HYDROLOGY STUDY

New Light Industrial Building/Retail Facility

Located in the City of Jurupa Valley County of Riverside, Ca

Prepared For:

INDUSTRIAL OUTDOOR VENTURES
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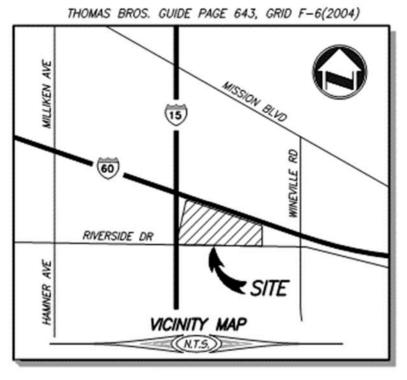
1. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to substantiate the hydrology design for a New Light Industrial Building/Retail Center in Jurupa Valley for Commercial Development as not to negatively impact the surrounding areas.

2. Project Description

The site is located in the City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside, North of Riverside Drive between Interstate 15 and Wineville Road South of Highway 60. The site will be used for construction equipment rentals, sales of new and used equipment, and maintenance services. The 6.88 acre property will have a 35,000 sq.ft. main facility with surrounding parking lot and a large paved area for equipment to be parked. Runoff from the site will be pretreated prior to leaving the site.

A. Vicinity Map



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3. Existing Hydrology

The site is vacant land with annual grass and some vegetation and trees. The entire site slopes towards the southeast corner of the site towards an existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive (R.C.F.C &W.C.D Drawing No. 1-0598). This pipe is part of the Day Creek Master Drainage Plan Line D-3. Offsite runoff from the north comes from a 6 x 4 concrete box culvert under Highway 60 (Caltrans Right of Way Map 204/768). Flows from the box culvert flow towards the southeast corner of the site towards the existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive. The total existing runoff entering the pipe is 115.00 cfs.. The project is located within the WRCMSHCP, but is

located outside any criteria cell, PQP land, or conservation areas. The project site is located within the WRCMSHCP Species Survey Area for Burrowing Owl and Narrow Endemic Plant Species. See Western Riverside County Multiple species habitat conservation plan consistency analysis and biology resources assessment report in Section 5 of the report.

4. Proposed Hydrology

Per the HCOC Applicability Map the western portion of the site is not applicable and will only treat VBMP runoff with an infiltration trench before leaving the site. The east side of the site is applicable per the HCOC Applicability Map and will require to treat the 2 year 24 hour storm event. The runoff flows will be pretreated with an infiltration trench, then the flows will enter an infiltration basin to mitigate the 2 year 24 hour storm event. A portion of the east of the site will be left untouched to allow the northern offsite flows to naturally flow towards the existing 48" concrete pipe under Riverside Drive.

5. Method of Analysis

The site hydrology was based upon Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conversation District Hydrology Manual, from which pertinent soil and rainfall information was obtained.

Storm flows were determined by the "RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY COMPUTER PROGRAM", Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District 1978 Hydrology Manual, produced by Bondamin Engineering.

The site was also analyzed by the "SYNTHETIC UNIT HYDROLOGY METHOD COMPUTER PROGRAM", Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District 1978 Hydrology Manual, produced by Bondamin Engineering.

6. Conclusion

The hydrologic calculations provided herein substantiate the design of the proposed project and indicate the following:

- The proposed facilities demonstrate the ability to convey the 10 and 100 year storm events as required by the City of Jurupa Valley Conditions of Approval
- The post development impacts created by the additional impervious surface will be mitigated by the project Site Design and Structural BMP's for the 2 year 24hr storm event all other storm event will bypass the infiltration basin.

Storm	Existing	Existing			Roi	uted	
Event	Volume (cu.ft)	cfs	Volume (cu.ft)	cfs	Volume (cu.ft)	cfs	Depth
2yr24hr	0.0806	0.133	0.6611	1.088	0.5240	0.121	2.30

Therefore, it is our conclusion this project **does not** negatively impact the local community or watershed goals. All flows from the site ultimately drain towards a Riverside County Flood Control Facility.

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Section 1 – Existing Hydrology (Rational Method) 10 & 100 Year	

Riverside County Rational Hydrology Program

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CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software,(c) 1989 - 2004 Version 7.0 Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/03/19 File:ex10.out
   ******
                             Hydrology Study Control Information ********
   English (in-lb) Units used in input data file
 Program License Serial Number 5006
 Rational Method Hydrology Program based on
Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
 1978 hydrology manual
 Storm event (year) = 10.00 Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2
 2 year, 1 hour precipitation = 0.500(In.)
 100 year, 1 hour precipitation = 1.300(In.)
 Storm event year = 10.0
Calculated rainfall intensity data:
1 hour intensity = 0.829(In/Hr)
 Slope of intensity duration curve = 0.5500
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 535.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 820.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 798.900(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 21.100(Ft.)

Slope = 0.03944 s(percent) = 3.94

TC = k(0.530)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.486 min.

Rainfall intensity = 1.966(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Runoff Coefficient = 0.675

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 67.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Initial subarea runoff = 1.751(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.320(Ac.)
 Total initial stream area =
                                                                             1.320(Ac.)
 Pervious area fraction = 1.000
 Top of natural channel elevation = 798.900(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 797.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 412.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                          4.688(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English\ Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.41(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2) Normal channel slope = 0.0046 Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0046 Travel time = 4.87 min. TC = 17.35 min.
Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea Runoff Coefficient = 0.643 Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000 Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000 Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
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Riverside County Rational Hydrology Program

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CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software,(c) 1989 - 2004 Version 7.0 Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/03/19 File:ex.out
   ******
                            Hydrology Study Control Information ********
   English (in-lb) Units used in input data file
 Program License Serial Number 5006
 Rational Method Hydrology Program based on
Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
 1978 hydrology manual
 Storm event (year) = 100.00 Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2
 2 year, 1 hour precipitation = 0.500(In.)
 100 year, 1 hour precipitation = 1.300(In.)
 Storm event year = 100.0
Calculated rainfall intensity data:
1 hour intensity = 1.300(In/Hr)
 Slope of intensity duration curve = 0.5500
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 535.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 820.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 798.900(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 21.100(Ft.)

Slope = 0.03944 s(percent) = 3.94

TC = k(0.530)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.486 min.

Rainfall intensity = 3.082(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Runoff Coefficient = 0.742

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 67.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Initial subarea runoff = 3.019(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.320(Ac.)
 Total initial stream area =
                                                                             1.320(Ac.)
 Pervious area fraction = 1.000
 Top of natural channel elevation = 798.900(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 797.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 412.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                    798.900(Ft.)
797.000(Ft.)
                                                                                                                         8.084(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English\ Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.61(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2) Normal channel slope = 0.0046 Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0046 Travel time = 4.27 min. TC = 16.75 min.
Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea Runoff Coefficient = 0.720 Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000 Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000 Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
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Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000
RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 67.00
Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000
Rainfall intensity = 2.622(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 8.361(CFS) for 4.430(Ac.)
Total runoff = 11.380(CFS) Total area = 5.750(Ac.)

***** NATURAL CHANNEL TIME + SUBAREA FLOW ADDITION ****

Top of natural channel elevation = 797.000(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 14.774(CFS)

Natural valley channel type used
L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity:
Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^.352)(slope^0.5)
Velocity using mean channel flow = 3.04(Ft/s)

Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)
Normal channel slope = 0.0121
Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0121
Travel time = 3.63 min. TC = 20.38 min.

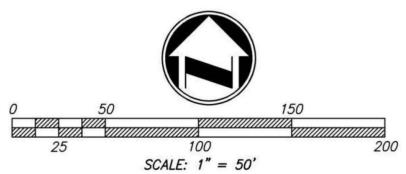
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Runoff Coefficient = 0.704
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
Rainfall intensity = 2.354(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 5.682(CFS) for 3.430(Ac.)
Total runoff = 17.061(CFS) Total area = 9.180(Ac.)
The following figures may be used for a unit hydrograph study of the same area.

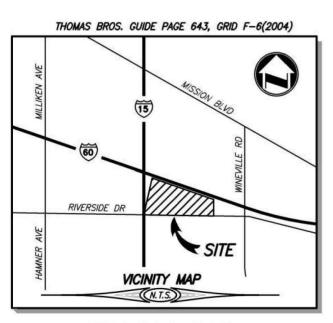
Area averaged pervious area fraction(Ap) = 1.000
Area averaged RI index number = 67.0
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NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY EXISTING HYDROLOGY MAP



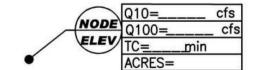




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LEGEND





WATERSHED BOUNDARY

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY EXISTING HYDROLOGY MAP

PREPARATION DATE : FEBRUARY 2023



Section 2 – Proposed Hydrology	(Rational Method)	10 & 100 Year
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Riverside County Rational Hydrology Program

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CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software,(c) 1989 - 2014 Version 9.0 Rational Hydrology Study Date: 02/20/23 File:PR010.out
                            Hydrology Study Control Information ********
   English (in-lb) Units used in input data file
 Program License Serial Number 5006
 Rational Method Hydrology Program based on
Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
 1978 hydrology manual
 Storm event (year) = 10.00 Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2
 2 year, 1 hour precipitation = 0.500(In.)
 100 year, 1 hour precipitation = 1.300(In.)
 Storm event year = 10.0
Calculated rainfall intensity data:
1 hour intensity = 0.829(In/Hr)
 Slope of intensity duration curve = 0.5500
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 535.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 820.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 798.900(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 21.100(Ft.)

Slope = 0.03944 s(percent) = 3.94

TC = k(0.530)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.486 min.

Rainfall intensity = 1.966(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Runoff Coefficient = 0.675

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 67.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Initial subarea runoff = 1.844(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.390(Ac.)
 Total initial stream area =
                                                                             1.390(Ac.)
 Pervious area fraction = 1.000
 Top of natural channel elevation = 798.900(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 600.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                         2.420(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.53(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2) Normal channel slope = 0.0073 Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0073 Travel time = 6.52 min. TC = 19.00 min.
   Adding area flow to channel
 COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.842
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
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Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000 RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00 Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900 Rainfall intensity = 1.560(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm Subarea runoff = 1.143(CFS) for 0.870(Ac.) Total runoff = 2.987(CFS) Total area = 2.260(Ac.)
Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 2.260(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 2.987(CFS)
Time of concentration = 19.00 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.560(In/Hr)
Initial area flow distance = 807.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 799.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 795.300(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 3.700(Ft.)

Slope = 0.00458 s(percent) = 0.46

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.812 min.

Rainfall intensity = 1.938(In/Hr) for a 10.00MMERCIAL subarea type
                                                               1.938(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm
Rainfall intensity = 1.938(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year store COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.847
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000
RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00
Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900
Initial subarea runoff = 2.478(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.510(Ac.)
Pervious area fraction = 0.100
Top of natural channel elevation = 795.300(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 275.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                                               3.405(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used
L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English\ Units)^{.352})(slope^{0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.04(Ft/s)
Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)

Normal channel slope = 0.0029
Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0029
Travel time = 4.40 min. TC = 17.21 min.
   Adding area flow to channel
Adding area flow to channel

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.843

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Rainfall intensity = 1.648(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 1.570(CFS) for 1.130(Ac.)

Total runoff = 4.048(CFS) Total area = 2.640(Ac.)
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****
Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 2.640(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 4.048(CFS)
```

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```
Time of concentration = 17.21 min. Rainfall intensity = 1.648(In/Hr) Summary of stream data:
                                                                                                                      Rainfall Intensity
  Stream Flow rate
                                                                        (min)
    No.
                                  (CFS)
                                                                                                                                            (In/Hr)
                                                    19.00
17.21
                             2.987
                                                                                                                              1.560
1 2.507 2.102 1.648 2.21 1.648 Largest stream flow has longer or shorter time of concentration Qp = 4.048 + \text{sum of} Qa \frac{\text{Tb}}{\text{Ta}} 2.705
                                6.753
 op =
 Total of 2 streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 2.987 4.048
 Area of streams before confluence: 2.260 2.640
 Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 6.753(CFS)
  Time of concentration = 17.211 min.
  Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                                              4.900(Ac.)
 6.000
 Top of street segment elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
End of street segment elevation = 792.300(Ft.)
Top of street segment elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
End of street segment elevation = 792.300(Ft.)
Length of street segment = 771.000(Ft.)
Height of curb above gutter flowline = 6.0(In.)
Width of half street (curb to crown) = 30.000(Ft.)
Distance from crown to crossfall grade break = 28.0
Slope from gutter to grade break (v/hz) = 0.020
Slope from grade break to crown (v/hz) = 0.020
Street flow is on [1] side(s) of the street
Distance from curb to property line = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope from curb to property line (v/hz) = 0.020
Gutter width = 2.000(Ft.)
Gutter width = 2.000(Ft.)
Gutter hike from flowline = 2.000(In.)
Manning's N in gutter = 0.0150
Manning's N from grade break to crown = 0.0150
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of street =
Depth of flow = 0.525(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.
Warning: depth of flow exceeds top of curb
Distance that curb overflow reaches into property =
Streetflow hydraulics at midpoint of street travel:
Halfstreet flow width = 19.907(Ft.)
Flow velocity = 1.75(Ft/s)
Travel time = 7.36 min. TC = 24.57 min.
Adding area flow to street
                                                                                                                                                      28.000(Ft.)
                                                                                                                                                                       7.168(CFS)
                                                                                                                                                           1.746(Ft/s)
                                                                                                                                                                          1.24(Ft.)
Adding area flow to street

COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.839
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000
RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00
Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900
Rainfall intensity = 1.355(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.750(CFS) for 0.660(Ac.)
Total runoff = 7.503(CFS)
Total area = 5.560(Ac
Street flow at end of street = 7.503(CFS)
Half street flow at end of street = 7.503(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.533(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.752(Ft/s)
Warning: depth of flow exceeds top of curb
Distance that curb overflow reaches into property = 1.65(Ft.)
    Adding area flow to street
                                                                                                                                                                               5.560(Ac.)
  Distance that curb overflow reaches into property =
                                                                                                                                                                          1.65(Ft.)
  Flow width (from curb towards crown) = 20.319(Ft.)
 Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1 Stream flow area = 5.560(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 7.503(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.57 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.355(In/Hr)
```

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```
Initial area flow distance = 618.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 793.950(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 792.300(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 1.650(Ft.)

Slope = 0.00267 s(percent) = 0.27

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.830 min.

Rainfall intensity = 1.937(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.847

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 0.951(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 0.580(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
 Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2
 Runoff from this stream = 0.580(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.951(CFS)
Time of concentration = 12.83 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.937(In/Hr)
  Summary of stream data:
  Stream Flow rate
                                                          TC
                                                                                           Rainfall Intensity
                                                        (min)
                           (CFS)
    No.
                                                                                                             (In/Hr)
 Qb Ia/Ib
0.951 * 0.700 =
                                                                               0.665
                         8.168
 = q0
 Total of 2 streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point:
 Area of streams before confluence:

5.560

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 8.168(CFS)

Time of concentration = 24.571 min.
  Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                           6.140(Ac.)
 Upstream point/station elevation = 792.300(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
Pipe length = 6.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 8.168(CF)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 9.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 8.168(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 6.08(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 8.43(In.)
Critical depth could not be calculated.
Pipe flow velocity = 25.74(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.00 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 24.57 min.
                                                                                                        8.168(CFS)
 Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1 Stream flow area = 6.140(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 8.168(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.57 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.355(In/Hr)
```

PRO10YR Page **4** of **9**

```
Initial area flow distance = 240.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 792.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 791.300(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 0.700(Ft.)

Slope = 0.00292 s(percent) = 0.29

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 8.634 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.408(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.851

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 0.574(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 0.280(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
  Pervious area fraction = 0.100
 8.000
 Upstream point/station elevation = 791.300(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
pipe length = 148.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 0.574(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 9.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 0.574(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 3.79(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 8.89(In.)
Critical Depth = 4.11(In.)
Pipe flow velocity = 3.25(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.76 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 9.39 min.
 Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2 Stream flow area = 0.280(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.574(CFS)
Time of concentration = 9.39 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.299(In/Hr)
Summary of stream data:
  Summary of stream data:
  Stream Flow rate
                                                              TC
                                                                                                  Rainfall Intensity
                            (CFS)
                                                             (min)
    No.
 8.506
 Qp =
 Total of 2 streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 8.168 0.574

Area of streams before confluence: 6.140 0.280
 Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 8.506(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.575 min.
Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                     6.420(Ac.)
 Process from Point/Station 8.000 to Point/Station 11.000
  **** PIPEFLOW TRAVEL TIME (Program estimated size) ****
 Upstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 17.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
```

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```
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 8.506 Nearest computed pipe diameter = 9.00(In.) Calculated individual pipe flow = 8.506(CFS) Normal flow depth in pipe = 5.70(In.) Flow top width inside pipe = 8.68(In.) Critical depth could not be calculated. Pipe flow velocity = 28.88(Ft/s) Travel time through pipe = 0.01 min. Time of concentration (TC) = 24.58 min.
 The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 1
In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 6.420(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 8.506(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.58 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.354(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2
 Rainfall intensity =
                                                          2.221(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm
 COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.850

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

User specified values are as follows:

TC = 10.00 min. Rain intensity = 2.22(In/Hr)

Total area = 0.00(Ac.) Total runoff = 115.00(CFS)
 Runoff Coefficient = 0.850
                                                                                                                                                         115.00 CFS WAS
                                                                                                                                                         USED AS FILLER Q10
                                                                                                                                                         IS UKNOWN
 **** PIPEFLOW TRAVEL TIME (Program estimated size) ****
Upstream point/station elevation = 787.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 32.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 115.000(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 27.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 115.000(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 19.95(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 23.72(In.)
Critical depth could not be calculated.
Pipe flow velocity = 36.52(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.01 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 10.01 min.
 The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 2

Stream flow area = 0.000(Ac.)

Runoff from this stream = 115.000(CFS)

Time of concentration = 10.01 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.220(In/Hr)

Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3
 Initial area flow distance = 890.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 799.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 789.500(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 9.500(Ft.)

Slope = 0.01067 s(percent)= 1.07

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 11.252 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.082(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm
 COMMERCIAL subarea type
```

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```
Runoff Coefficient = 0.848
 Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
 Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 1.854(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.050(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
 Top of natural channel elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 151.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                                                      2.507(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.04(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)

Normal channel slope = 0.0033
  Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0033
  Travel time = 2.42 min.
                                                                                    TC = 13.67 \text{ min.}
 Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (good cover) subarea Runoff_Coefficient = 0.416
Runoff Coefficient = 0.416

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Recimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 38.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Rainfall intensity = 1.870(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm Subarea runoff = 0.576(CFS) for 0.740(Ac.)

Total runoff = 2.430(CFS) Total area = 1.790(A
 Along Main Stream number: 3 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 1.790(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 2.430(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.67 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.870(In/Hr)
  Process from Point/Station 15.000 to Point/Station 16.000 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 631.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 799.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 790.000(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 9.000(Ft.)

