. These areas do not develop into riparian woodland or scrub due to the limited water resources and scouring by occasional floods.	No	<b>Absent</b>

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal**

END - Federally Endangered  
THR - Federally Threatened

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California**

END - State Endangered  
CEND - State Candidate Endangered  
SSC - Species of Special Concern  
WL - Watch List  
FP - Fully Protected

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

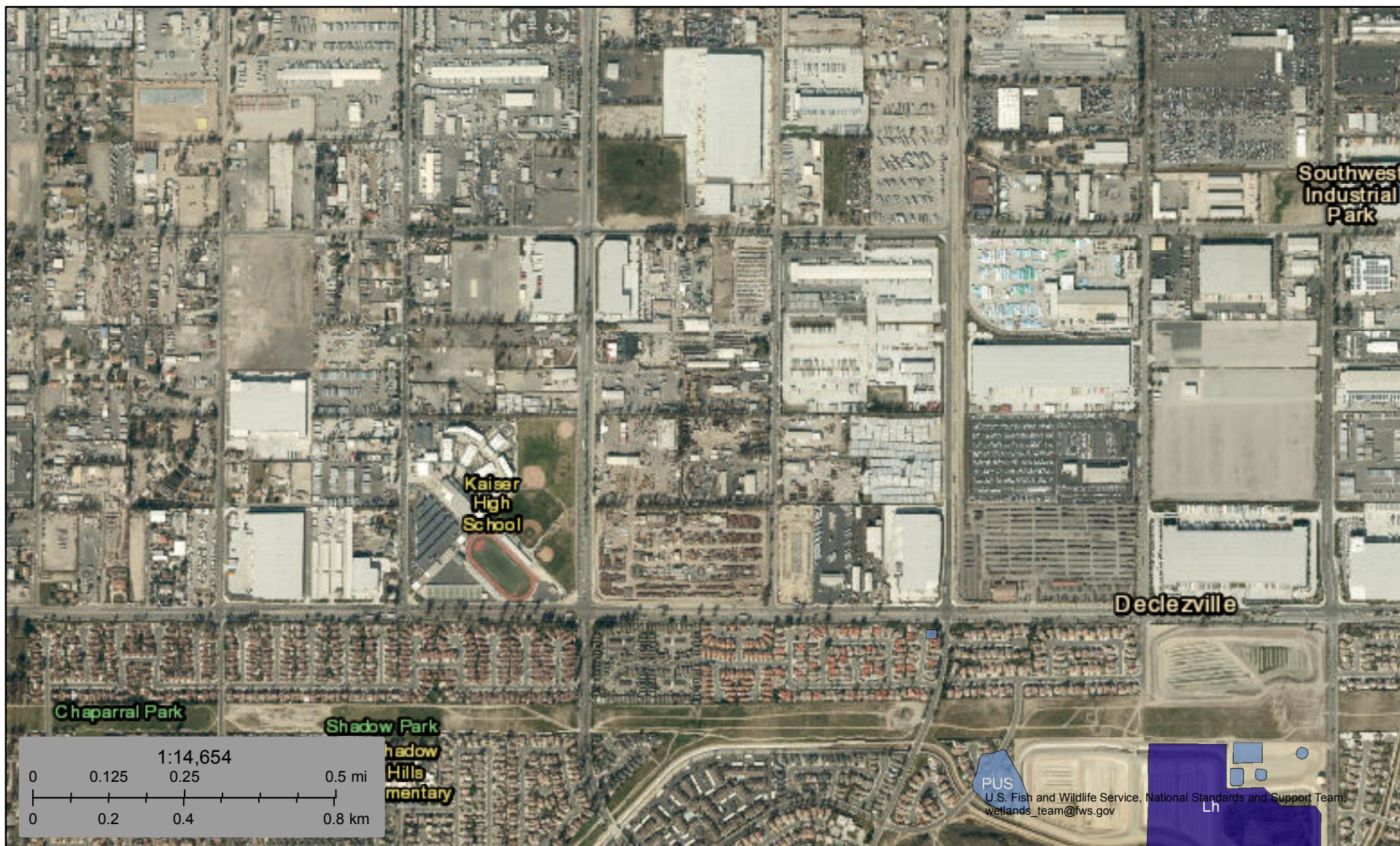
**California Rare Plant Rank**  
1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere  
1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere  
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere  
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