Slope = 0.01426 s(percent) = 1.43

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 9.253 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.318(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.850

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 4.101(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 2.080(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
```

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```
Upstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 94.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 4.101(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 15.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 4.101(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 10.83(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 13.44(In.)
Critical Depth = 9.83(In.)
Pipe flow velocity = 4.33(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.36 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 9.62 min.
Top of natural channel elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 132.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                                            4.101(CFS)
Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^{.352})(slope^{.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.24(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with
drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)
Normal channel slope = 0.0038
Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0038
Travel time = 1.77 min. TC = 11.39 min.
Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (good cover) subarea Runoff Coefficient = 0.439

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 38.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Rainfall intensity = 2.068(In/Hr) for a 10.0 year storm Subarea runoff = 0.000(CFS) for 0.000(AC.)

Total runoff = 4.101(CFS) Total area = 2.080(AC)
                                                                                                                                               2.080(Ac.)
Along Main Stream number: 3 in normal stream number 2 Stream flow area = 2.080(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 4.101(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.39 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.068(In/Hr)
Summary of stream data:
 Summary of stream data:
 Stream Flow rate
                                                             TC
                                                                                                 Rainfall Intensity
                       (CFS)
                                                           (min)
                                                                                                                    (In/Hr)
                     2.430 13.67
4.101 11.39
                                                                                                         1.870
                                                                                                         2.068
Largest stream flow has longer or shorter time of concentration

QP = 4.101 + sum of

Qa Tb/Ta

2.430 * 0.833 = 2.024
                         6.125
Qp =
Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:
2.430 4.101

Area of streams before confluence:
1.790 2.080

Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 6.125(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.390 min.

Effective stream area after confluence
 Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                     3.870(Ac.)
Process from Point/Station 14.000 to Point/Station 11.000
```

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```
Upstream point/station elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 104.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 6.125(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 12.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 6.125(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 6.98(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 11.84(In.)
Critical depth could not be calculated.
Pipe flow velocity = 12.92(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.13 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 11.52 min.
The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.870(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 6.125(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.52 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.055(In/Hr)
 Summary of stream data:
                                                                        Rainfall Intensity
 Stream Flow rate
                                              TC
                                            (min)
                    (CFS)
                                                                                      (In/Hr)
                 8.506
                                    24.58
                                                                          1.354
                                                                          2.220
              115.000
                                    10.01
                 6.125
                                    11.52
ть/та
                  Qa
6.125 *
                                         0.869 =
                                                                  5.323
                123.788
0p =
Total of 3 main streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 8.506 115.000 6.125
Area of streams before confluence: 6.420 0.000 3.870
Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 123.788(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.015 min.
Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                      10.290(Ac.)
End of computations, total study area = The following figures may
                                                                                            10.29 (Ac.)
 be used for a unit hydrograph study of the same area.
Area averaged pervious area fraction(Ap) = 0.286
Area averaged RI index number = 37.2
```

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Riverside County Rational Hydrology Program

```
CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software,(c) 1989 - 2014 Version 9.0 Rational Hydrology Study Date: 02/20/23 File:pro.out
                           Hydrology Study Control Information ********
   English (in-lb) Units used in input data file
 Program License Serial Number 5006
 Rational Method Hydrology Program based on
Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
 1978 hydrology manual
 Storm event (year) = 100.00 Antecedent Moisture Condition = 2
 2 year, 1 hour precipitation = 0.500(In.)
 100 year, 1 hour precipitation = 1.300(In.)
 Storm event year = 100.0
Calculated rainfall intensity data:
1 hour intensity = 1.300(In/Hr)
 Slope of intensity duration curve = 0.5500
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 535.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 820.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 798.900(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 21.100(Ft.)

Slope = 0.03944 s(percent) = 3.94

TC = k(0.530)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 12.486 min.

Rainfall intensity = 3.082(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Runoff Coefficient = 0.742

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 67.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Initial subarea runoff = 3.179(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.390(Ac.)
 Total initial stream area =
                                                                            1.390(Ac.)
 Pervious area fraction = 1.000
 Top of natural channel elevation = 798.900(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 600.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                       4.174(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English\ Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.73(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2) Normal channel slope = 0.0073 Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0073 Travel time = 5.77 min. TC = 18.26 min.
   Adding area flow to channel
 COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.852
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
```

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```
Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000 RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00 Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900 Rainfall intensity = 2.501(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm Subarea runoff = 1.854(CFS) for 0.870(Ac.) Total runoff = 5.033(CFS) Total area = 2.260(Ac.)
Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1 stream flow area = 2.260(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 5.033(CFS)
Time of concentration = 18.26 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.501(In/Hr)
3.039(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Rainfall intensity = 3.039(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year store COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.857
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000
RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00
Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900
Initial subarea runoff = 3.931(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.510(Ac.)
Pervious area fraction = 0.100
Top of natural channel elevation = 795.300(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 275.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                              5.402(CFS)
 Natural valley channel type used
L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^{.352})(slope^{0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.16(Ft/s)
Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)

Normal channel slope = 0.0029
Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0029
Travel time = 3.96 min. TC = 16.77 min.
  Adding area flow to channel
Adding area flow to channel

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.853

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Rainfall intensity = 2.621(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 2.527(CFS) for 1.130(Ac.)

Total runoff = 6.458(CFS) Total area = 2.640(Ac.)
Process from Point/Station 3.000 to Point/Station 3.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****
Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 2.640(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 6.458(CFS)
```

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```
Time of concentration = 16.77 min. Rainfall intensity = 2.621(In/Hr) Summary of stream data:
                                                                                                                      Rainfall Intensity
  Stream Flow rate
                                                                         (min)
    No.
                                   (CFS)
                                                                                                                                             (In/Hr)
                                                    18.26
16.77
                             5.033
                                                                                                                                2.501
                             6.458
                                                                                                                                2.621
 Largest stream flow has longer or shorter time of concentration Qp = 6.458 + sum of Qa Tb/Ta
                              Qa
5.033 *
                                                                   0.918 =
                                                                                                            4.622
                             11.080
 op =
 Total of 2 streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 5.033 6.458
 Area of streams before confluence: 2.260 2.640
  Results of confluence:
  Total flow rate = 11.080(CFS)
  Time of concentration = 16.767 min.
  Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                                               4.900(Ac.)
 6.000
 Top of street segment elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
End of street segment elevation = 792.300(Ft.)
Top of street segment elevation = 794.500(Ft.)
End of street segment elevation = 792.300(Ft.)
Length of street segment = 771.000(Ft.)
Height of curb above gutter flowline = 6.0(In.)
Width of half street (curb to crown) = 30.000(Ft.)
Distance from crown to crossfall grade break = 28.0
Slope from gutter to grade break (v/hz) = 0.020
Slope from grade break to crown (v/hz) = 0.020
Street flow is on [1] side(s) of the street
Distance from curb to property line = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope from curb to property line (v/hz) = 0.020
Gutter width = 2.000(Ft.)
Gutter width = 2.000(Ft.)
Gutter hike from flowline = 2.000(In.)
Manning's N in gutter = 0.0150
Manning's N from grade break to crown = 0.0150
Manning's N from grade break to crown = 0.0150
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of street =
Depth of flow = 0.611(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.
Warning: depth of flow exceeds top of curb
Distance that curb overflow reaches into property =
Streetflow hydraulics at midpoint of street travel:
Halfstreet flow width = 24.230(Ft.)
Flow velocity = 1.86(Ft/s)
Travel time = 6.91 min. TC = 23.68 min.
Adding area flow to street
COMMERCIAL subarea type
                                                                                                                                                       28.000(Ft.)
                                                                                                                                                                    11.722(CFS)
                                                                                                                                                              1.858(Ft/s)
                                                                                                                                                                            5.56(Ft.)
Adding area flow to street

COMMERCIAL subarea type
Runoff Coefficient = 0.849
Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000
Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000
RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00
Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900
Rainfall intensity = 2.168(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.215(CFS) for 0.660(Ac.)
Total runoff = 12.294(CFS)
Total area = 5.560(Ac
Street flow at end of street = 12.294(CFS)
Half street flow at end of street = 12.294(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.620(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.874(Ft/s)
Warning: depth of flow exceeds top of curb
Distance that curb overflow reaches into property = 5.99(Ft.)
    Adding area flow to street
                                                                                                                                                                                5.560(Ac.)
 Distance that curb overflow reaches into property = Flow width (from curb towards crown) = 24.652(Ft.)
                                                                                                                                                                           5.99(Ft.)
 Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1 Stream flow area = 5.560(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 12.294(CFS)
Time of concentration = 23.68 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.168(In/Hr)
```

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```
Initial area flow distance = 240.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 792.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 791.300(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 0.700(Ft.)

Slope = 0.00292 s(percent) = 0.29

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 8.634 min.

Rainfall intensity = 3.776(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.861

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 0.911(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 0.280(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
  Pervious area fraction = 0.100
  8.000
 Upstream point/station elevation = 791.300(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
pipe length = 148.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 0.911(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 9.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 0.911(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 4.96(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 8.95(In.)
Critical Depth = 5.24(In.)
Pipe flow velocity = 3.65(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.68 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 9.31 min.
  Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2 Stream flow area = 0.280(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.911(CFS)
Time of concentration = 9.31 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.622(In/Hr)
Summary of stream data:
  Summary of stream data:
  Stream Flow rate
                                                                   TC
                                                                                                           Rainfall Intensity
                               (CFS)
                                                                  (min)
    No.
                                                                                                                               (In/Hr)
 13.371 23.68 2.168 3.622 Largest stream flow has longer time of concentration Qp = 13.371 + sum of Qb Ia/Ib 0.911 * 0.598 = 0.555 Qp = 13.916
  Total of 2 streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 13.371 0.911
 Area of streams before confluence:
6.140 0.280
Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 13.916(CFS)
Time of concentration = 23.684 min.
Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                                6.420(Ac.)
  Upstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 17.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
```

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```
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 13.916

Nearest computed pipe diameter = 12.00(In.)

Calculated individual pipe flow = 13.916(CFS)

Normal flow depth in pipe = 6.37(In.)

Flow top width inside pipe = 11.98(In.)

Critical depth could not be calculated.

Pipe flow velocity = 32.88(Ft/s)

Travel time through pipe = 0.01 min.

Time of concentration (TC) = 23.69 min.
 The following data inside Main Stream is listed: In Main Stream number: 1
 In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 6.420(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 13.916(CFS)
Time of concentration = 23.69 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.167(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2
 Process from Point/Station 12.000 to Point/Station 12.000
  **** USER DEFINED FLOW INFORMATION AT A POINT ****
 Rainfall intensity =
                                                               3.483(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.860

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

User specified values are as follows:

TC = 10.00 min. Rain intensity = 3.48(In/Hr)

Total area = 0.00(Ac.) Total runoff = 115.00(CFS)
 COMMERCIAL subarea type
 **** PIPEFLOW TRAVEL TIME (Program estimated size) ****
 Upstream point/station elevation = 787.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 32.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 115.000(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 27.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 115.000(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 19.95(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 23.72(In.)
Critical depth could not be calculated
 Critical depth could not be calculated. Pipe flow velocity = 36.52(Ft/s)

Travel time through pipe = 0.01 min. Time of concentration (TC) = 10.01 min.
 11.000
 The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
Stream flow area = 0.000(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 115.000(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.01 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.480(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3
 Initial area flow distance = 890.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 799.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 789.500(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 9.500(Ft.)

Slope = 0.01067 s(percent) = 1.07

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 11.252 min.

Rainfall intensity = 3.264(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
```

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COMMERCIAL subarea type

```
Runoff Coefficient = 0.858
  Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000
Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000
  Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 2.941(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 1.050(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
  Top of natural channel elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 151.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                                                        3.978(CFS)
  Natural valley channel type used L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity: Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^{.352})(slope^{.0.5}) Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.15(Ft/s)
  Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)

Normal channel slope = 0.0033
  Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0033
Travel time = 2.19 min. TC = 13.44
                                                                                      TC = 13.44 \text{ min.}
  Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (good cover) subarea Runoff_Coefficient = 0.519
 Runoff Coefficient = 0.519

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 38.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Rainfall intensity = 2.960(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 1.136(CFS) for 0.740(Ac.)

Total runoff = 4.078(CFS) Total area = 1.790(A
  Along Main Stream number: 3 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 1.790(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 4.078(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.44 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.960(In/Hr)
  Process from Point/Station 15.000 to Point/Station 16.000 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
Initial area flow distance = 631.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 799.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 790.000(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 9.000(Ft.)

Slope = 0.01426 s(percent) = 1.43

TC = k(0.300)*[(length^3)/(elevation change)]^0.2

Initial area time of concentration = 9.253 min.

Rainfall intensity = 3.635(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year stor

COMMERCIAL subarea type

Runoff Coefficient = 0.861

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 32.00

Pervious area fraction = 0.100; Impervious fraction = 0.900

Initial subarea runoff = 6.506(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 2.080(Ac.)

Pervious area fraction = 0.100
                                                                         3.635(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
```

Pro100yr Page **7** of **9**

```
Upstream point/station elevation = 790.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 94.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 6.506(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 18.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 6.506(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 12.74(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 16.37(In.)
Critical Depth = 11.83(In.)
Pipe flow velocity = 4.87(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.32 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 9.58 min.
Top of natural channel elevation = 789.500(Ft.)
End of natural channel elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Length of natural channel = 132.000(Ft.)
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel =
                                                                                                                                       6.506(CFS)
Natural valley channel type used
L.A. County flood control district formula for channel velocity:
Velocity(ft/s) = (7 + 8(q(English Units)^.352)(slope^0.5)
Velocity using mean channel flow = 1.38(Ft/s)
 Correction to map slope used on extremely rugged channels with
drops and waterfalls (Plate D-6.2)
Normal channel slope = 0.0038
Corrected/adjusted channel slope = 0.0038
Travel time = 1.59 min. TC = 11.17 min.
Adding area flow to channel UNDEVELOPED (good cover) subarea Runoff Coefficient = 0.541

Decimal fraction soil group A = 1.000

Decimal fraction soil group B = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group C = 0.000

Decimal fraction soil group D = 0.000

RI index for soil(AMC 2) = 38.00

Pervious area fraction = 1.000; Impervious fraction = 0.000

Rainfall intensity = 3.278(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm Subarea runoff = 0.000(CFS) for 0.000(Ac.)

Total runoff = 6.506(CFS) Total area = 2.080(Ac.)
                                                                                                                                          2.080(Ac.)
Along Main Stream number: 3 in normal stream number 2 Stream flow area = 2.080(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 6.506(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.17 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.278(In/Hr)
Summary of stream data:
 Summary of stream data:
 Stream Flow rate
                                                           TC
                                                                                             Rainfall Intensity
                       (CFS)
                                                         (min)
                                                                                                               (In/Hr)
9.895
Qp =
Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:
4.078 6.506

Area of streams before confluence:
1.790 2.080

Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 9.895(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.166 min.

Effective stream area after confluence
 Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                                                 3.870(Ac.)
Process from Point/Station 14.000 to Point/Station 11.000
```

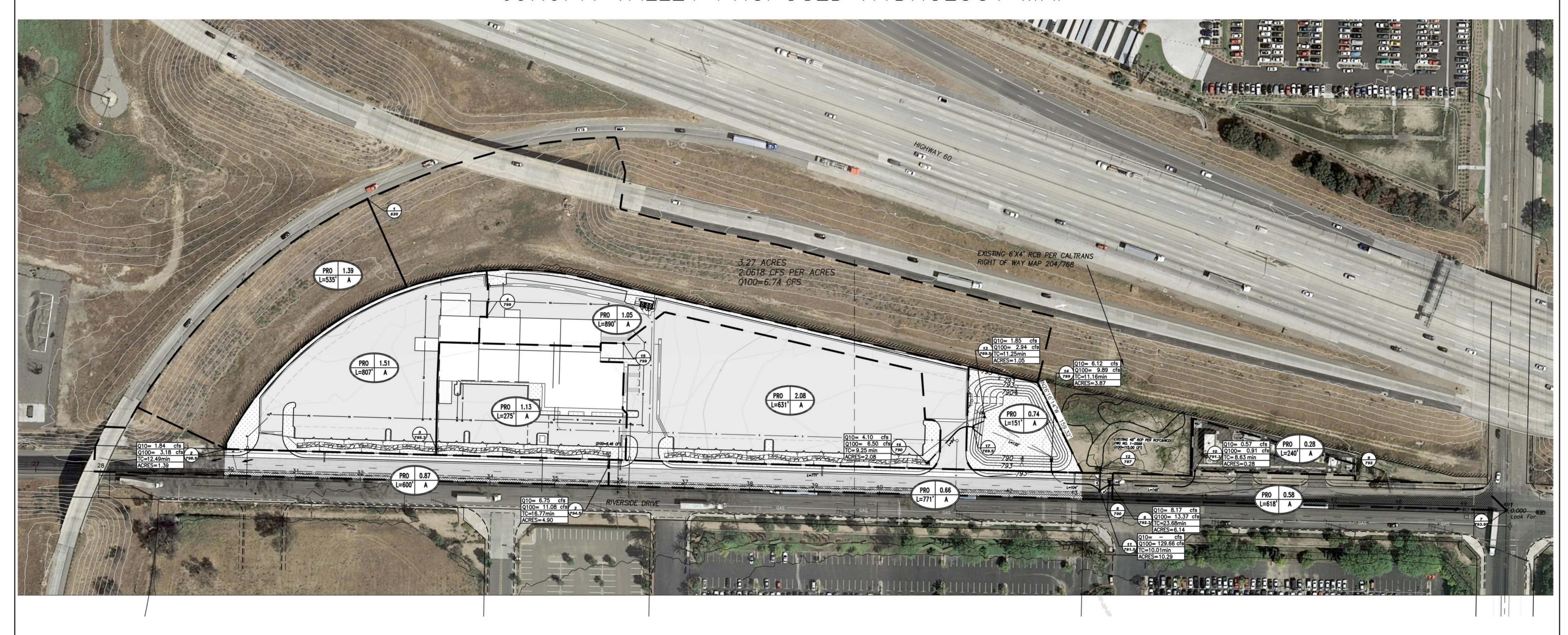
Pro100yr Page 8 of 9

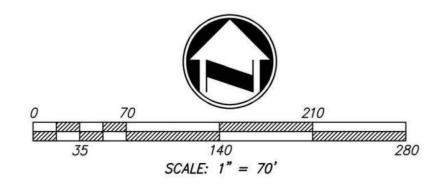
```
Upstream point/station elevation = 789.000(Ft.)
Downstream point/station elevation = 781.500(Ft.)
Pipe length = 104.00(Ft.) Manning's N = 0.013
No. of pipes = 1 Required pipe flow = 9.895(CFS)
Nearest computed pipe diameter = 15.00(In.)
Calculated individual pipe flow = 9.895(CFS)
Normal flow depth in pipe = 8.12(In.)
Flow top width inside pipe = 14.95(In.)
Critical Depth = 14.17(In.)
Pipe flow velocity = 14.60(Ft/s)
Travel time through pipe = 0.12 min.
Time of concentration (TC) = 11.28 min.
The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.870(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 9.895(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.28 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.259(In/Hr)
 Summary of stream data:
 Stream Flow rate
                                                TC
                                                                           Rainfall Intensity
                                              (min)
                     (CFS)
                                                                                          (In/Hr)
                13.916
                                      23.69
                                                                             2.167
              115.000
                                     10.01
                                                                              3.480
3 9.895 11.28 3.259
Largest stream flow has longer or shorter time of concentration
                115.000 + sum of
Qa Tb/Ta
Qp =
                   13.916 *
                                          0.423 =
                                                                     5.882
                                          Tb/Ta
0.887 =
                   Qa
9.895 *
                                                                     8.781
                129.663
0p =
Total of 3 main streams to confluence: Flow rates before confluence point: 13.916 115.000 9.895

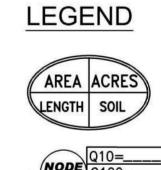
Area of streams before confluence: 6.420 0.000 3.870
Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 129.663(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.015 min.
Effective stream area after confluence =
                                                                                          10.290(Ac.)
End of computations, total study area = The following figures may
                                                                                                10.29 (Ac.)
 be used for a unit hydrograph study of the same area.
Area averaged pervious area fraction(Ap) = 0.286
Area averaged RI index number = 37.2
```

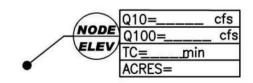
Pro100yr Page **9** of **9**

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY PROPOSED HYDROLOGY MAP







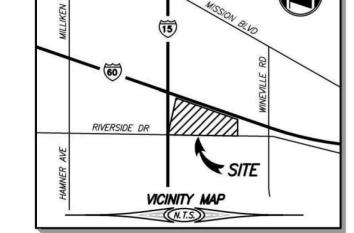


WATERSHED BOUNDARY

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDIN/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY PROPOSED HYDROLOGY MAP



PREPARATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2023



THOMAS BROS. GUIDE PAGE 643, GRID F-6(2004)

SEC.6 T.2.S. R.6.W

Section 3 – Existing Unit Hydrograph (Unit Hydrograph Method)

2 year 24 hour

Unit Hydrograph Analysis

Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2008, Version 8.1 Study date 02/20/23 File: EX242.out

```
Riverside County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method
 RCFC & WCD Manual date - April 1978
 Program License Serial Number 5006
   English (in-lb) Input Units Used
English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used
   English Units used in output format
Drainage Area = 3.87(Ac.) = 0.006 Sq. Mi.
Drainage Area for Depth-Area Areal Adjustment = 3.87(Ac.) =
Length along longest watercourse = 951.00(Ft.)
Length along longest watercourse measured to centroid = 476.00(Ft.)
Length along longest watercourse measured to centroid = 0.090 Mi.
Length along longest watercourse measured to centroid = 0.090 Mi.
Difference in elevation = 10.00(Ft.)
Slope along watercourse = 55.5205 Ft./Mi.
Average Manning's 'N' = 0.025
Lag time = 0.058 Hr.
Lag time = 3.51 Min.
25% of lag time = 0.88 Min.
40% of lag time = 1.40 Min.
Unit time = 5.00 Min.
Duration of storm = 24 Hour(s)
User Entered Base Flow = 0.00(CFS)
                                                                                                                                               0.006 Sq. Mi.
 2 YEAR Area rainfall data:
                                      Rainfall(In)[2]
                                                                               Weighting[1*2]
 Area(Ac.)[1]
3.87
 100 YEAR Area rainfall data:
                                      Rainfall(In)[2]
 Area(Ac.)[1]
3.87
                                                                                Weighting[1*2]
                                             6.00
                                                                                         23.22
 STORM EVENT (YEAR) = 2.00
Area Averaged 2-Year Rainfall = 2.500(In)
Area Averaged 100-Year Rainfall = 6.000(In)
Point rain (area averaged) = 2.500(In)
Areal adjustment factor = 100.00 %
Adjusted average point rain = 2.500(In)
 Sub-Area Data:
 Area(Ac.) Runoff Index Impervious % 3.870 50.00 0.000

Total Area Entered = 3.87(Ac.)
 RI RI Infil. Rate Impervious
AMC2 AMC-1 (In/Hr) (Dec.%)
50.0 31.0 0.751 0.000
                                                                        Adj. Infil. Rate Area%
                                                                       (In/Hr) (Dec.) (In/Hr)
0.751 1.000 0.751
                                                                                                     Sum (F) =
 Area averaged mean soil loss (F) (In/Hr) = 0.751 Minimum soil loss rate ((In/Hr)) = 0.376
 (for 24 hour storm duration)
Soil low loss rate (decimal) = 0.900
```

Unit Hydrograph VALLEY S-Curve

Ex2yr24hr Page **1** of **9**

	Uni	it Hydrograph	Data	
Unit tim (hrs		Time % of la	ag Distribution Graph %	n Unit Hydrograph (CFS)
2 3 4 5	0.083 0.167 0.250 0.333 0.417 0.500	142.599 285.198 427.797 570.396 712.995 855.593	31.342 47.533 11.634 5.116 2.691 1.684 Sum = 100.000	1.222 1.854 0.454 0.200 0.105 0.066 Sum= 3.900

The following loss rate calculations reflect use of the minimum calculated loss rate subtracted from the Storm Rain to produce the maximum Effective Rain value ${\sf N}$

race subtra	ccca irom	ene seorm narri	co produce c	iic maximam	Linective Rain
Unit Time (Hr.) 1 0.08 2 0.17 3 0.25 4 0.33 5 0.42 6 0.50 7 0.58 8 0.67 9 0.75 10 0.83 11 0.92 12 1.00 13 1.08 14 1.17 15 1.25 16 1.33 17 1.42 18 1.58 20 1.67 21 1.75 22 1.83 23 1.92 24 2.00 25 2.08 26 2.17 27 2.25 28 2.33 29 2.42 30 2.50 31 2.58 32 2.67 33 2.75 34 2.83 35 2.92 36 3.00	Pattern Percent 0.07 0.07 0.07 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.10 0.10	Storm Rain (In/Hr) 0.020 0.020 0.020 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.050 0.050 0.050 0.050 0.050	Loss rate(In./Hr) Low 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.027	Effective (In/Hr) 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.005 0.005 0.005
12 1.00 13 1.08 14 1.17 15 1.25 16 1.33 17 1.42 18 1.50 19 1.58 20 1.67 21 1.75 22 1.83 23 1.92 24 2.00 25 2.08 26 2.17 27 2.25 28 2.33 29 2.42 30 2.50 31 2.58 32 2.67 33 2.75 34 2.83 35 2.92	0.13 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.040 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040 0.040	(1.275) (1.276) (1.265) (1.260) (1.255) (1.245) (1.245) (1.235) (1.230) (1.225) (1.225) (1.211) (1.206) (1.201) (1.196) (1.191) (1.186) (1.181) (1.172) (1.167) (1.162)	0.036 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.027 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036	0.004 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005
54 4.50 55 4.58 56 4.67 57 4.75 58 4.83 59 4.92 60 5.00	0.23 0.23 0.23 0.23 0.27 0.27	0.070 0.070 0.070 0.070 0.070 0.080 0.080	(1.072) (1.068) (1.063) (1.059) (1.054) (1.050) (1.045)	0.063 0.063 0.063 0.063 0.072 0.072	0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.008 0.008

Ex2yr24hr Page **2** of **9**

	0.054 0.054 0.054 0.063 0.063 0.063 0.072 0.072 0.072 0.072 0.072 0.081 0.081 0.081 0.081 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.099 0.099 0.108 0.117 0.117 0.135	(1.040) (1.036) (1.031) (1.027) (1.022) (1.018) (1.0013) (1.009) (1.009) (1.000) (0.996) (0.991) (0.987) (0.983) (0.978) (0.974) (0.965) (0.965) (0.952) (0.948) (0.952) (0.943) (0.939) (0.935) (0.931) (0.939) (0.931) (0.991) (0.991) (0.991) (0.991) (0.991) (0.991) (0.901) (0.897) (0.887) (0.888) (0.887) (0.888) (0.886) (0.868) (0.868) (0.868) (0.868) (0.868) (0.868) (0.868) (0.876) (0.872) (0.868) (0.885) (0.881) (0.886) (0.882) (0.882) (0.882) (0.882) (0.882) (0.897) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.773) (0.772) (0.773)	0.060 0.060 0.060 0.070 0.070 0.070 0.080 0.080 0.080 0.080 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.100 0.150	0.20 0.20 0.220 0.223 0.227 0.227 0.227 0.227 0.30 0.330 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.333 0.335 0.350 0.40 0.443 0.550 0.550 0.557 0.577 0.570 0.577 0.57	5.17532087533208753320877537777777777777777777777777777777777	662345667777777777777888888888889999999999999
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Ex2yr24hr Page **3** of **9**

Ex2yr24hr Page **4** of **9**

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( 0.465)
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226
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229
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                                                                   0.027
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                   0.10
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      20.17
                               0.030
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                                                                                   0.003
                                                                  0.027
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      20.25
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245
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274 22.83
275 22.92
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                                                                   0.018
                                                                                   0.002
275 22.92
276 23.00
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                   0.07
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                                                                  0.018
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277 23.08
278 23.17
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                                                                  0.018
                               0.020
                                                                                   0.002
                               0.020
                                                                                  0.002
                                                                   0.018
278 23.17
279 23.25
280 23.33
281 23.42
282 23.50
                  0.07
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0.07
                                                                  0.018
                               0.020
                                                                                   0.002
                               0.020
                                                                   0.018
                                                                                  0.002
                               0.020
0.020
                                                                                   0.002
                                                                  0.018
                                                                   0.018
                               0.020
0.020
283 23.58
284 23.67
                  0.07
                                                                   0.018
                                                                                   0.002
                                                                   0.018
                                                                                   0.002
                   0.07
                               0.020
      23.75
                                                                  0.018
                                                                                   0.002
285
286 23.83
287 23.92
288 24.00
287
287
                   0.07
                               0.020
                                                                   0.018
                                                                                   0.002
                                                                  0.018
                  0.07
                               0.020
                                                                                   0.002
                              0.020
                                                                   0.018
                                                                                   0.002
                   (Loss Rate Not Used)
       1Ò0.0
                                                                                3.0
         Peak flow rate of this hydrograph = 0.133(CFS)
```

Ex2yr24hr Page **5** of **9**

Hydrograph in	5	Minute intervals ((CES))

	Hydrog	raph in	5	Minute inter	vals ((CF	5))	
Time(h+m)	Volume Ac.Ft	Q(CFS)	0	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0
0+10 0+10 0+110 0+20 0+30 0+45 0+45 0+55 0+45 0+45 0+45 0+45 0+55 0+11 1+20 1+30 0+45 0+45 1+11 1+20 1+30 1+45 1+45 1+45 1+45 1+45 1+45 1+45 1+45	0.0000 0.0001 0.0001 0.0002 0.0002 0.0003 0.0006 0.0006 0.0006 0.0006 0.0010 0.0011 0.0012 0.0013 0.0014 0.0014 0.0015 0.0016 0.0017 0.0018 0.0017 0.0018 0.0017 0.0020 0.0021 0.0022 0.0023 0.0024 0.0025 0.0027 0.0028 0.0027 0.0028 0.0027 0.0039 0.0031 0.0032 0.0031 0.0032 0.0033 0.0036 0.0037 0.0039 0.0044 0.0045 0.0044 0.0045 0.0044 0.0045 0.0044 0.0045 0.0044 0.0045 0.0047 0.0048 0.0050 0.0055 0.0056 0.0058 0.0066 0.0068 0.0066 0.0068 0.0070 0.0072 0.0074 0.0076 0.0077 0.0079 0.0081 0.0089 0.0079 0.0081 0.0089 0.0091 0.0098	0.00 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /				

Ex2yr24hr Page **6** of **9**

6+20 6+25 6+30 6+35 6+40 6+45	0.0105 0.0107 0.0110 0.0112 0.0115 0.0117	0.03 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q	V V V V V			
6+50 6+55 7+ 0 7+ 5 7+10 7+15 7+20	0.0120 0.0123 0.0125 0.0128 0.0131 0.0133	0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q	V V V V V			
7+25 7+25 7+30 7+35 7+40 7+45 7+50	0.0136 0.0139 0.0142 0.0145 0.0148 0.0151 0.0155	0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.04 Q 0.05 Q 0.05 Q 0.05 Q	V V V V V			
7+55 8+ 0 8+ 5 8+10 8+15 8+20 8+25	0.0158 0.0162 0.0165 0.0169 0.0173 0.0177	0.05 Q 0.05 Q 0.05 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q	V V V V V			
8+25 8+30 8+35 8+40 8+45 8+50 8+55	0.0181 0.0185 0.0189 0.0194 0.0198 0.0202 0.0207	0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q	V V V V	<i>'</i>		
9+ 0 9+ 5 9+10 9+15 9+20 9+25	0.0211 0.0216 0.0221 0.0226 0.0231 0.0237	0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q		/ / V V		
9+30 9+35 9+40 9+45 9+50 9+55 10+ 0	0.0242 0.0247 0.0253 0.0259 0.0264 0.0270 0.0276	0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.09 Q		V		
10+ 5 10+10 10+15 10+20 10+25 10+30	0.0281 0.0286 0.0290 0.0294 0.0298 0.0302	0.08 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q	 	V V V V		
10+35 10+40 10+45 10+50 10+55 11+ 0 11+ 5	0.0307 0.0312 0.0317 0.0322 0.0328 0.0333 0.0338	0.06 Q 0.07 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q 0.08 Q		V V V V V		
11+10 11+15 11+20 11+25 11+30 11+35	0.0343 0.0349 0.0354 0.0359 0.0364 0.0369	0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q		V V V V V		
11+40 11+45 11+50 11+55 12+ 0 12+ 5 12+10	0.0374 0.0378 0.0383 0.0388 0.0392 0.0398 0.0404	0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q 0.07 Q		V V V V V V		
12+10 12+15 12+20 12+25 12+30 12+35 12+40	0.0404 0.0411 0.0417 0.0424 0.0431 0.0438 0.0446	0.09 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.11 Q		\ \ 	/	
12+45 12+50 12+55 13+ 0	0.0453 0.0461 0.0469 0.0476	0.11 Q 0.11 Q 0.11 Q 0.11 Q	 		V V V	

Ex2yr24hr Page **7** of **9**

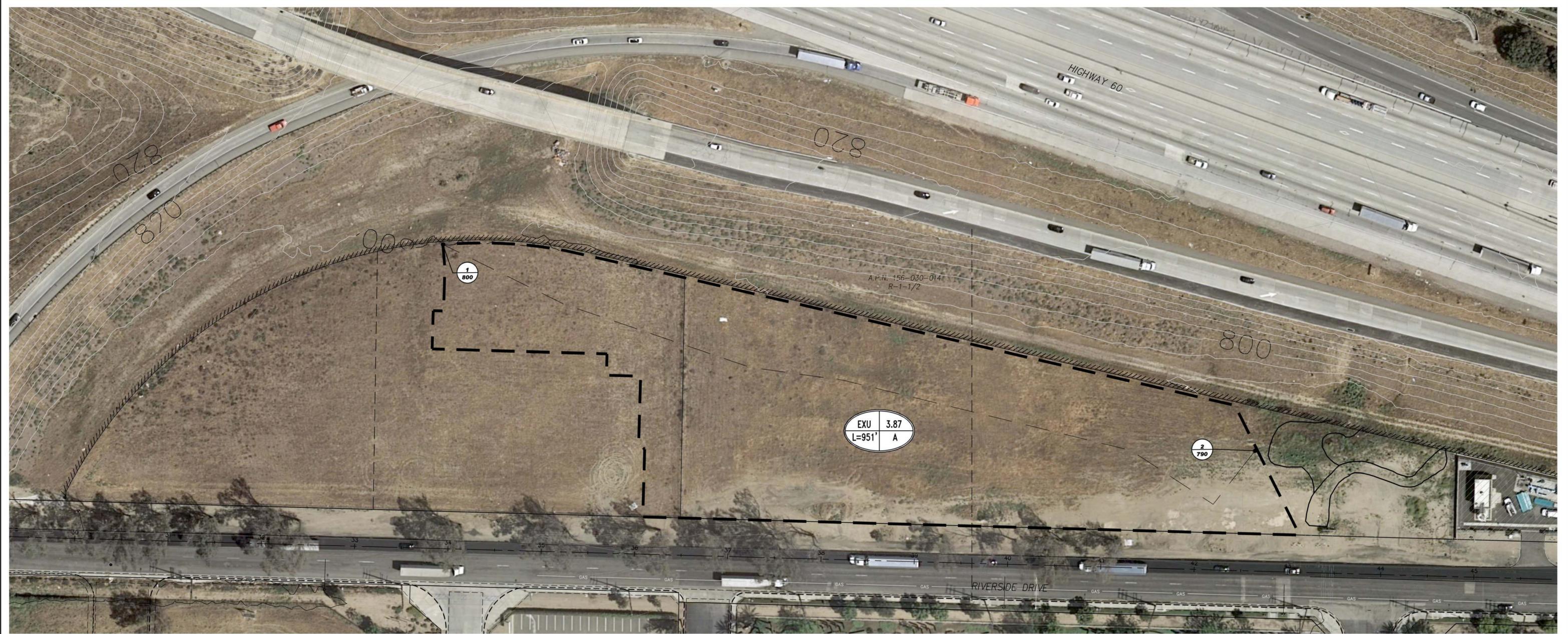
13+ 5 0.0485 0.12 13+10 0.0493 0.13 13+15 0.0502 0.13 13+20 0.0512 0.13 13+25 0.0521 0.13 13+30 0.0530 0.13 13+35 0.0538 0.12 13+40 0.0545 0.10 13+45 0.0551 0.09 13+50 0.0558 0.09 13+55 0.0564 0.09 14+ 0 0.0576 0.09 14+ 5 0.0576 0.09 14+ 5 0.0584 0.10 14+20 0.0584 0.10 14+25 0.0605 0.10 14+35 0.0605 0.10 14+35 0.0605 0.10 14+45 0.0633 0.10 14+50 0.06633 0.10 14+55 0.0660 0.10 15+5 0.06660 0.10 15+5 0.06660 0.10 <t< th=""><th></th><th>/ į</th></t<>		/ į
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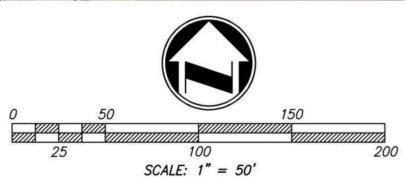
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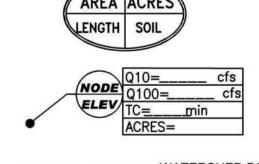
19+50 19+55 20+ 0 20+ 5 20+10 20+15 20+20 20+25 20+30 20+35 20+40 20+45 20+50 21+ 5 21+ 10 21+ 5 21+10 21+25 21+30 21+35 21+40 21+45 21+50 21+55 22+10 22+55 22+10 22+15 22+50 22+55 22+10 22+15 22+20 22+25 22+30 22+35 22+40 22+35 22+40 22+55 23+10 23+15 23+20 23+25 23+30 23+35 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+50 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+40 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+10 23+55 23+40 24+15 24+10 24+20 24+20 24+20	0.0774 0.0774 0.0775 0.0776 0.0776 0.0777 0.0778 0.0778 0.0779 0.0780 0.0780 0.0781 0.0782 0.0783 0.0783 0.0785 0.0785 0.0785 0.0785 0.0785 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0788 0.0799 0.0791 0.0791 0.0791 0.0791 0.0792 0.0793 0.0793 0.0794 0.0795 0.0795 0.0796 0.0797 0.0797 0.0798 0.0799 0.0800 0.0801 0.0801 0.0802 0.0803 0.0806 0.0806 0.0806 0.0806 0.0806 0.0806	0.01 Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q			V V V V V V V V V V
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NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY EXISTING UNIT HYDROGRAPH MAP







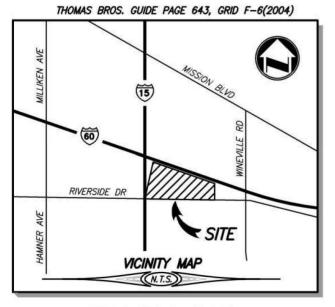
LEGEND

— — — FLOW PATH

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY EXISTING UNIT HYDROGRAPH MAP

PREPARATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2023





Section 4 – Proposed Unit Hydrograph (Unit Hydrograph Method)

2 year 24 hour / Map / Basin Routing Calculations

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Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2008, Version 8.1 Study date 02/20/23 File: pro242.out
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Riverside County Synthetic Unit Hydrology Method RCFC & WCD Manual date - April 1978
 Program License Serial Number 5006
   English (in-lb) Input Units Used
English Rainfall Data (Inches) Input Values Used
   English Units used in output format
Drainage Area = 3.87(Ac.) = 0.006 Sq. Mi.