**Threat Ranks**

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California  
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California  
0.3 - Not very threatened in California

# **Appendix D      National Wetlands Inventory**

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May 25, 2023

**Wetlands**

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Lake
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Other
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

## **Appendix E      Regulations**

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*Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.*

## **Federal Regulations**

### ***Endangered Species Act of 1973***

Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected under provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits “take” of threatened or endangered species. “Take” under the ESA is defined as to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any of the specifically enumerated conduct.” The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species that are in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in “take” of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the ESA, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may authorize “take” when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

Critical Habitat is designated for the survival and recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered under the ESA. Critical Habitat includes those areas occupied by the species, in which are found physical and biological features that are essential to the conservation of an ESA listed species and which may require special management considerations or protection. Critical Habitat may also include unoccupied habitat if it is determined that the unoccupied habitat is essential for the conservation of the species.

Whenever federal agencies authorize, fund, or carry out actions that may adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, they must consult with USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA. The designation of Critical Habitat does not affect private landowners, unless a project they are proposing uses federal funds, or requires federal authorization or permits (e.g., funding from the Federal Highway Administration or a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)).

If USFWS determines that Critical Habitat will be adversely modified or destroyed from a proposed action, the USFWS will develop reasonable and prudent alternatives in cooperation with the federal institution to ensure the purpose of the proposed action can be achieved without loss of Critical Habitat. If the action is not likely to adversely modify or destroy Critical Habitat, USFWS will include a statement in its biological opinion concerning any incidental take that may be authorized and specify terms and conditions to ensure the agency is in compliance with the opinion.

### ***Migratory Bird Treaty Act***

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S. Government Code [USC] 703) makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, possess, or attempt to do the same to 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 the countries of the former Soviet Union, and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703; 50 CFR 10, 21).

The MBTA covers the taking of any nests or eggs of migratory birds, except as allowed by permit pursuant to 50 CFR, Part 21. Disturbances causing nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (i.e., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) may also be considered “take.” This regulation seeks to protect migratory birds and active nests.

In 1972, the MBTA was amended to include protection for migratory birds of prey (e.g., raptors). Six families of raptors occurring in North America were included in the amendment: Accipitridae (kites, hawks, and eagles); Cathartidae (New World vultures); Falconidae (falcons and caracaras); Pandionidae (ospreys); Strigidae (typical owls); and Tytonidae (barn owls). The provisions of the 1972 amendment to the MBTA protects all species and subspecies of the families listed above. The MBTA protects over 800 species including geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds and many relatively common species.

## **State Regulations**

### ***California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)***

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides for the protection of the environment within the State of California by establishing State policy to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures for projects. It applies to actions directly undertaken, financed, or permitted by State lead agencies. If a project is determined to be subject to CEQA, the lead agency will be required to conduct an Initial Study (IS); if the IS determines that the project may have significant impacts on the environment, the lead agency will subsequently be required to write an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A finding of non-significant effects will require either a Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration instead of an EIR. Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines independently defines “endangered” and “rare” species separately from the definitions of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Under CEQA, “endangered” species of plants or animals are defined as those whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy, while “rare” species are defined as those who are in such low numbers that they could become endangered if their environment worsens.

### ***California Endangered Species Act (CESA)***

In addition to federal laws, the state of California implements the CESA which is enforced by CDFW. The CESA program maintains a separate listing of species beyond the FESA, although the provisions of each act are similar.

State-listed threatened and endangered species are protected under provisions of the CESA. Activities that may result in “take” of individuals (defined in CESA as; “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”) are regulated by CDFW. Habitat degradation or modification is not included in the definition of “take” under CESA. Nonetheless, CDFW has interpreted “take” to include the destruction of nesting, denning, or foraging habitat necessary to maintain a viable breeding population of protected species.

The State of California considers an endangered species as one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is considered as one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the

absence of special protection or management. A rare species is one that is considered present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above.

The CDFW has also produced a species of special concern list to serve as a species watch list. Species on this list are either of limited distribution or their habitats have been reduced substantially, such that a threat to their populations may be imminent. Species of special concern may receive special attention during environmental review, but they do not have formal statutory protection. At the federal level, USFWS also uses the label species of concern, as an informal term that refers to species which might be in need of concentrated conservation actions. As the Species of Concern designated by USFWS do not receive formal legal protection, the use of the term does not necessarily ensure that the species will be proposed for listing as a threatened or endangered species.

### ***Fish and Game Code***

Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513 are applicable to natural resource management. For example, Section 3503 of the Code makes it unlawful to destroy any birds' nest or any birds' eggs that are protected under the MBTA. Further, any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (Birds of Prey, such as hawks, eagles, and owls) are protected under Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code which makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy their nest or eggs. A consultation with CDFW may be required prior to the removal of any bird of prey nest that may occur on a project site. Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code lists fully protected bird species, where the CDFW is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species. Pertinent species that are State fully protected by the State include golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*). Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA.

### ***Native Plant Protection Act***

Sections 1900–1913 of the Fish and Game Code were developed to preserve, protect, and enhance Rare and Endangered plants in the state of California. The act requires all state agencies to use their authority to carry out programs to conserve Endangered and Rare native plants. Provisions of the Native Plant Protection Act prohibit the taking of listed plants from the wild and require notification of the CDFW at least ten days in advance of any change in land use which would adversely impact listed plants. This allows the CDFW to salvage listed plant species that would otherwise be destroyed.

### ***California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Species***

Vascular plants listed as rare or endangered by the CNPS, but which have no designated status under FESA or CESA are defined as follows:

#### California Rare Plant Rank

- 1A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
- 1B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

- 2A- Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 2B- Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
- 3- Plants about Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
- 4- Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List

Threat Ranks

- .1- Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2- Moderately 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).

*There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates activities pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFG regulates activities under the Fish and Game Code Section 1600-1616, and the Regional Board regulates activities pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.*

## **Federal Regulations**

### ***Section 404 of the Clean Water Act***

In accordance with the Revised Definition of “Waters of the United States” (March 20, 2023), “waters of the United States” are defined as follows:

The “waters of the United States” are defined in paragraph (a) of this rule:

- (1) traditional navigable waters, the territorial seas, and interstate waters;
- (2) impoundments of “waters of the United States”;
- (3) tributaries to traditional navigable waters, the territorial seas, interstate waters, or impoundments when the tributaries meet either the relatively permanent standard or the significant nexus standard (“jurisdictional tributaries”);
- (4) wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters; wetlands adjacent to and with a continuous surface connection to relatively permanent paragraph impoundments or to jurisdictional tributaries when the jurisdictional tributaries meet the relatively permanent standard; and wetlands adjacent to impoundments or jurisdictional tributaries when the wetlands meet the significant nexus standard (“jurisdictional adjacent wetlands”); and
- (5) intrastate lakes and ponds, streams, or wetlands not identified in (1) through (4) above that meet either the relatively permanent standard or the significant nexus standard.

The “relatively permanent standard” means relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing waters connected to traditional navigable waters, and waters with a continuous surface connection to such relatively permanent waters or to traditional navigable waters. The “significant nexus standard” means waters that, either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of traditional navigable waters, the territorial seas, or interstate waters.

### ***Section 401 of the Clean Water Act***

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity which may result in any discharge to waters of the United States must provide certification from the State or Indian tribe in which the discharge originates. This certification provides for the protection of the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of waters, addresses impacts to water quality that may result from issuance of federal permits, and helps insure that federal actions will not violate water quality standards of the State or Indian tribe. In California, there are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Board) that issue or deny certification for discharges to waters of the United States and waters of the State, including wetlands, within their geographical jurisdiction. The State Water Resources Control

Board assumed this responsibility when a project has the potential to result in the discharge to waters within multiple Regional Boards.