Drainage Area for Depth-Area Areal Adjustment = 3.87(Ac.) = 0.006 Sq. Mi.

Length along longest watercourse = 1041.00(Ft.)

Length along longest watercourse measured to centroid = 520.00(Ft.)

Length along longest watercourse measured to centroid = 0.098 Mi.

Difference in elevation = 10.00(Ft.)

Slope along watercourse = 50.7205 Ft./Mi.

Average Manning's 'N' = 0.020

Lag time = 0.051 Hr.

Lag time = 3.05 Min.

25% of lag time = 0.76 Min.

40% of lag time = 1.22 Min.

Unit time = 5.00 Min.

Duration of storm = 24 Hour(s)

User Entered Base Flow = 0.00(CFS)
 2 YEAR Area rainfall data:
                                     Rainfall(In)[2] Weighting[1*2]
 Area(Ac.)[1]
3.87
                                                                                       9.68
 100 YEAR Area rainfall data:
 Area(Ac.)[1] Rainfall(In)[2] Weighting[1*2] 3.87 6.00 23.22
                                       6.00
 STORM EVENT (YEAR) = 2.00
Area Averaged 2-Year Rainfall = 2.500(In)
Area Averaged 100-Year Rainfall = 6.000(I
                                                                       6.000(In)
Point rain (area averaged) = 2.500(In)
Areal adjustment factor = 100.00 \%
Adjusted average point rain = 2.500(In)
Sub-Area Data:
Area(Ac.) Runoff Index Impervious %
3.870 32.00 0.900
Total Area Entered = 3.87(Ac.)
 RI RI Infil. Rate Impervious Adj. Infil. Rate Area% F
AMC2 AMC-1 (In/Hr) (Dec.%) (In/Hr) (Dec.) (In/Hr)
32.0 16.2 0.870 0.900 0.165 1.000 0.165
Area averaged mean soil loss (F) (In/Hr) = 0.165
Minimum soil loss rate ((In/Hr)) = 0.083
(for 24 hour storm duration)
Soil low loss rate (decimal) = 0.180
                             Unit Hydrograph
                                           VALLEY S-Curve
                        Unit Hydrograph Data
 Unit time period Time % of lag Distribution Unit Hydrograph (hrs) Graph % (CFS)
```

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1 0.083 163.701 36.334 1.417
2 0.167 327.402 45.989 1.794 3 0.250 491.103 10.445 0.407 4 0.333 654.804 4.464 0.174 5 0.417 818.505 2.768 0.108
Sum = 100.000 Sum= 3.900

The following loss rate calculations reflect use of the minimum calculated loss rate subtracted from the Storm Rain to produce the maximum Effective Rain value

· ucc	Subtrac	.cca irom	the Storm Rain	to produce th	ic maximum	LITECUTVE KAT
Unit	Time	Pattern	Storm Rain	Loss rate(I		Effective
1	(Hr.) 0.08	Percent 0.07	(In/Hr) 0.020	Max (0.293)	0.004	(In/Hr) 0.016
3	0.17	0.07	0.020	(0.292)	0.004	0.016
3 4	0.25 0.33	0.07 0.10	0.020 0.030	(0.291) (0.290)	0.004 0.005	0.016 0.025
4 5	0.42	0.10	0.030	(0.289)	0.005	0.025
6 7	0.50 0.58	$\begin{array}{c} 0.10 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$	0.030 0.030	(0.288) (0.286)	0.005 0.005	0.025 0.025
8	0.67	0.10	0.030	(0.285)	0.005	0.025
9 10	0.75 0.83	$0.10 \\ 0.13$	0.030 0.040	(0.284) (0.283)	0.005 0.007	0.025 0.033
11	0.92	0.13	0.040	(0.282)	0.007	0.033
12 13	$\frac{1.00}{1.08}$	0.13 0.10	0.040 0.030	(0.286) (0.285) (0.284) (0.283) (0.282) (0.281) (0.280) (0.279) (0.277)	0.007 0.005	0.033 0.025
14	1.17	0.10	0.030	(0.279)	0.005	0.025
15 16	1.25 1.33	$\begin{array}{c} 0.10 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$	0.030 0.030	(0.277) (0.276)	0.005 0.005	0.025 0.025
17	1.42 1.50	0.10	0.030	(0.276) (0.275) (0.274)	0.005	0.025
18 19	1.58	$0.10 \\ 0.10$	0.030 0.030	(0.274) (0.273)	0.005 0.005	0.025 0.025
20 21	$\frac{1.67}{1.75}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.10 \\ 0.10 \end{array}$	0.030	(0.273) (0.272) (0.271)	0.005	0.025
22	1.75 1.83	0.10	0.030 0.040	(0.271) (0.270)	0.005 0.007	0.025 0.033
23 24	1.92 2.00	0.13 0.13	0.040 0.040	(0.270) (0.269) (0.268)	0.007 0.007	0.033
25	2.08	0.13	0.040	(0.268) (0.267)	0.007	0.033 0.033
26 27	2.17 2.25	0.13 0.13	0.040 0.040	(0.267) (0.265) (0.264)	0.007 0.007	0.033 0.033
28	2.23	0.13	0.040	(0.263)	0.007	0.033
29 30	2.42 2.50	0.13 0.13	0.040 0.040	(0.263) (0.262) (0.261)	0.007 0.007	0.033 0.033
31	2.58	0.17	0.050	(0.260)	0.009	0.041
32 33	2.67 2.75	0.17 0.17	0.050 0.050	(0.259) (0.258)	0.009 0.009	0.041 0.041
34	2.83	0.17	0.050	(0.257)	0.009	0.041
35 36	2.92 3.00	0.17 0.17	0.050 0.050	(0.260) (0.259) (0.258) (0.257) (0.256) (0.255) (0.254) (0.253) (0.252) (0.251) (0.250) (0.249)	0.009 0.009	0.041 0.041
37	3.08	0.17	0.050	(0.254)	0.009	0.041
38 39	3.17 3.25	0.17 0.17	0.050 0.050	(0.253) (0.252)	0.009 0.009	0.041 0.041
40	3.33	0.17	0.050	(0.251)	0.009	0.041
41 42	3.42 3.50	0.17 0.17	0.050 0.050	(0.250) (0.249)	0.009 0.009	0.041 0.041
43	3.58	0.17	0.050	(0.247)	0.009	0.041
44 45	3.67 3.75	0.17 0.17	0.050 0.050	(0.246) (0.245)	0.009 0.009	0.041 0.041
46 47	3.83 3.92	0.20 0.20	0.060	(0.244)	0.011	0.049 0.049
48	4.00	0.20	0.060 0.060	(0.243) (0.242)	$0.011 \\ 0.011$	0.049
49 50	4.08 4.17	0.20 0.20	0.060 0.060	(0.241) (0.240)	$0.011 \\ 0.011$	0.049 0.049
51	4.25	0.20	0.060	(0.239)	0.011	0.049
52 53	4.33 4.42	0.23 0.23	0.070 0.070	(0.238) (0.237)	0.013 0.013	0.057 0.057
54	4.50	0.23	0.070		0.013	0.057
55 56	4.58 4.67	0.23 0.23	0.070 0.070	(0.235) (0.234)	0.013 0.013	0.057 0.057
57	4.75	0.23	0.070	(0.233)	0.013	0.057
58 59	4.83 4.92	0.27 0.27	0.080 0.080	(0.232) (0.231)	0.014 0.014	0.066 0.066
60	5.00	0.27	0.080	(0.230)	0.014	0.066
61 62	5.08 5.17	0.20 0.20	0.060 0.060	(0.229) (0.228)	$0.011 \\ 0.011$	0.049 0.049
63	5.25	0.20	0.060	(0.227)	0.011	0.049
64 65	5.33 5.42	0.23 0.23	0.070 0.070	(0.226) (0.225)	0.013 0.013	0.057 0.057
66	5.50	0.23	0.070	(0.224)	0.013	0.057
67 68	5.58 5.67	0.27 0.27	0.080 0.080	(0.223) (0.222)	0.014 0.014	0.066 0.066
69 70	5.75 5.83	0.27 0.27	0.080 0.080	(0.236) (0.235) (0.233) (0.232) (0.231) (0.230) (0.229) (0.228) (0.227) (0.226) (0.225) (0.224) (0.222) (0.221) (0.221) (0.221) (0.221) (0.221)	0.014 0.014	0.066 0.066
70 71	5.92	0.27	0.080	(0.219)	0.014	0.066

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72 6.00 73 6.08 74 6.17 75 6.25 76 6.33 77 6.42 78 6.50 79 6.58 80 6.67 81 6.75 82 6.83 83 6.92 84 7.00 85 7.08 86 7.17 87 7.25 88 7.42 90 7.50 91 7.50 91 7.50 91 7.50 91 7.50 91 7.50 91 8.08 92 7.75 94 7.83 95 7.92 96 8.00 97 8.08 98 8.17 99 8.25 100 8.33 101 8.42 102 8.50 103 8.58 104 8.67 105 8.75 106 8.83 107 8.92 108 9.00 109 9.08 110 9.17 111 9.25 112 9.33 101 9.17 111 9.25 112 9.33 113 9.42 114 9.50 115 9.58 116 9.67 117 9.75 118 9.83 119 9.92 120 10.00 121 10.08 110 9.17 111 9.25 112 10.33 113 9.42 114 9.50 115 9.58 116 9.67 117 9.75 118 10.25 119 9.92 120 10.00 121 10.08 110 17 123 10.25 124 10.33 115 10.42 125 10.47 127 10.58 128 10.67 129 10.75 130 10.58 131 10.92 132 11.00 133 11.08 134 11.17 135 11.25 136 11.33 137 11.42 138 11.58 140 11.67 141 11.75 142 11.83 144 12.00 145 12.08 144 12.00 145 12.08 146 12.75 147 12.25 138 11.58 149 12.42 150 12.50 151 12.50
0.330 0.330 0.330 0.3333 0.333333333333
0.080 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.100 0.100 0.100 0.100 0.100 0.1100 0.1100 0.1100 0.1100 0.1100 0.150 0
(0.218) (0.217) (0.216) (0.213) (0.213) (0.212) (0.211) (0.210) (0.208) (0.207) (0.206) (0.203) (0.202) (0.203) (0.202) (0.198) (0.198) (0.198) (0.197) (0.196) (0.191) (0.193) (0.194) (0.193) (0.194) (0.186) (0.187) (0.188) (0.187) (0.188) (0.187) (0.188) (0.187) (0.188) (0.187) (0.188) (0.187) (0.179) (0.179) (0.179) (0.179) (0.177) (0.176) (0.177) (0.177) (0.177) (0.177) (0.177) (0.178) (0.179) (0.166) (0.166) (0.166) (0.167) (0.167) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.157) (0.158) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.158) (0.157) (0.158) (0.158)
0.014 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.020 0.020 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.022 0.027 0.034 0.034 0.034 0.034 0.034 0.036 0.036 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.034 0.045 0.045 0.047 0.047 0.047
0.066 0.074 0.074 0.074 0.074 0.074 0.074 0.074 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.082 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.090 0.107 0.107 0.107 0.113 0.123 0.156 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.164 0.166 0.156

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1159011611161678901123445678901121111111111111111111111111111111111
13.17 13.23 13.42 13.58 13.67 13.58 13.67 13.58 13.67 13.67 13.58 13.67
1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13 1.13
0.340 0.340 0.340 0.340 0.340 0.230 0.230 0.230 0.230 0.270 0.260 0.260 0.260 0.260 0.250 0.250 0.250 0.240 0.240 0.230 0.230 0.250 0.050 0.
(0.145) (0.144) (0.144) (0.142) (0.142) (0.142) (0.141) (0.139) (0.139) (0.137) (0.136) (0.135) (0.135) (0.135) (0.131) (0.133) (0.132) (0.131) (0.130) (0.129) (0.129) (0.129) (0.129) (0.127) (0.127) (0.127) (0.127) (0.127) (0.127) (0.126) (0.122) (0.121) (0.123) (0.122) (0.121) (0.121) (0.121) (0.121) (0.112) (0.115) (0.116) (0.117) (0.116) (0.117) (0.116) (0.113) (0.113) (0.113) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.111) (0.101) (0.102) (0.103) (0.103) (0.103) (0.103) (0.103) (0.104) (0.105) (0.106) (0.107) (0.107) (0.108) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.1099) (0.0996) (0.0997) (0.0996) (0.0995) (0.0995)
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Pro2yr24hr Page **4** of **9**

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                            0.10
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         21.33
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256
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        21.42
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                                               0.030
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                                              0.020
280
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                            0.07
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0.004
         23.50
                            0.07
                                             0.020
282
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                                           0.020
         23.58
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283
                                                                                                                            0.016
284
         23.67
                            0.07
                                                                                                                            0.016
                                       0.020
0.020
0.020
0.020
0.020
      23.75  0.07  0.020  ( 0.083)  0.004  0.016
23.83  0.07  0.020  ( 0.083)  0.004  0.016
23.92  0.07  0.020  ( 0.083)  0.004  0.016
24.00  0.07  0.020  ( 0.083)  0.004  0.016

(Loss Rate Not Used)

Sum = 100.0  Sum = 24.6

Flood volume = Effective rainfall  2.05(In)
  times area  3.9(Ac.)/[(In)/(Ft.)] = 0.7(Ac.Ft)

Total soil loss = 0.45(In)

Total soil loss = 0.145(Ac.Ft)

Total rainfall = 2.50(In)

Flood volume = 28798.4 Cubic Feet

Total soil loss = 6321.6 Cubic Feet

Total soil loss = 6321.6 Cubic Feet
       23.75
23.83
23.92
285
                            0.07
                                                                                                                           0.016
286
287
288 24.00
            Hydrograph in 5 Minute intervals ((CFS))
 Time(h+m) Volume Ac.Ft Q(CFS) 0 2.5 5.0 7.5 10.0

0+ 5 0.0002 0.02 Q | | | | | |
0+10 0.0005 0.05 Q | | | |
0+15 0.0009 0.06 Q | |
0+20 0.0014 0.07 Q | |
0+25 0.0021 0.09 Q | |
0+30 0.0027 0.09 Q | |
0+35 0.0034 0.10 Q |
0+40 0.0040 0.10 0
                          0.0040
      0+40
                                                 0.10
      0+45
                        0.0047
                                              0.10
                       0.0054
                                              0.11
0.12
     0 + 50
      0 + 55
                                                            Q
                       0.0071
0.0079
                                                0.13
     1 + 0
                                                0.12
      1 + 5
                                                             Q
                        0.0086
                                                0.10 \\ 0.10
      1+10
      1+15
                      0.0100 0.10 Q

0.0106 0.10 Q

0.0113 0.10 Q

0.0120 0.10 Q

0.0126 0.10 Q
      1+20
      1+30
      1 + 35
```

Pro2yr24hr Page **5** of **9**

Pro2yr24hr Page **6** of **9**

8+55 9+ 0 9+10 9+15 9+20 9+25 9+35 9+45 9+55 10+ 0 10+15 10+20 10+25 10+30 10+45 10+30 10+45 11+50 11+
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Pro2yr24hr Page **7** of **9**

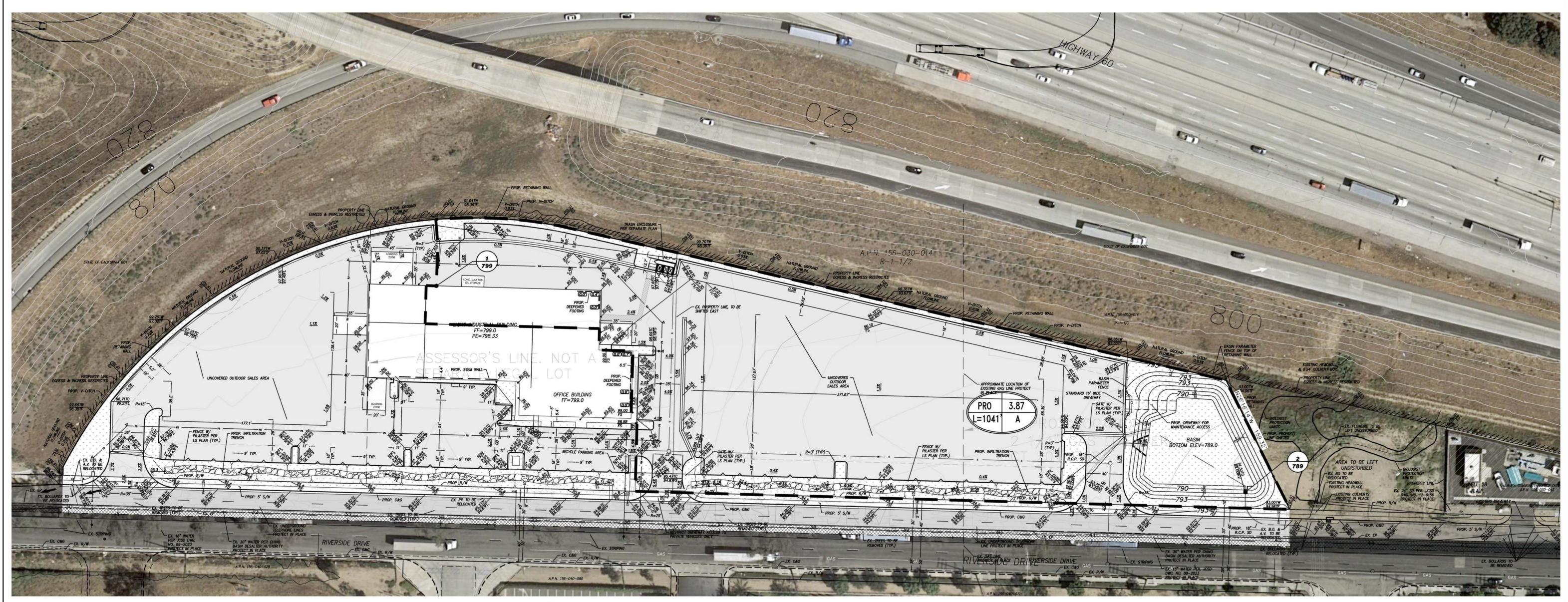
16+ 5 16+10 16+15 16+20 16+25 16+30 16+35 16+40 16+45 16+50 16+55 17+ 0 17+ 5 17+10 17+15 17+20 17+25 17+30 17+35 17+40 17+45 17+50 17+55 18+ 0 18+ 5 18+10 18+15 18+20 18+25 18+30 18+35 18+40	0.5968 0.5983 0.5994 0.6004 0.6013 0.6029 0.6036 0.6043 0.6056 0.6056 0.6063 0.6071 0.6081 0.6092 0.6103 0.6114 0.6125 0.6136 0.6147 0.6158 0.6147 0.6158 0.6168 0.6178 0.6178 0.6195 0.6213 0.6222 0.6231 0.6240 0.6248 0.6255	0.43 Q 0.21 Q 0.16 Q 0.14 Q 0.13 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.16 Q 0.17 Q 0.18 Q 0.19 Q 0.19 Q 0.10 Q 0.10 Q 0.11 Q 0.11 Q 0.11 Q 0.12 Q 0.13 Q 0.13 Q 0.13 Q 0.13 Q 0.14 Q 0.15 Q 0.15 Q 0.16 Q 0.17 Q 0.18 Q 0.19 Q 0.19 Q 0.10 Q		
18+45 18+50 18+55 19+ 0 19+ 5 19+10 19+15 19+20 19+25 19+30 19+35 19+40 19+45 19+50 20+5 20+0 20+5 20+10 20+15 20+20 20+25 20+30 20+35 20+40 20+45 20+50 21+5 21+10 21+15 21+20 21+25 21+30 21+35 21+40 21+45 21+50 21+55 22+ 0 22+55 22+40 22+55 22+40 22+55 22+50 22+55	0.6261 0.6267 0.6277 0.6282 0.6288 0.6294 0.6310 0.6319 0.6331 0.6331 0.6341 0.6347 0.6356 0.6361 0.6367 0.6387 0.6387 0.6387 0.6400 0.6440 0.6440 0.6447 0.6452 0.6462 0.6467 0.6462 0.6467 0.6485 0.6490 0.6490 0.6495 0.6518 0.6528 0.6531 0.6550	0.10 0.09 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.011 0.112 0.113 0.112 0.100 0.09 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.100 0.090 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000		