## **State Regulations**

### ***Fish and Game Code***

Fish and Game Code Sections 1600 et. seq. establishes a fee-based process to ensure that projects conducted in and around lakes, rivers, or streams do not adversely impact fish and wildlife resources, or, when adverse impacts cannot be avoided, ensures that adequate mitigation and/or compensation is provided.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any person, state, or local governmental agency or public utility to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will do one or more of the following:

- (1) substantially obstruct or divert the natural flow of a river, stream, or lake;
- (2) substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake;  
or
- (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into a river, stream, or lake.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 applies to all perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral rivers, streams, and lakes in the State. CDFW’s regulatory authority extends to include riparian habitat (including wetlands) supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils and saturated soil conditions. Generally, the CDFW takes jurisdiction to the top of bank of the stream or to the outer limit of the adjacent riparian vegetation (outer drip line), whichever is greater. Notification is generally required for any project that will take place in or in the vicinity of a river, stream, lake, or their tributaries. This includes rivers or streams that flow at least periodically or permanently through a bed or channel with banks that support fish or other aquatic life and watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that support or have supported riparian vegetation. A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required if impacts to identified CDFW jurisdictional areas occur.

### ***Porter Cologne Act***

The California *Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act* gives the State very broad authority to regulate waters of the State, which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters. The Porter-Cologne Act has become an important tool in the post SWANCC and Rapanos regulatory environment, with respect to the state’s authority over isolated and insignificant waters. Generally, any person proposing to discharge waste into a water body that could affect its water quality must file a Report of Waste Discharge in the event that there is no Section 404/401 nexus. Although “waste” is partially defined as any waste substance associated with human habitation, the Regional Board also interprets this to include fill discharged into water bodies.

# Steve F. Andresen / Arborist Services

5516 Inspiration Drive                      ISA WE-2170A  
Riverside, CA 92506                      Traq Qualified  
(951) 768-9897 / (951) 288-3798      sa.arboristservices@gmail.com

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July 21, 2023

## **Kathy Hoffer / Development Director**

USICVI Cherry Avenue, Inc.  
901 Via Piemonte / Suite 175  
Ontario, CA 91764

## **Subject**

**Arborist report for USICVI Cherry Avenue project  
Fontana, California**

Dear Kathy,

Thank you for the opportunity to assist with your project. The purpose of this report is to inventory the trees and evaluate their current health and condition, location and heritage status as outlined by the City of Fontana landscape specifications codes.

## **Project location**

### **USICVI**

11171 Cherry Avenue  
Fontana, California 92337

## **Methods**

A site visit was conducted to the location in order collect the data needed to comply with the City of Fontana municipal tree codes. Site tree information collected included trunk diameters, approximate height, canopy width and a visual inspection to assess the current health, condition, and note any defects found. Due to most trees growing on-site are Eucalyptus windrows, they have a significant status with the city as being Heritage trees according to the city's historical tree preservation policy. There are trees growing at the front of the property such as Jacaranda and Tree-Of-Heaven which are not protected or considered Heritage or significant trees due to the species.

## **Findings**

On June 22 and 23, 2023, I made site visits to locate and inspect the trees for the purpose of assessing their current health, condition, and location as they relate to the property. The site is currently a heavy equipment and storage yard for Tutor Perini Corporation located at 11171 Cherry Avenue in the city of Fontana, San Bernardino County, state of California. The city of Fontana municipal code 1126 sections 28-63 is in place for Heritage and culturally significant trees such as Eucalyptus planted in a windrow configuration. There are 183 Red Gum Eucalyptus trees located on the property in windrow plantings. They range in size from 45 to 75 feet tall with

**Findings cont.**

canopy widths ranging from 15 to 30 feet wide. Trunk diameters measured from 54" above soil grade measure anywhere from 9" to 26" inches. The overall health of the trees would be considered average to poor for the species, growing location, and care. The care given to the windrow trees was to remove dead trees and any large branching where they interfered with the storing of equipment or any work procedures where overhanging limbs may cause safety concerns. Listed below are the specifications listed in the city of Fontana Heritage and Significant tree replacements. Due to many trees with trunk damage, dead limbs, and split trunks, I would rate the Eucalyptus windrow as a group to have a scale rating of poor 55% to a low average of 60%.