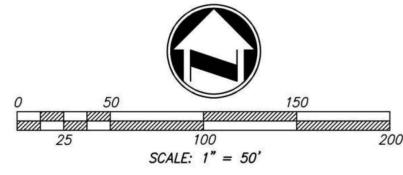
Pro2yr24hr Page **8** of **9**

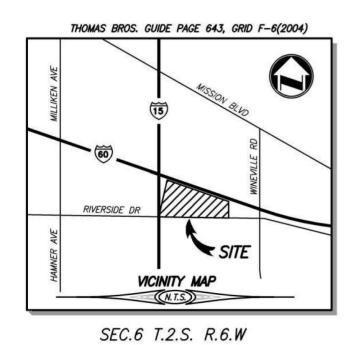
23+15 23+20 23+25 23+30 23+35 23+40 23+45 23+50 23+55 24+ 0 24+ 5 24+10 24+15 24+20	0.6568 0.6572 0.6576 0.6581 0.6585 0.6590 0.6594 0.6598 0.6603 0.6607 0.6611 0.6611	0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.06 Q 0.01 Q 0.01 Q 0.01 Q				V V
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Pro2yr24hr Page **9** of **9**

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY JURUPA VALLEY PROPOSED UNIT HYDROGRAPH MAP

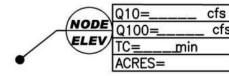






LEGEND





WATERSHED BOUNDARY

NEW LIGHT INDUSTRIAL BUILDING/RETAIL FACILITY
JURUPA VALLEY PROPOSED HYDROLOGY MAP

PREPARATION DATE: FEBRUARY 2023

ENGINEERS

Civil Engineering · Surveying · Planning
6879 Airport Drive, Riverside, CA 92504
Tel:(951) 688-0241 Fax:(951) 688-0599

Basin Size and Flow Calculations

Horiz. : Vert.

4 : 1 = Basin Side Slope

		BASI	N PARAMETER	RS						OUTLET				
Basin Elevation	Depth	Area S.F.	Volume C.F.	Volume AC-FT	Effective Volume AC-FT		-	Q ₃ Orrifice Plate (cfs)	Q ₄ Orrifice Plate (cfs)	Q ₅ Orrifice Plate (cfs)	Q ₆ Orrifice Plate (cfs)	Q ₇ Orrifice Plate (cfs)	Q Weir 1 (cfs)	Q Total (cfs)
789.00	0.00	7,946.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
789.50	0.50	8,747.50	4,173.38	0.096	0.096	0.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.046
790.00	1.00	9,549.00	8,747.50	0.201	0.201	0.075	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075
790.50	1.50	10,423.50	13,777.13	0.316	0.316	0.095	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.095
791.00	2.00	11,298.00	19,244.00	0.442	0.442	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.112
791.50	2.50	12,241.50	25,234.38	0.579	0.579	0.127	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.127
792.00	3.00	13,185.00	31,696.50	0.728	0.728	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.128	14.268
792.50	3.50	14,204.50	38,763.38	0.890	0.890	0.152	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	39.960	40.112
793.00	4.00	15,224.00	46,340.00	1.064	1.064	0.163	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	73.411	73.574
				SUPP	ORTING DE	SIGN PARA	METERS							
(Orifice Coefficient	0.66		Di	ia of Orrifice	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Grav	imetric Constant	32.2	ft/s^2	Eff Di	a of Orrifice	0.1417	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
	Number of Rows	1		Are	a of Orrifice	0.0158	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
	ifice Plate Height rifice Plate Width				of Orrifeces entroid Elev		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	
									Weir	Sh	Le	eir Coefficient ngth of Weir Crest of Weir	3.33 12.00 791.5	

Q100 Elevation Weir Calc							
Basin Weir Calc							
Crest Wier Elev.	791.50						
Q100	9.89	cfs					
Weir Length	12						
Weir Coeff.	3.33						
H Weir	0.3942						
Q100 Elevation	791.89						

Q100 Elevation Weir Calc							
SPILLWAY Weir Calc							
Crest Wier Elev.	791.90						
Q100	9.89	cfs					
Weir Length	25						
Weir Coeff.	3.33						
H Weir	0.24166						
Q100 Elevation	792.14						

STORM	EXISTING CC	NDITION	PROPOSED C	ONDITION	BASIN ROUTING			
EVENT	VOLUME ac.ft.	CFS	VOLUME ac.ft.	CFS	VOLUME ac.ft.	CFS	Depth	
2YR24HR	0.0806	0.133	0.6611	1.088	0.5240	0.121	2.30	

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH ROUTING PROGRAM Copyright (c) CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN, 1989 - 2004 Study date: 02/21/23

Pr	Program License Serial Number 5006							
**	******************* HYDROGRAPH INFORMATION *************							
	:	Numl Time Max Tota Status of h Peak (CFS)	per of intervalimum/Peak al volume ydrograph Stream 1	*HYDROC tervals = flow r = s bein Strea 0	GRAPH DATA S = 292 5.0 (Min. rate = 0.661 (g held in m 2 Stre 0.000 0.000	1.08 (Ac.Ft) storage am 3 St 0.000 0.000	38 (CFS) ream 4 : 0.000 0.000	0.000
Pr	ocess	from Point,	/Station		1.000 to			2.000
Us	er ent	ry of deptl	n-outflow	-storaç	ge data			
Ну	drogra	mber of in ph time un depth in s	it = 5.00	00 (Mir	1.)			
In	itial	basin deptl basin stor basin outf	age =	0.00	(Ac.Ft) FS)			
De B	asin D	s. Storage a Depth Stora (AC.)	age Ou	vs. Di tflow FS)	(S-0*dt/	data: /2) (S+ (AC.F	 -o*dt/2) -t)	
	0.000 0.500 1.000 1.500 2.000 2.500 3.000 3.500 4.000	0.096 0.201 0.316 0.442 0.579 0.728 0.890	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 40.1	146 175 195 12 27 168 12	0.000 0.096 0.201 0.316 0.442 0.579 0.679 0.752 0.811	0. 0. 0. 0. 1.	000 096 201 316 442 579 777 028 317	
		Hydi	rograph De	etentic	on Basin F	Routing		
Gr	aph va	lues: 'I'=	unit inf	low; 'C)'=outflow	v at time	shown	
e 17 83 67 50 33 17 00 83 65 00 83 65 00 83 65 00 83 67 00	Inflow (CFS) 0.02 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.09 0.10 0.10 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	Outflow (CFS) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	Storage (Ac.Ft) 0.000 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.003 0.004 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.008 0.009 0.009		0.3	0.54	0.82	Depth 1.09 (Ft.) 0.00 0.00 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.03 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.05

BASIN 2YR24HR Page **1** of **7**

BASIN 2YR24HR Page 2 of 7

BASIN 2YR24HR Page **3** of **7**

15.917 16.083 16.167 16.253 16.353 16.567 16.583 16.567 16.583 17.7083 17.167 17.383 17.417 17.583 17.750 17.7583 17.7	0.61 0.62 0.61 0.43 0.12 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10	0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12	0.515 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.523 0.524 0.524 0.525 0.521	0	I	III		2.27 2.28 2.29 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30 2.30
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BASIN 2YR24HR Page **4** of **7**

BASIN 2YR24HR Page **5** of **7**

31,500 0.00 0.11 0.436 1 0

BASIN 2YR24HR Page **6** of **7**

37.417 37.500 37.583 37.667 37.750 38.000 38.083 38.167 38.250 38.333 38.417 38.583 38.667 38.583 38.667 38.750 38.833 39.000 39.083 39.167 39.333 39.417 39.500 39.583 39.583 39.583 39.667 39.750 39	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.10 0.10	0.384 I 0 0.383 I 0 0.383 I 0 0.382 I 0 0.381 I 0 0.381 I 0 0.381 I 0 0.381 I 0 0.379 I 0 0.378 I 0 0.376 I 0 0.376 I 0 0.375 I 0 0.375 I 0 0.375 I 0 0.371 I 0	1.77 1.76 1.76 1.76 1.76 1.76 1.76 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.74 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73
40.583	0.00	0.10	0.357 I 0	1.66
40.667	0.00	0.10	0.357 I 0	1.66
40.750	0.00	0.10	0.356 I 0	1.66

Remaining water in basin = 0.35 (Ac.Ft)

BASIN 2YR24HR Page **7** of **7**

Section 5 – Riverside County Plates / Reference

Communication (2)	Quality of	Soil Group			
Cover Type (3)	Cover (2)	A	В	С	Ī
NATURAL COVERS -					
Barren		78	86	91	
(Rockland, eroded and graded land)		,,,	e ta	1	
Chaparrel, Broadleaf	Poor	53	70	80	
(Manzonita, ceanothus and scrub oak)	Fair	40	63	75	
	Good	31	57	71	ı
Chaparrel, Narrowleaf	Poor	71	82	88	A A state
(Chamise and redshank)	Fair	55	72	81	
					I
Grass, Annual or Perennial	Poor	67	78	86	The state of the s
	Fair	50	69	79	
	Good	38	61	74	
Meadows or Cienegas	Poor	63	77	85	1
(Areas with seasonally high water table,	Fair	51	70	80	The same
principal vegetation is sod forming grass)	Good	30	58	72	
Open Brush	Poor	62	76	84	1
(Soft wood shrubs - buckwheat, sage, etc.)	Fair	46	66	77	ı
	Good	41	63	75	ı
Woodland	Poor	45	66	77	
(Coniferous or broadleaf trees predominate.	Fair	36	60	73	ı
Canopy density is at least 50 percent)	Good	28	55	70	
Woodland, Grass	Poor	57	73	82	Ĭ
(Coniferous or broadleaf trees with canopy	Fair	44	65	77	ı
density from 20 to 50 percent)	Good	33	58	72.	
URBAN COVERS -					
Residential or Commercial Landscaping	Good	32	56	69	
(Lawn, shrubs, etc.)	GOOd	32	36	69	
Turf	Poor	58	74	83	
(Irrigated and mowed grass)	Fair	44	65	77	ı
	Good	33	58	72	
AGRICULTURAL COVERS -					
The second of th	all is yet the				2
Fallow		76	85	90	

RCFC & WCD
Hydrology Manual

RUNOFF INDEX NUMBERS
FOR
PERVIOUS AREA

ACTUAL IMPERVIOUS COVER

Land Use (1)	Range-Percent	Recommended Value For Average Conditions-Percent(2)
Natural or Agriculture	0 - 10	0
Single Family Residential: (3)	-	-
40,000 S. F. (1 Acre) Lots	10 - 25	20
20,000 S. F. (Acre) Lots	30 - 45	40
7,200 - 10,000 S. F. Lots	45 - 55	50
Multiple Family Residential:		ē
Condominiums	45 - 70	65
Apartments	6 <mark>5 - \$10</mark>	80
Mobile Home Park	60 - 85	75
Commercial, Downtown Business or Industrial	80 -100	90

Notes:

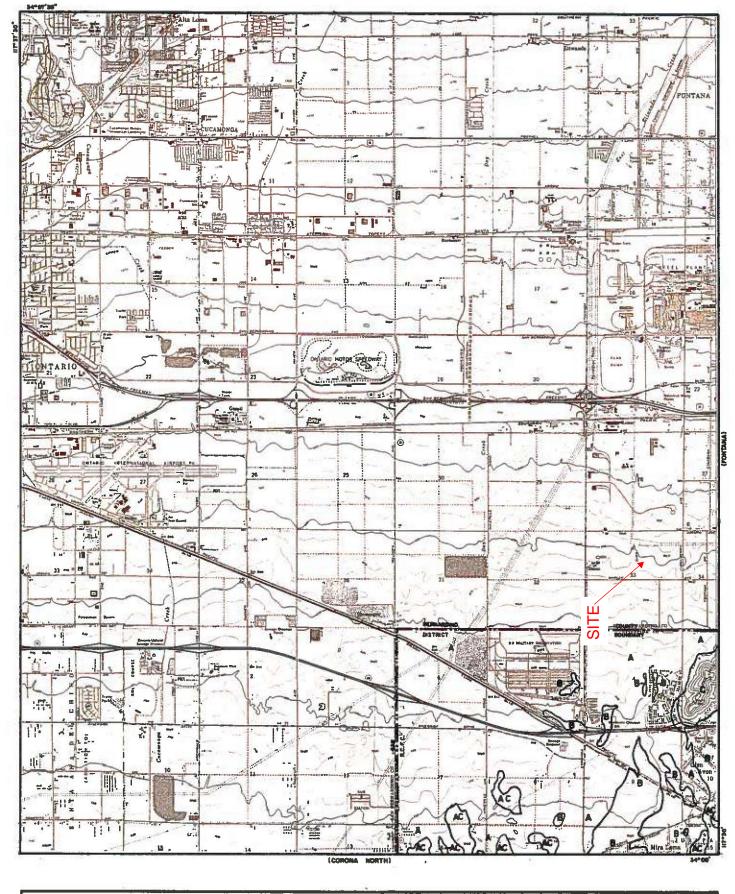
- 1. Land use should be based on ultimate development of the watershed.

 Long range master plans for the County and incorporated cities should be reviewed to insure reasonable land use assumptions.
- 2. Recommended values are based on average conditions which may not apply to a particular study area. The percentage impervious may vary greatly even on comparable sized lots due to differences in dwelling size, improvements, etc. Landscape practices should also be considered as it is common in some areas to use ornamental gravels underlain by impervious plastic materials in place of lawns and shrubs. A field investigation of a study area should always be made, and a review of aerial photos, where available may assist in estimating the percentage of impervious cover in developed areas.
- 3. For typical horse ranch subdivisions increase impervious area 5 percent over the values recommended in the table above.