**Sec. 28-67 Tree Replacement or Relocation**

*(a) Heritage, significant or specimen tree preservation on the site is preferred to relocation or replacement. Relocation is subject to a written report by a certified arborist on the feasibility of transplanting the subject tree. In the event that a permit is issued by the city for the removal of any heritage, significant or specimen tree as provided in sections [28-64](#) and [28-68](#), such trees removed shall be replaced with a species designated by the staff according to the following guidelines, unless the staff determines that replacement is inappropriate:*

*(1) Where existing eucalyptus windrows are to be removed along the existing or ultimate public right-of-way (R.O.W.), as shown within the circulation element of the city's general plan, they shall be replaced with appropriate street trees to be determined by the staff of not less than a 15-gallon size in a ratio of one tree from the city's approved tree list for every one removed. Eucalyptus windrow trees not along the existing public right-of-way which cannot be preserved or relocated shall be replaced according to the guidelines established in subsection (a)(2) of this section.*

*(2) All heritage and significant trees shall be replaced with a species designated by the designated staff according to the species, age, size, structure, and trunk diameter, graded on a scale from ten percent to 100 percent according to Table No. 1.*

Scale Rating (10% to 100%)	Number Removed	Replace With	Minimum Size
Very poor	Below 45%	1	15 gallon
Poor	45%—55%	1	15 gallon
Average	60%	1	4
	65%	1	4
	70%	1	4
Very good	75%	1	4
	80%	1	4
	85%	1	4
Excellent	90%	1	4
	95%	1	4
	100%	1	4








## Conclusion

In accordance with the City of Fontana Development code Article III. – Preservation Of Heritage, Significant and Specimen Trees. 1126, § 1, sections 28-64 a permit is required for removal of heritage, and significant and specimen trees.

The future project to be installed will require all the wind row Eucalyptus trees to be removed to accommodate future construction, use, and design features for the project. In plan check the landscape plans will show tree quantity and container sizes to be installed to compensate for trees removed. Below is the tree list as proposed for the new landscape.

### PLANTING LEGEND

TREES					
SYMBOL	BOTANICAL/COMMON NAME	SIZE	QTY	WUCOLS	REMARKS
	Brachyachiton populneus Bottle Tree	15 Gal	139	M	Standard
	Cercidium praecox Sonoran Palo Verde	24" Box	25	L	Multi
	Pinus halepensis Aleppo Pine	24" Box	36	L	Standard
	Quercus ilex Holly Live Oak	24" Box	78	M	Multi
	Rhus lancea African Sumac	24" Box	71	L	Standard

## Closing

Thank you for the opportunity to provide my report. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 768-9897 or (951) 288-3798.

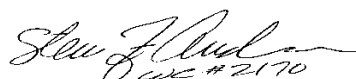
### QUALIFICATIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

I am a certified arborist in California # WE-2170A with the International Society of Arboriculture and qualified to make this report.

My inspection was a visual examination and based on the condition of the trees at the time of inspection.

### QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Steve F. Andresen / Arborist Services  
5516 Inspiration Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506  
ISA WE-2170A (951) 288-3798  
[sa.arboristservices@gmail.com](mailto:sa.arboristservices@gmail.com)



**Steve F. Andresen**  
Certified Arborist / Traq Qualified

### **Tree preservation guidelines for trees to remain**

#### Tree protection zone 'TPA'

The 'TPA' Tree Protection Area is the space needed to preserve the tree roots and canopy. The area is at the tree drip line or fifteen (15) feet past the outer area of the tree canopy. It is of utmost importance to follow the construction guidelines closely with regards to root cutting and pruning. Failure to do so will undermine the tree's stability and survival.

The following list of construction guidelines shall be always followed:

- Before beginning work, the contractor should meet with the consultant at the Property to review all work procedures, access routes, storage areas, and tree protection measures.
- Fences will be erected to protect trees from being preserved. Fences define a specific protection zone at the drip line or beyond for each tree or group of trees. Typical protection fences are four (4) foot tall plastic orange safety fencing.
- Fences are to remain until all sitework is completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without the written permission of the consultant.
- Construction equipment and vehicles are always to remain outside of the Zone.
- No materials, spoils, waste, or washout water may be deposited or stored in the Zone.
- Any herbicides placed under paving materials must be safe for use around trees.
- Any roots encountered or damaged during construction or grading shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw. Roots larger than two (2) inches in size shall be tunneled under. If tunneling is not an option, the contractor shall consult with an arborist for recommendations on how to proceed.
- All underground utilities, drain or irrigation lines shall be routed outside the Zones. If lines must traverse the Zone, they shall be tunneled or bored under trees.
- Any tree pruning required for clearance shall be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.
- If an injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the consultant so appropriate treatments can be applied.
- Spoil from trenches or other excavations shall not be placed within the Zone, either temporarily or permanently.

## **PRUNING SPECIFICATIONS**

All trees to be preserved shall be pruned per the following guidelines if required:

- Clear the crown of diseased, crossing, weak, and dead wood to a minimum size of 1 1/2 inches diameter.
- Remove stubs, cutting outside the wound wood tissue that has formed around the branch.
- Reduce end weight on heavy, horizontal branches by selectively removing small diameter branches, no greater than two (2) to three (3) inches, near the ends of the scaffolds.
- All tree pruning to be performed by a qualified arborist or Certified Tree Worker. Contractor to have a California Contractors License for tree service and provide proof of Workers Compensation and General Liability Insurance.
- All pruning shall be in accordance with the current Tree Pruning Guidelines (International Society of Arboriculture) and/or ANSI A3000 Pruning Standard.
- Pruning cuts larger than four (4) inches in diameter, except for dead wood, shall be avoided.
- Interior branches shall not be stripped out.
- Pruning cuts that expose heartwood shall be avoided whenever possible.
- No more than 20% of live foliage shall be removed within the trees.
- While in the tree, the arborist shall perform an aerial inspection to identify defects that require treatment. Any additional work needed shall be reported to the consultant or property owner.

## **IRRIGATION IF NEEDED / ONLY UNDER ARBORIST RECOMMENDATIONS**

Providing supplemental irrigation for trees under water stressed conditions that are present on this site is the single most important treatment to enhance the health of trees to be preserved. A watering program shall be designed to wet the soil within the tree protection zone to the depth of the root system, thirty (30) inches. The cycle period should be set to replace that water after depletion. Soil probing will be necessary to evaluate soil moisture levels to determine a proper watering schedule. Light and frequent irrigations should be avoided. If possible, Irrigation lines shall be above ground, trenching is to be avoided in the tree protection zone. If lines must traverse the protection area, they shall be tunneled or bored under the trees.

USICVI  
11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
FONTANA, CALIFORNIA 92337



\* Site inspections were made on June 22nd and 23rd by Arborist Steve Andresen  
Certification WE-2170A

\* All trees numbered with aluminum round tags



USICVI  
11171 CHERRY AVENUE  
FONTANA, CA  
SPREAD SHEET

ID #	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FEET)	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (INCHES)	SCALE RATING (10%-100%) AVERAGE
1			12	12	65%
2	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	JACARANDA	28	14	65%
3	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	JACARANDA	28	12	65%
4	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	12	6	65%
5	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	BRIZILIAN PEPPER	18	10, 8 (M)	65%
6	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	MEXICAN FAN PALM	18 (BT)	0	65%
7	<i>Alianthus altissima</i>	TREE OF HEAVEN	20	3,4,4,4,5,4 (M)	65%
8	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	BRAZILIAN PEPPER	13	5,4 (M)	65%
9	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10,11 (M)	55%-60%
10	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
11	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
12	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
13	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6.5,10 (M)	55%-60%
14	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
15	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
16	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9,8 (M)	55%-60%
17	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
18	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
19	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
20	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18,20,16 (M)	55%-60%
21	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11,4,5 (M)	55%-60%
22	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	8	55%-60%
23	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
24	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11.5	55%-60%
25	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
26	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15,18 (M)	55%-60%
27	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	7	55%-60%
28	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11,4 (M)	55%-60%
29	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
30	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
31	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
32	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10,6 (M)	55%-60%
33	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
34	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	21	55%-60%
35	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
36	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
37	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	28	55%-60%
38	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
39	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
40	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	27,8 (M)	55%-60%
41	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14,10 (M)	55%-60%
42	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%