RCFC & WCD

HYDROLOGY MANUAL

IMPERVIOUS COVER
FOR
DEVELOPED AREAS



LEGEND

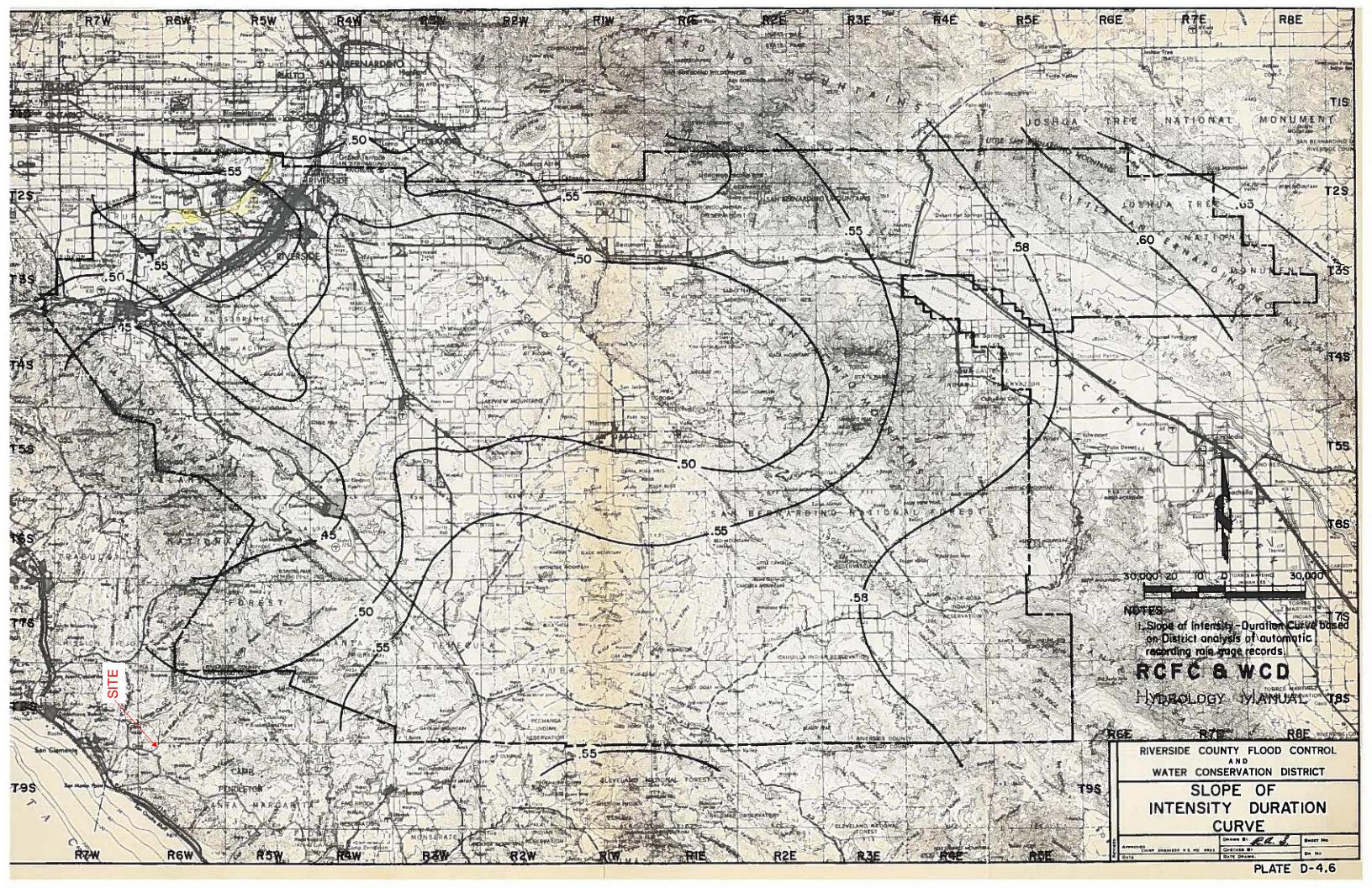
SOILS GROUP BOUNDARY
A SOILS GROUP DESIGNATION

RCFC & WCD

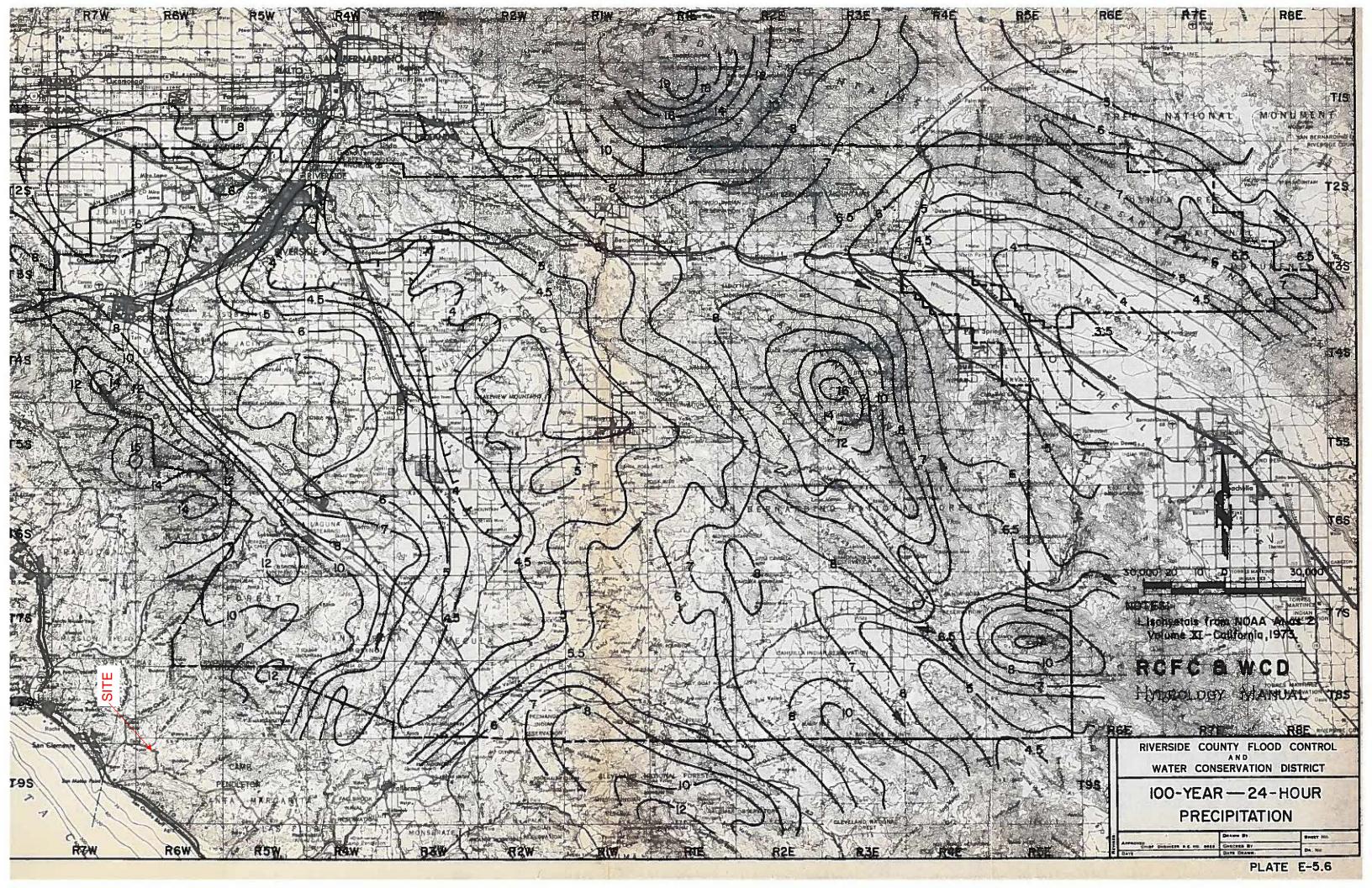
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WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS AND BIOLOGY RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

INDUSTRIAL OUTDOOR VENTURES

Prepared for:

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LSA Project No. MIG2201



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ac acre/acres

APN Assessor's Parcel Number

CASSA Criteria Area Species Survey Area

CDFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA California Environmental Quality Act

CNPS California Native Plant Society

CWA Clean Water Act

DSF Delhi sands flower-loving fly
ESA Environmentally Sensitive Area

ft foot/feet

HCP Habitat Conservation Plan

I-15 Interstate 15

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

OHWM ordinary high water mark PQP lands Public/Quasi-Public lands

project Industrial Outdoor Ventures Project
RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

SR-60 State Route 60

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
UWFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service

WRCMSHCP Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA was retained by MIG to conduct a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WRCMSHCP) consistency analysis and general biological assessment of the approximately 6.88-acre (ac) Industrial Outdoor Ventures Project (project) site located on the north side of Riverside Drive west of Wineville Avenue in Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The study was conducted to address compliance with the WRCMSHCP and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and for the identification of potential jurisdictional waters. Results of the WRCMSHCP consistency analysis and general biological assessment are summarized below. The project site is not within a WRCMSHCP Criteria Area or any Public/Quasi-Public lands (PQP lands).

One drainage feature occurs on the project site that is considered WRCMSHCP riverine and is potentially subject to jurisdiction by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). This feature receives flows from two separate off-site features. The project has been designed to avoid this potential drainage feature by the placement of an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) fence. No other ponded areas or riparian habitat potentially subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW, USACE, or RWQCB were found within the project site.

The site does not contain riparian areas or vernal pools as defined in the WRCMSHCP and does not contain any fairy shrimp habitat. Therefore, focused surveys will not be required for special-status riparian bird or fairy shrimp species.

The project site is within the WRCMSHCP survey area for western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), and suitable habitat for this species is present on site. A focused western burrowing owl breeding season survey was conducted, and western burrowing owl was determined to be absent from the project site. However, due to the presence of suitable habitat, a preconstruction survey will be required within 30 days prior to ground disturbance.

The project site is within WRCMSHCP Survey Area Number 7 for narrow endemic plant species; however, no suitable habitat is present. Therefore, no surveys or further analysis for these species will be required.

The project site is not located within a WRCMSHCP-designated survey area for any other species. This site does contain Delhi series soils, which may provide suitable habitat for the Delhi sands flower-loving fly (DSF; *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*). However, 4 consecutive years of survey results were negative, and DSF is determined to be absent from the project site. No surveys for other species will be required.

The project will not be subject to WRCMSHCP Urban/Wildlands interface requirements because the site is not within or adjacent to an identified Conservation Area.

The project is within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan area, and payment of a fee is required.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by MIG to conduct a WRCMSHCP consistency analysis and general biological resources assessment of the approximately 6.88 ac Industrial Outdoor Ventures Project (project) located on the north side of Riverside Drive west of Wineville Avenue in Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (Figure 1; all figures are provided in Appendix A).

The study was conducted to document biological resources within the study area, including those protected under the WRCMSHCP and CEQA, and include a focused breeding season burrowing owl survey and assessment of potential jurisdictional waters. These studies were conducted on July 29 and August 12, 19, and 26, 2022 (July/August) by LSA Biologist Denise Woodard.

2.1 PROJECT AREA

The project area is 6.88 ac in size and consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 156-030-016, 156-030-017, and 156-030-042. The majority of the site will be developed. The eastern portion of the site is designated to not be disturbed in order to avoid any potential impacts to drainages that have the potential to meet the definition of a riverine area under the WRCMSHCP, waters of the United States under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), streambed under Fish and Game Code Section 1600, or waters of the State pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. An ESA fence will be placed along the eastern limits of the project construction area to avoid impacts to the potential jurisdictional feature (Figure 2). The project is located within the WRCMSHCP, but is located outside any criteria cell, PQP land, or conservation areas. The project site is located within the WRCMSHCP Species Survey Area for Burrowing Owl and Narrow Endemic Plant Species.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project activities include the development of a 25,000-square-foot warehouse/retail office building, uncovered outdoor sales area, parking spaces, electric vehicle charging station, a water quality basin, and other infrastructure improvements (Figure 2).

2.3 GENERAL SETTING

The project site (Figure 3) is undeveloped and bordered to the north and west by Interstate 15 (I-15)/State-Route 60 (SR-60) interchange ramps, to the east by industrial development, and to the south by Riverside Drive and industrial development. The site is relatively flat, and elevations range from approximately 790 to 800 feet (ft) above mean sea level. The soils in the study area, as mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Online Web Soil Survey (n.d.), are Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind-eroded (DaD2), and Gorgonio loamy sand, deep, 2 to 8 percent slopes (GIC) as shown on Figure 4. The soils in the study are regularly disced for weed abatement but appear consistent with the mapping.

3.0 RESERVE ASSEMBLY ANALYSIS

3.1 CELL AND CRITERIA ANALYSIS

The WRCMSHCP provides for the assembly of a Conservation Area consisting of Core Areas and Linkages for the conservation of covered species. The Conservation Area is to be assembled from portions of the WRCMSHCP Criteria Area, which consists of quarter-section (i.e., approximately 160 ac) Criteria Cells, each with specific criteria for the species conservation within that cell.

The project site is within the Jurupa Area Plan of the WRCMSHCP, but it is not located a within a Criteria Area or adjacent to a Criteria Area or Conservation Area. Therefore, no Cell or Criteria Analysis is required. The closest Criteria Cell (Number 35) is located immediately east of the I-15/SR-60 interchange. Development has already occurred in that cell. Criteria Cell Number 35 is within Cell Group A of the Jurupa Area Plan, Subunit 3, Delhi Sands Area, which is within Proposed Noncontiguous Habitat Block 1. Conservation objectives of this area pertain to conservation of occupied DSF lands, which is not applicable to this site.

3.2 PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC LANDS ANALYSIS

The project site is not within or adjacent to PQP lands. The closest PQP lands comprise Noncontiguous Habitat Block 2 in the Jurupa Mountains, over 2 miles northeast of the project site. The project will not have any direct or indirect impacts to PQP lands.

4.0 VEGETATION

The vegetation on site consists of nonnative grassland/ruderal as a result of regularly discing for weed abatement and surrounding development. A row of large eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) trees is located along Riverside Drive. Dominant species on site include annual bur-sage (*Ambrosia acanthacarpa*), golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*), and shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Table 4.A provides the impact acreages to vegetation, and a complete list of plant species observed on the site is included in Appendix B.

Table 4.A: Impacts to Vegetation

Land Cover Type	Permanent Impacts (acres)	Temporary Impacts (acres)	No Impacts/ No Disturbance (acres)
Ruderal/Nonnative Grassland	6.35	01	0.53
Total Impacts	6.35	0	0.53

Source: Compiled by LSA (2022).

¹ All impacts considered permanent.

5.0 PROTECTION OF SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH RIPARIAN/RIVERINE AREAS AND VERNAL POOLS (WRCMSHCP SECTION 6.1.2)

Section 6.1.2 of the WRCMSHCP requires assessment of impacts to riparian habitats, riverine areas, and vernal pools, including focused surveys for sensitive riparian bird and fairy shrimp species when suitable habitat is present. The intent of the assessment requirement is to provide for the protection of resources used by WRCMSHCP-covered species, as well as existing and future downstream conservation areas. Riverine/riparian areas and vernal pools are defined in Section 6.1.2 of the WRCMSHCP as follows:

Riparian/Riverine Areas are lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year.

Vernal pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, must be made on a case-bycase basis. Such determinations should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.

Fairy Shrimp. For Riverside, vernal pool and Santa Rosa fairy shrimp, mapping of stock ponds, ephemeral pools and other features shall also be undertaken as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist.

With the exception of wetlands created for the purpose of providing wetlands Habitat or resulting from human actions to create open waters or from the alteration of natural stream courses, areas demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions.

5.1 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE

5.1.1 Methods

LSA conducted a review of current and historical aerial photography to preliminarily identify if there were any drainage features flowing into or out of the project site or signature patterns on the aerial photographs that would indicate that riparian vegetation was evident and whether there were any drainages. In addition, a previous study (LSA 2019) conducted for the project was reviewed. The project site was assessed for riparian/riverine areas at the time of the July 29 and August 12, 19, and 26, 2022 (July/August) site visits. The assessment included identification and mapping of plant

communities on the site as well as any drainage features on site or flowing into or out of the project site.

5.1.2 Existing Conditions and Results

There is no riparian vegetation on the project site; therefore, there are no areas that would meet the WRCMSHCP definition of riparian areas or that would require surveys for riparian species. There is one drainage feature that meets the WRCMSHCP definition of riverine.

There is a drainage feature fed by a trapezoidal concrete ditch that conveys flows into the northeastern corner of the site. Flows originate from Wineville Road to the east. On-site flows from this drainage feature are conveyed into the storm drain system through a 48-inch-diameter culvert at Riverside Drive. This feature also appears to receive sheet flows that are fed by a culvert under SR-60, north of the project site.

5.1.3 Impacts and Mitigation

The project will avoid effects to the drainage feature and sheet flow from SR-60. The project has been designed to avoid placing fill material or having any other ground disturbance to the riverine areas by the design of the project detention basin, located at least 10 ft from the riverine feature, and the placement of an ESA fence east of the detention basin and project work limits. Because the project will avoid impacts to the on-site drainage features, no mitigation is required.

5.2 VERNAL POOLS

5.2.1 Methods

The project site was assessed for vernal pools at the time of the July/August 2022 site visits. The assessment included a search for depressions, indicators of wetland hydrology, suitable soils, and hydrophytic vegetation. The assessment also included a review of seasonally appropriate aerial photographs from 10/2003, 12/2003, 12/2005, 1/2006, 1/2007, 11/2009, 3/2011, 1/2013, 3/2013. 11/2013, 4/2014, 2/2016, 10/2016, 2/2018, 12/2018, 12/2020 and 2/2022 that were acquired via Google Earth Pro in July 2022.

5.2.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The only drainage feature on site has an outlet and drains to a culvert downstream at Riverside Drive. No ponded areas or features resembling vernal pools were observed on site. The soils mapped and observed on site are loamy sand and fine sand, which are not suitable to support ponding sufficient for vernal pool formation. There are no areas of hydrophytic vegetation on the site. Therefore, there are no vernal pools.

5.3 FAIRY SHRIMP

5.3.1 Methods

The project site was assessed for fairy shrimp habitat at the same time, and using the same methods, as the assessment for vernal pools. The WRCMSHCP calls for habitat assessments for three sensitive species of fairy shrimp: Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp (*Linderiella santarosae*), Riverside

fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*). Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp occur only on the Santa Rosa Plateau of extreme southwest Riverside County. A fourth sensitive species of Southern California (i.e., San Diego fairy shrimp [*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*]) is found primarily in the coastal areas of Orange and San Diego Counties. San Diego fairy shrimp has been found as far inland as the Wildomar area of southwest Riverside County but is not expected in the project area. These sensitive fairy shrimp species inhabit vernal pools as well as stock ponds, large road ruts, or other similar habitats that pond water long enough to allow growth and reproduction. To provide fairy shrimp habitat, a feature must regularly pond water for at least 18 days for vernal pool fairy shrimp (Eriksen and Belk 1999) and 2 months for Riverside fairy shrimp (USFWS 2012). Fairy shrimp do not inhabit flowing waters.

5.3.2 Existing Conditions and Results

As noted above, there are no vernal pools or similar non-flowing aquatic habitats on the project site suitable for fairy shrimp. The site does not have habitat suitable for sensitive fairy shrimp species; therefore, no surveys will be required.

5.4 RIPARIAN BIRDS

5.4.1 Methods

Habitat suitability for riparian birds, including least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), was assessed in conjunction with the assessment for riverine/riparian areas.

5.4.2 Existing Conditions and Results

There are no riparian/riverine areas or any habitat suitable for riparian birds on the project site; therefore, no surveys for riparian birds will be required.

6.0 PROTECTION OF NARROW ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES (WRCMSHCP SECTION 6.1.3)

Section 6.1.3 of the WRCMSHCP requires focused surveys for specified sensitive plant species if the project is located within a survey area for narrow endemic plant species and suitable habitat is present. The project site is located within a survey area for the three narrow endemic plant species summarized in Table 6.A; however, there is no suitable habitat for these species. Therefore, no surveys for narrow endemic plants will be required.

Table 6.A: Narrow Endemic Plant Species Occurrence Probability on the Project Site

Species	MSHCP Habitat	Growth Form & Blooming Period	Occurrence Probability
San Diego ambrosia Ambrosia pumila	Open floodplain terraces on Garretson gravelly fine sandy loams, or in the watershed margins of vernal pools or alkali playas on Las Posas loam in close proximity to Willow silty	Perennial; Generally non- flowering	Absent. No Garretson or Las Posas soils or vernal pools/ alkali playas on site.
Brand's star phacelia Phacelia stellaris	alkaline soils. Occurs in sparse annual vegetation. Sandy soils of washes or benches in alluvial floodplains. This species is generally dependent on periodic flooding and sediment transport. The WRCMSHCP account for this species states that "within western Riverside County, Brand's phacelia is restricted to sandy benches along the Santa Ana River."	Annual; March–June	Absent. No alluvial floodplains on site.
San Miguel savory Satureja chandleri	Rocky, gabbroic, and metavolcanic substrates in chaparral or oak woodland.	Perennial; March–May	Absent. No chaparral or woodlands on site.

Source: Compiled by LSA (2022).

7.0 ADDITIONAL SURVEY NEEDS AND PROCEDURES (WRCMSHCP SECTION 6.3.2)

WRCMSHCP Section 6.3.2 requires surveys for additional plants, amphibians, small mammals, and burrowing owl for projects located within mapped survey areas.

7.1 CRITERIA AREA PLANT SPECIES

The project is not within a mapped survey area for Criteria Area Species Survey Area (CASSA) plant species.

7.2 AMPHIBIANS

The project is not within a mapped survey area for amphibian species.

7.3 BURROWING OWL

The project site is within the WRCMSHCP burrowing owl survey area. Burrowing owls are found in open and dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. They can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. They nest in abandoned burrows of ground squirrels or other animals, in pipes, under piles of rock or debris, and in other similar features.

7.3.1 Methods

A burrowing owl habitat assessment and focused burrow survey were conducted by LSA biologist Denise Woodard in accordance with Step I and Step II, Part A of the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (County of Riverside 2006). The habitat assessment and focused survey for burrowing owl burrows were conducted July 29, 2022. The assessment included an evaluation of soil texture, vegetative cover, topography, and the presence of mammal burrows, rock/debris piles, or other areas suitable for nest construction. The burrow surveys were conducted by walking throughout suitable habitat areas and pausing occasionally to scan the surrounding areas through binoculars. Transects were spaced at no more than 80 ft, which allowed for 100 percent visual coverage of suitable habitat. Burrows and other nesting features with potential to be occupied by the burrowing owl encountered during the survey were examined for owl sign (e.g., feathers, pellets, whitewash, and prey remnants). Survey dates, times, and weather conditions are summarized in Table 7.A.

7.3.2 Existing Conditions and Results

The site has low vegetative cover, is mostly devoid of trees, and has concrete debris piles and ground squirrel burrows. These conditions indicate potential habitat for burrowing owl. The entire site is suitable, except for the southern edge where tall trees provide roosting spots for hawks, ravens, and large owls that could prey upon burrowing owl. Several burrows with an opening of at least 4 inches in diameter were found throughout the project site. Potential burrowing owl burrow locations and survey transect lines are shown on Figure 5.

Table 7.A: Burrowing Owl Breeding Season Survey Details

Date	Type of Survey (Times)	Weather Conditions
July 29, 2022	Evening (5:45 PM-7:15 PM)	86–84°F clear skies, wind 5–8 mph
August 12, 2022	Dawn (6:10 AM-7:30 AM)	70–72°F, partly cloudy (10%), wind 1–3 mph
August 19, 2022	Dawn (6:30 AM -8:00 AM)	67-70°F, partly cloudy (5%), wind 1-3 mph
August 26, 2022	Dawn (6:35 AM-8:00 AM)	69–70°F, clear, 0 mph

Source: Compiled by LSA (2022).

7.3.3 Impacts and Mitigation

Although no burrowing owl was found, due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat, a WRC MSHCP 30-day preconstruction survey for burrowing owl is required prior to project ground-disturbing activities (e.g., vegetation clearing and grubbing, and tree removal) to ensure that no burrowing owls have colonized the site in the days or weeks preceding the ground-disturbing activities. If burrowing owls are found during the preconstruction survey, the project proponent will need to inform the CDFW and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and prepare a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan for approval by these agencies prior to initiating ground disturbance.

7.4 MAMMALS

The project is not within a mapped survey area for mammals.

[°]F = degrees Fahrenheit

mph = miles per hour

8.0 INFORMATION ON OTHER SPECIES

8.1 DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

The WRCMSHCP requires surveys for DSF in most areas of mapped Delhi series soils where suitable habitat exists (WRCMSHCP Section 9). The DSF was listed as an endangered species by the USFWS on September 23, 1993.

The southwestern portion of the project site is located within an area of mapped Delhi soils and (as noted in Chapter 2.0) soil observed throughout the site is sand and loamy sandy, which is consistent with Delhi soils. The site was surveyed for DSF over four consecutive field seasons in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 with negative results (Osborne 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018). Appendix C provides the 2017 and 2018 survey results. Therefore, this species is considered absent, and no additional survey is required.

8.2 SPECIES NOT ADEQUATELY CONSERVED UNDER WRCMSHCP

Some species that will eventually have full coverage under the WRCMSHCP are not considered adequately conserved until requirements indicated in Table 9-3 of WRCMSHCP Section 9 are met.

8.2.1 Methods

A literature review was conducted to investigate the potential occurrence of special-status species on the project site or in the vicinity. Database records for the *Guasti, Fontana, Ontario, Corona North*, and *Riverside West, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles were searched on July 21, 2022, using Rarefind 5 (CDFW 2022). LSA also reviewed the WRCMSHCP Table 9-3 species. No species noted from Table 9-3 or other special-status species were observed during the site visit.

8.2.2 Results

None of the species listed in WRCMSHCP Table 9-3 and lacking full coverage have been reported from the project site or within 3 miles of the project site, and none were observed during the biological resources assessment conducted on site. Given the habitat quality and small project footprint, none of these species are expected to occur; therefore, the proposed project is not anticipated to affect these species.

9.0 GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE URBAN/WILDLANDS INTERFACE (WRCMSHCP SECTION 6.1.4)

To preserve the integrity of areas described as existing or future WRCMSHCP Conservation Areas, the guidelines contained in WRCMSHCP Section 6.1.4 (Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines) are to be implemented for projects that are located adjacent to either existing conservation or land described for conservation in the WRCMSHCP Criteria Area.

The project site is not located adjacent to conserved lands or lands in the Criteria Area that are described for conservation; therefore, the Urban Wildlands Interface Guidelines do not apply to this project.

10.0 POTENTIAL JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND STREAMBEDS

The USACE, under Section 404 of the federal CWA, regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States." These waters include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce), or it may be indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically regulates as non-wetland waters of the United States any body of water displaying an "ordinary high water mark" (OHWM). In order to be considered a "jurisdictional wetland" under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water.

The RWQCB is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the United States. The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to "waters of the State," including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No drainage features, ponded areas, or riparian habitat potentially subject to jurisdiction by the CDFW, USACE, or RWQCB were observed within the impact area of the project. There is a drainage feature fed by a trapezoidal concrete ditch that conveys flows into the northeastern corner of the site. Flows from this drainage feature are conveyed into the storm drain system through a 48-inch-diameter culvert at Riverside Drive. This feature also appears to receive sheet flows from a swale that is fed by a culvert under SR-60, north of the project site. The project has been designed to avoid placing fill material or having any other ground disturbance at the potentially jurisdictional feature/riverine area by the design of the culvert outlet/riprap from the detention basin located at least 10 ft from this feature and the placement of an ESA fence east of the detention basin and project work limits. Due to the project design of avoidance, no further assessment or permits are required.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report, including the location and extent of wetlands and other waters subject to regulatory jurisdiction, represent the professional opinion of LSA. These findings and conclusions should be considered preliminary until verified by the RWQCB, USACE, and CDFW.

11.0 NESTING BIRDS

During the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), large trees on or adjacent to the study area may be used by hawks, ravens, or other large birds for nesting. Trees, shrubs, and other vegetation may provide nest sites for smaller birds, and western burrowing owls may nest in ground squirrel burrows, pipes, or similar features.

Most birds and their active nests are protected from "take" (meaning destruction, pursuit, possession, etc.) under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Sections 3503–3801 of California Fish and Game Code. Activities that cause destruction of active nests, or that cause nest abandonment and subsequent death of eggs or young, may constitute violations of one or both of these laws.

To avoid potential effects during the breeding season to fully protected raptors, special-status bird species, and other nesting birds protected by the California Fish and Game Code, and for compliance with WRCMSHCP Incidental Take Permit Condition 5, the following measures will be implemented:

• A nesting bird preconstruction survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within 3 days prior to ground-disturbing and vegetation removal activities that occur during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). Should nesting birds be found, an exclusionary buffer will be established by the qualified biologist. The buffer may be up to 500 ft in diameter, depending on the species of nesting bird found. This buffer will be clearly marked in the field by construction personnel under guidance of the qualified biologist, and construction or clearing will not be conducted within this zone until the qualified biologist determines that the young have fledged or the nest is no longer active. Nesting bird habitat within the study area will be resurveyed during bird breeding season if there is a lapse in construction activities longer than 7 days.

12.0 CEQA COMPLIANCE

12.1 ADOPTED HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS

Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the 1973 Federal Endangered Species Act requires the preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for incidental take of threatened or endangered species when there is no federal agency involvement in a project. Continuing land development may cause incidental take of listed species and, therefore, HCPs have been prepared for areas within western Riverside County. The WRCMSHCP and the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat HCP are the principal HCPs in western Riverside County. The USFWS regional office maintains a current list of HCPs for the Southern California region.

The project site is within the WRCMSHCP area and is the subject of this report. The project site is also within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat HCP fee area. Focused surveys for Stephens' kangaroo rat will not be required for this project, but a fee will be assessed.

12.2 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The USFWS and CDFW may list species as threatened or endangered under the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts. The USFWS can designate critical habitat that identifies specific areas, either occupied or unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections. The USFWS and CDFW have issued permits for the take of most threatened and endangered species within the WRCMSHCP Plan Area. The WRCMSHCP covers impacts to these species. However, if a project has the involvement of a federal agency, that agency is required to address impacts to listed species and critical habitat by consulting with the USFWS. The USFWS has indicated in the permit issued for the WRCMSHCP that, in such cases, the consultation will be expedited and that no restrictions will be imposed on the project beyond those specified in the WRCMSHCP.

Delhi soils are present on the project site for the DSF. The site was surveyed for DSF over four consecutive field seasons in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 with negative results (Osborne 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018). Appendix C provides the 2017 and 2018 survey results. Therefore, this species is considered absent, and no additional survey is required. No other threatened or endangered species are expected to occur on the project site.

12.3 OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Other special-status species may occur on the proposed project site. The CDFW, USFWS, local agencies, and special interest groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), maintain lists of species that they consider to be in need of monitoring. Legal protection for special-status species varies widely.

The special-status species listed in Table 12.A may be expected to occur in the general project vicinity but are not covered under the WRCMSHCP or are not adequately conserved by the WRCMSHCP at this time. Some of these species have a low potential of occurring on the project site. However, none of these species that may be present are listed as threatened or endangered under State or federal law, and the site does not contain high-quality habitat for any of these species. Therefore, any impacts to these species by the project would not be substantial. Neither additional surveys nor additional conservation measures will be required for this project for these species.

12.4 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT, CORRIDORS, AND NURSERY SITES

Wildlife movement includes seasonal migration along corridors as well as daily movements for foraging. Migration corridors may include areas of unobstructed movement of deer, riparian corridors providing cover for migrating birds, routes between breeding waters and upland habitat for amphibians, and between roosting and feeding areas for birds.

The project site is located adjacent to the I-15/SR-60 interchange, a major road, and existing development that already restrict wildlife movement in the project vicinity. The project site is not within a WRCMSHCP-designated wildlife corridor or linkage. The proposed project would not substantially limit wildlife movement.

12.5 NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

Riparian habitats, oak woodlands, and vernal pools are among the natural communities of interest to the CDFW. There are no riparian communities, vernal pools, or other sensitive plant communities on the project site.

12.6 WETLANDS

A formal jurisdictional delineation has not been conducted on site. There is a drainage feature on the site that flows to a culvert beneath Riverside Drive. The drainage did not contain hydrophytic vegetation associated with wetlands at the time of the July/August field surveys. The project plans have been designed to avoid the potential jurisdictional areas, including any potential wetlands, by the placement of an ESA fence as previously discussed in Chapter 10.0. Therefore, there will be no impacts to any wetlands on the project site.

12.7 LOCAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

City and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, and significant ecological areas.

The project will not be in conflict with local policies or ordinances applicable to biological resources.

Table 12.A: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Vicinity
That are Not Adequately Covered by the WRCMshcp

Species	Status	Description	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
Chaparral sand-verbena Abronia villosa var. aurita	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy areas (generally flats and benches along washes) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, and improbably in desert dunes or other sandy areas, below 5,300 feet in elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California). Plants reported from desert communities are likely misidentified.	Blooms mostly March through August (annual or perennial herb)	Absent. No suitable habitat (sandy areas in chaparral or coastal sage scrub).
Marsh sandwort Arenaria paludicola	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Boggy areas in freshwater marshes and swamps below 560 feet in elevation. Known to presently occur only in San Luis Obispo County (at Oso Flaco Lake and Morro Bay). Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and from the State of Washington. The last known record of this species in Riverside, San Bernardino, or Los Angeles Counties is from 1900.	Blooms May through August (perennial herb)	Absent. No marshes on site.
Lucky morning-glory Calystegia felix	US: – CA: 3	Wetland and marshy areas, sometimes alkaline, sometimes artificially watered, from 100 to 700 feet in elevation. All of the known extant occurrences are associated with well-watered landscaping on recently completed industrial, commercial, and residential developments in Chino within a historical area of artesian springs. Older collections are from areas that are now heavily urbanized areas (including one from South Los Angeles and another from Pico Rivera in Los Angeles County). Known to occur only in western San Bernardino County. Presumed extirpated from Riverside and Los Angeles Counties.	Blooms March through September (annual or perennial rhizomatous herb)	Absent. No marshes or wetlands on site.
Salt marsh bird's-beak Chloropyron maritimum spp. maritimum	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Coastal dunes and salt marshes. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in the vicinity of San Bernardino Valley and from interior San Diego County are intermediate to <i>C. maritimus</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms May through October (annual herb)	Absent. No coastal dunes or marshes on site.
California saw-grass Cladium californicum	US: – CA: 2B	Marshes and seeps below 2,000 feet in elevation. In California, known from Inyo, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Luis Obispo Counties. Believed to be extirpated from Los Angeles and perhaps San Bernardino Counties. Also occurs in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas, Utah, and Mexico.	Blooms June through September	Absent. No wet areas on site.

Table 12.A: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Vicinity
That are Not Adequately Covered by the WRCMshcp

Species	Status	Description	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Mesa horkelia	US: -	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely	Blooms February	Absent. No chaparral,
Horkelia cuneata ssp.	CA: 1B	in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub at	through July,	cismontane woodland,
puberula		200 to 2,700 feet in elevation. Known only	sometimes to	or coastal scrub on site.
		from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura,	September (perennial	Believed extirpated from
		Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino	herb)	area.
		Counties, California. Believed extirpated from		
		Riverside and San Diego Counties.		
Parish's desert-thorn	US: -	Coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub at 440	Blooms March	Absent. No coastal scrub
Lycium parishii	CA: 2B	to 3,300 feet in elevation. In California, known	through April	or Sonoran desert scrub
		from Imperial and San Diego Counties. Report	(deciduous shrub)	on site.
		from Riverside County is based on a		
		misidentification. Known only historically		
		from San Bernardino County (benches and/or		
		foothills north of San Bernardino).		
Parish's bush mallow	US: -	Known only from one occurrence in 1895, in	Blooms June through	Absent. Presumed
Malacothamnus parishii	CA: 1A	chaparral and coastal sage scrub at 1,600 feet	July (deciduous	extinct. Only a historical
,		in elevation in the vicinity of San Bernardino.	shrub)	record from the site
		Presumed extinct.	,	vicinity.
Pringle's monardella	US: -	Sandy hills in coastal sage scrub at 980 to	Blooms May through	Absent. No coastal sage
Monardella pringlei	CA: 1A	1,300 feet in elevation. Known only from two	June	scrub on site.
		occurrences west of Colton. Last seen in 1941.		
		Habitat lost to urbanization. Presumed		
		extinct.		
White rabbit-tobacco	US: -	Sand and gravel at the edges of washes or	Blooms usually	Absent. No edges of
Pseudognaphalium	CA: 2B	mouths of steep canyons at 0 to 7,000 feet in	August through	washes or mouths of
leucocephalum		elevation. In California, known from Los	November (perennial	steep canyons on site.
		Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara,	herb)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura	,	
		Counties. Also occurs in Arizona, New Mexico,		
		Texas, and Mexico.		
Chaparral ragwort	US: -	Openings (especially alkaline flats) in	Blooms January	Absent. No woodland,
Senecio aphanactis	CA: 2B	cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub,	through April	scrub or chaparral on
,		and chaparral at 50 to 2,600 feet in elevation.	(annual herb)	site.
		Known in California from Alameda, Contra	,	
		Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced,		
		Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara,		
		Santa Clara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo,		
		Solano, and Ventura Counties. Also occurs in		
		Baja California.		
Salt Spring checkerbloom	US: -	Alkaline springs and brackish marshes below	Blooms March	Absent. No alkaline or
Sidalcea neomexicana	CA: 2B	5,000 feet in elevation. In California, known	through June	brackish habitats on site.
		only from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San	(perennial herb)	
		Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties.	"	
		Believed extirpated from Los Angeles County.		
		Also known from Arizona, New Mexico,		
		Nevada, Utah, and Mexico.		
Prairie wedge grass	US: -	Wet meadows, stream banks, and ponds at	Blooms April through	Absent. No wet areas on
Sphenopholis obtusata	CA: 2B	1,000 to 6,600 feet in elevation. Widely	July (perennial herb)	site.
,		distributed. In Southern California, known	7 (17	
		only from San Bernardino, Riverside (Santa		
		Ana River), and perhaps San Diego Counties.		

Table 12.A: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Vicinity
That are Not Adequately Covered by the WRCMshcp

Status	Description	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
US: –	Vernally wet sites (e.g., ditches, streams, and	Blooms July through	Absent. No suitable wet
CA: 1B	springs) in many plant communities below	November	areas on site.
	6,700 feet in) elevation. In California, known	(perennial herb)	
	from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los		
	Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego		
	Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo		
	County. In the western Riverside County area,		
	this species is scarce, and documented only		
	from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (<i>The</i>		
	Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County,		
	California. F.M. Roberts Jr. et al., 2004).		
US: –	Dry rocky slopes, in oak, pine, or juniper	•	Absent. Woodland is not
CA: 1B	woodland at 2,000 to 7,200 feet in elevation.	through May (annual	present on site. Site is
	In California, known from Los Angeles,	herb)	outside elevation range
	Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego		of species.
	Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.		
		T	1
		Year-round	Absent. No streams on
CA: SSC	9		site.
	abundant gravel and rock.		
110	Tubable and a day of the second secon	No. of the second second	Alexand Malexander
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Absent. No loose or
CA: SSC	• -		moist soils on site.
			Low. Grasslands, with
CA: SSC		_	loose or sandy soils
		'	present on site.
	• • •		However, habitat is
			marginal due to
	Baja California, Mexico.		development on all sides
		D: 1	of the small <7 ac site.
		Diurnal, year-round	Absent. No water on
CA: SSC	•		site.
	•		
	=		
	northwest Baja California.		
110	Inhahits froshwator marshes as a vory less!	Voor round	Absent. No freshwater
	,	rear-round	marshes on site.
CA. 33C			marshes on site.
	, ,		
	• •		
US: -	Š	Year-round	Absent. No wet areas on
		Teal Touria	site.
3, 1, 3, 7, 6, 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		5
	moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed		
•	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	
	emergent plants rushes grasses or sedges		
	emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from		
	with scattered small pools. Known from		
	with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja		
	with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the		
	with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja		
	US: – CA: 1B	US: — Vernally wet sites (e.g., ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 6,700 feet in) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California. F.M. Roberts Jr. et al., 2004). US: — Dry rocky slopes, in oak, pine, or juniper woodland at 2,000 to 7,200 feet in elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. US: — Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock. US: — Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California. US: — Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico. US: — Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	US: — Vernally wet sites (e.g., ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 6,700 feet in) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California. F.M. Roberts Jr. et al., 2004). US: — Dry rocky slopes, in oak, pine, or juniper woodland at 2,000 to 7,200 feet in elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. US: — Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock. US: — Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California. US: — Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in non-desert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico. US: — Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California. US: — Inhabits freshwater marshes as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior of California and as a winter visitor (early October to mid-April) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region. US: — Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or

Table 12.A: Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Vicinity

That are Not Adequately Covered by the WRCMshcp

Species	Status	Description	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
Mammals				
Pallid bat Antrozous pallidus	US: – CA: SSC	Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Day roosts in caves, crevices, rocky outcrops, tree hollows or crevices, mines and occasionally buildings, culverts, and bridges. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forest in western North America.	Year-round, nocturnal	Low. No rocky areas nearby.
Western mastiff bat Eumops perotis californicus	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	Year-round, nocturnal	Low. No roosting habitat but may forage on site.
Western yellow bat Lasiurus xanthinus	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas of the southwestern United States, but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and nonnative ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms in desert oases but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forage over many habitats.	Year-round, nocturnal	Absent. Site is not in a desert area, and no palm plantings in vicinity.
Pocketed free-tailed bat Nyctinomops femorosaccus	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Rare in California, where it is found in Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and possibly Los Angeles Counties. More common in Mexico.		Absent. No nesting or foraging habitat on site.
Big free-tailed bat Nyctinomops macrotis	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits rugged, rocky canyon country in southwestern United States. Found from northern South America and the Caribbean Islands northward to the western United States. In the southwestern United States, populations appear to be scattered.	Probably year-round	Absent. No nesting or foraging habitat on site.