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ID #	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FEET)	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (INCHES)	SCALE RATING (10%-100%) AVERAGE
43	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18,13,14 (M)	55%-60%
44	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
45	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	25	55%-60%
46	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
47	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
48	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
49	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19,9 (M)	55%-60%
50	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
51	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11,4 (M)	55%-60%
52	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6	55%-60%
53	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
54	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
55	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	8	55%-60%
56	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
57	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
58	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
59	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10.5	55%-60%
60	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12,8,14 (M)	55%-60%
61	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
62	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	8	55%-60%
63	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	21	55%-60%
64	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
65	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11.5	55%-60%
66	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	38	55%-60%
67	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
68	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
69	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9.5,10 (M)	55%-60%
70	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
71	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6	55%-60%
72	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6	55%-60%
73	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	4	55%-60%
74	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
75	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
76	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
77	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
78	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
79	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
80	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	21	55%-60%
81	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
82	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
83	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	29	55%-60%
84	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
85	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
86	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
87	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
88	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
89	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
90	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
91	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	7	55%-60%
92	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	32	55%-60%

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ID #	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FEET)	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (INCHES)	SCALE RATING (10%-100%) AVERAGE
93	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6.5	55%-60%
94	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	5	55%-60%
95	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
96	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
97	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
98	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	26	55%-60%
99	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	7,12 (M)	55%-60%
100	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
101	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	21	55%-60%
102	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
103	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
104	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
105	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20,9 (M)	55%-60%
106	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
107	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	26	55%-60%
108	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
109	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15,8 (M)	55%-60%
110	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	33	55%-60%
111	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
112	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
113	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
114	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
115	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
116	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
117	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
118	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15,22 (M)	55%-60%
119	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	27	55%-60%
120	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10,5 (M)	55%-60%
121	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
122	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
123	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	28	55%-60%
124	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11.5	55%-60%
125	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	29	55%-60%
126	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	26	55%-60%
127	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	27	55%-60%
128	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
129	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
130	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
131	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11.5	55%-60%
132	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	25	55%-60%
133	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
134	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
135	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17.5	55%-60%
136	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
137	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
138	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
139	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
140	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
141	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
142	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%

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ID #	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT (FEET)	DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (INCHES)	SCALE RATING (10%-100%) AVERAGE
143	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
144	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
145	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
146	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11.5	55%-60%
147	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
148	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
149	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
150	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
151	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
152	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
153	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
154	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	6	55%-60%
155	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9.5	55%-60%
156	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	23	55%-60%
157	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
158	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	13	55%-60%
159	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
160	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
161	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	25	55%-60%
162	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
163	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
164	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24.5	55%-60%
165	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
166	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
167	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	27	55%-60%
168	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
169	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	14	55%-60%
170	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	11	55%-60%
171	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	8	55%-60%
172	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
173	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	22	55%-60%
174	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9.5	55%-60%
175	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	9	55%-60%
176	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	26,7 (M)	55%-60%
177	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	20	55%-60%
178	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15	55%-60%
179	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	15.5	55%-60%
180	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	24	55%-60%
181	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	12	55%-60%
182	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
183	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
184	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	10	55%-60%
185	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	19	55%-60%
186	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	18	55%-60%
187	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16	55%-60%
188	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	17	55%-60%
189	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	25	55%-60%
190	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	RED RIVER GUM	45'-75'	16.5	55%-60%