Source: Compiled by LSA (2022).

US: Federal Classification

FE = Listed as Endangered.

CA: State Classifications

- SE = State-listed as Endangered.
- ST = State-listed as Threatened.
- CFP = California Fully Protected. Refers to animals protected from take under Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515.
- SSC = Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
- SA = Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status

ac = acres

WRCMSHCP = Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

- 1A = California Rare Plant Rank 1A. Presumed extinct in California.
- 1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B. Rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2B = California Rare Plant Rank 2. Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- 3 = California Rare Plant Rank 3. A review list of plants about which more information is needed.

12.8 INDIRECT EFFECTS

Indirect impacts to surrounding areas as a result of the project may include, but are not limited to, increased dust, noise, lighting, traffic, and storm water runoff. Because of the small scale of the project and its location within a landscape that is already highly disturbed or developed, substantial indirect impacts to sensitive biological resources are not anticipated.

12.9 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Project construction will contribute to the incremental loss of nonnative grassland in the region, including potential habitat for some special-status species. Cumulative impacts potentially include habitat fragmentation, increased edge effects, reduced habitat quality, and increased wildlife mortality. The WRCMSHCP provides a comprehensive approach to the regional conservation of these habitats and, as a regional plan, serves to provide mitigation for cumulative impacts to covered species. Project compliance and consistency with the WRCMSHCP ensures that any cumulative impacts to covered species are effectively mitigated. Special-status species that are not covered by the WRCMSHCP also benefit from the surveys, conservation, and other measures of the WRCMSHCP because they occupy many of the same habitats.

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14.0 CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Date:	October 5, 2022	Signature:	4	~	Jan V	(
			Denise Woodard	100	20.	

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

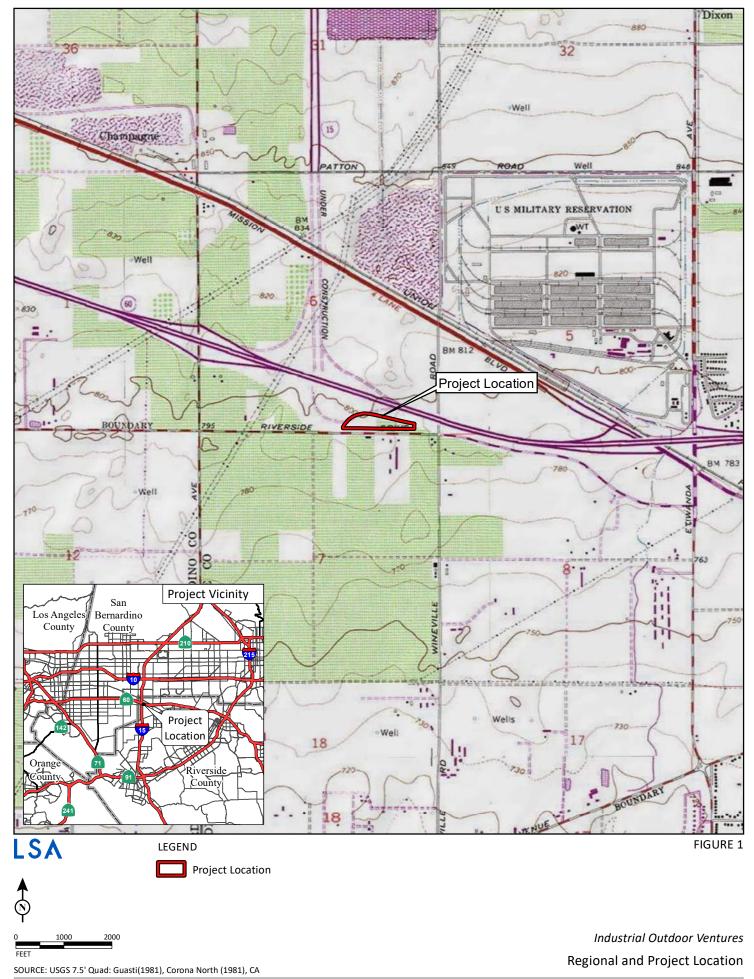
Figure 1: Regional and Project Location

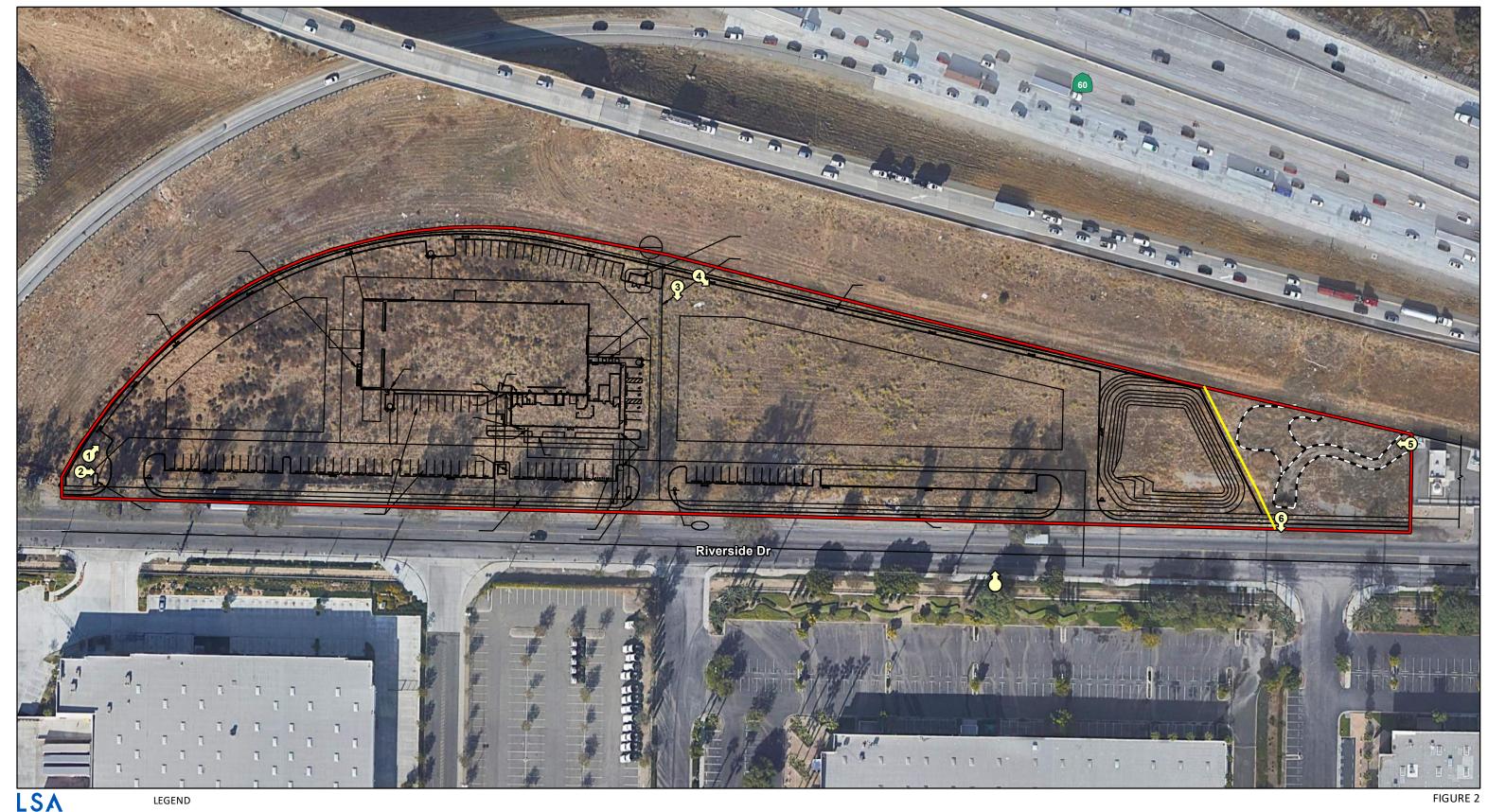
Figure 2: Biological Resources, Site Plan, ESA Fence, and Photograph Locations

Figure 3: Site Photographs

Figure 4: Soils Within Biological Study Area

Figure 5: Burrowing Owl Survey





Biological Study Area

Potential Jurisdictional Waters

Photo Location

Proposed Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Fence (to be verified prior to construction)

SOURCE: Google (2021); Adkan (9/23/2022)

Note: All vegetation within the Biological Study Area is non-native grassland/ruderal

Industrial Outdoor Ventures
Biological Resources, Site Plan, ESA Fence, and Photograph Locations



1. View facing northeast. Photograph taken August 12, 2022.



2. View facing east. Photograph taken August 12, 2022.



3. View facing south. Photograph taken August 12, 2022.



4. View facing east. Photograph taken August 12, 2022.

LSA

FIGURE 3 Page 1 of 2

Industrial Outdoor Ventures
Site Photographs



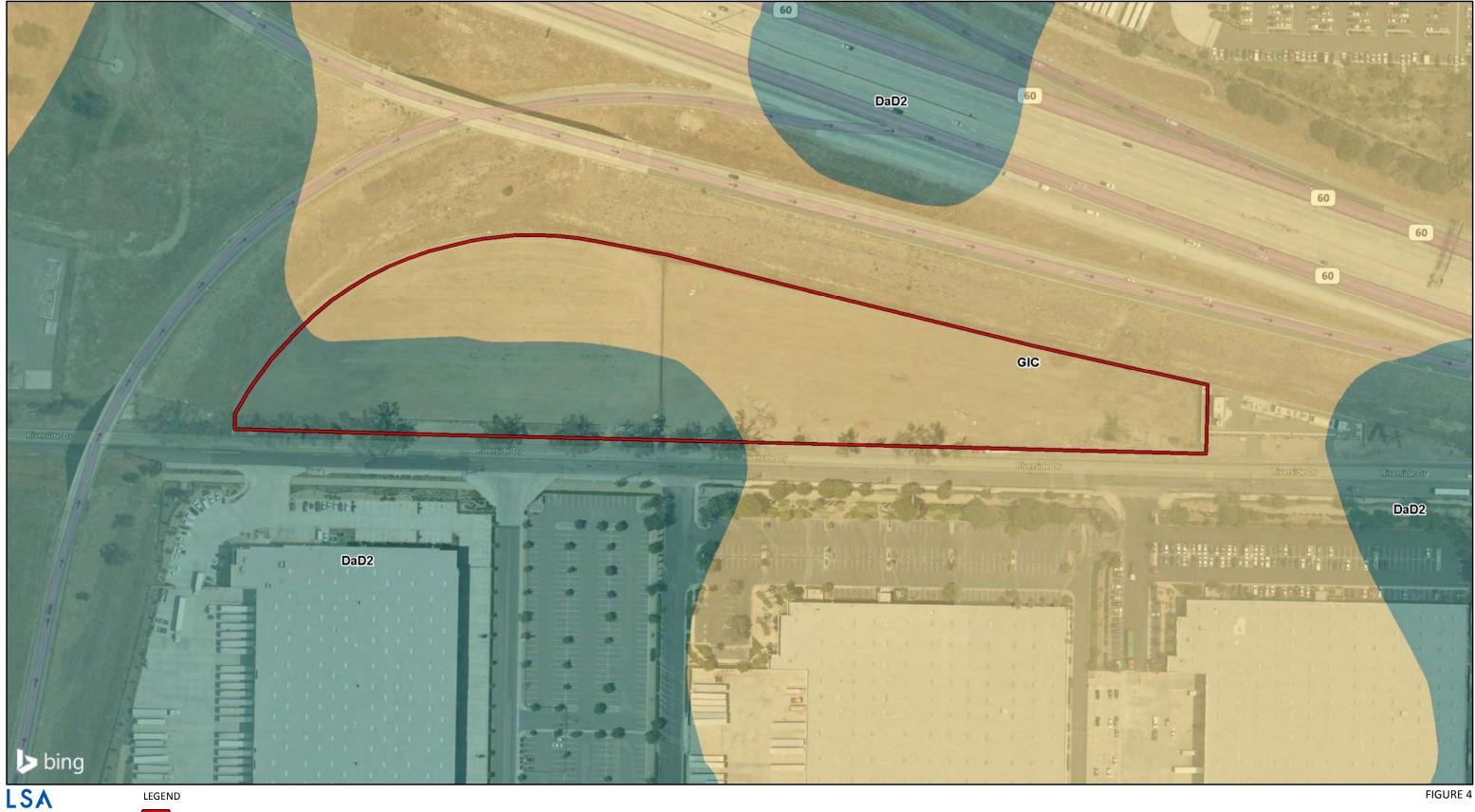
5. View facing west of drainage feature. Photograph taken August 26, 2022.



6. View facing south of culvert at Riverside Avenue. Photograph taken August 12, 2022.

LSA

FIGURE 3 Page 2 of 2



Ahern Rentals

Biological Study Area

Soils

DaD2 -Delhi fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes, wind-eroded

GIC - Gorgonio loamy sand, deep, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Soils Within Biological Study Area

SOURCE:Bing (2018); Ssurgo (2018)



Industrial Outdoor Ventures
Burrowing Owl Survey

SOURCE: Google (2021)

Burrowing Owl Transect (every 80 ft)

APPENDIX B

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

* = Nonnative species

MAGNOLIID FLOWERING PLANTS

Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus albus

Asteraceae

Ambrosia acanthicarpa Centaurea melitensis* Erigeron canadensis Helianthus annuus Heterotheca grandiflora Oncosiphon pilulifer*

Verbesina encelioides*

Boraginaceae

Amsinckia sp.

Brassicaceae

Hirschfeldia incana* Sisymbrium irio*

Chenopodiaceae

Salsola tragus*

Fabaceae

Acmispon americanus

Lamiaceae

Marrubium vulgare*

Polygonaceae

Eriogonum fasciculatum

Solanaceae

Nicotiana glauca*

MONOCOTS FLOWERING PLANTS

Poaceae

Bromus diandrus* Bromus rubens Hordeum murinum* Schismus barbatus*

Amaranth Family

White amaranth

Sunflower Family

Annual bur-sage Maltese star-thistle Canadian horseweed Common sunflower Telegraph weed Stinknet

Golden crownbeard

Borage Family

Fiddleneck

Mustard Family

Shortpod mustard London rocket

Saltbush Family

Russian thistle

Pea Family

Spanish clover

Mint Family

Horehound

Buckwheat Family

California buckwheat

Nightshade Family

Tree tobacco

Grass Family

Ripgut brome Red brome Mouse barley

Common Mediterranean grass

REPTILES

Phrynosomatidae

Uta stansburiana

BIRDS

Columbidae

Columba livia* Zenaida macroura

Trochilidae

Calypte anna

Accipitridae

Buteo jamaicensis

Tyrannidae

Sayornis nigricans

Corvidae

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Hirundinidae

Petrochelidon pyrrhonota

Mimidae

Mimus polyglottos

Sturnidae

Sturnus vulgaris*

Passeridae

Passer domesticus*

Fringillidae

Haemorhous mexicanus

Spinus psaltria

MAMMALS

Sciuridae

Spermophilus beecheyi

Geomyidae

Thomomys bottae

Leporidae

Sylvilagus audubonii

Phrynosomatid Lizards

Common side-blotched lizard

Pigeons and Doves

Rock pigeon Mourning dove

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Kites, Hawks, and Eagles

Red-tailed hawk

Tyrant Flycatchers

Black phoebe

Crows and Ravens

American crow

Swallows

Cliff swallow

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

Northern mockingbird

Starlings

European starling

Old World Sparrows

House sparrow

Finches

House finch

Lesser goldfinch

Squirrels

California ground squirrel

Pocket Gophers

Botta's pocket gopher

Rabbits and Hares

Desert cottontail

APPENDIX C

DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY FOCUSED 2017 AND 2018 SURVEYS

THIRD YEAR FOCUSED SURVEY FOR DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

(Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis)
ON A 7-acre SITE IN MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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October 10, 2017

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THIRD YEAR FOCUSED SURVEY FOR **DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY**

(Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis) ON A 7-acre SITE IN MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE **COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for

Mr. Keith A. Wade, J. D. **Economic Development Project Manager** Ahern Rentals, Inc. 8350 Eastgate Road Henderson, NV 891015

Prepared by

Kendall H. Osborne **Osborne Biological Consulting** 6675 Avenue Juan Diaz Riverside, CA 92509

The undersigned certify this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of a third year, 2017 focused survey for Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly (Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis) on a 7-acre site, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California.

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October 10, 2017

SUMMARY

Mr.Keith Wade, on behalf Ahern Rentals, Inc., has requested a third year focused survey to assess the presence or absence of Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) on a 7-acre site in Mira Loma, Riverside County, California. To assess this site for potential as habitat for the federally endangered DSF, and to determine presence or absence of DSF on the site, a habitat evaluation and focused survey for DSF were undertaken in 2015 and 2016 with negative results for DSF, and for a third season in 2017, a series of 24 field visits, totaling 13.60 hours, were conducted on the site from July 11 to September 20, 2017 again with negative results for DSF.

The site has soils mapped as Delhi sands, and consists of open, vacant parcels. Habitat conditions on the site are uniform sand supporting annual grassland and forb vegetation, representing *Moderate Quality* to *High Quality* habitat potential for the DSF.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly was not observed on the site during the course of this third year, 2017 field season. The subject site does not support a population of the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly. No special status plant or animal species (species of concern) were encountered in the course of this survey.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the methods and results of a Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) focused survey for a 7-acre site, in Mira Loma, Riverside County. The site has been surveyed for DSF over three consecutive field seasons in 2015, 2016 and 2017 with negative results. The DSF was listed as an endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on September 23, 1993 (USFWS 1993).

The survey site is located on the Guaste, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Township 2 South, Range 6 West, in the southeast corner of Section 6. Latitude ranges from approximately 34° 01′ 7.4″ to 34° 01′ 10.8″ N and Longitude from 117° 32′ 36.5″ to 117° 23′ 54.3″W. Figure 1 shows the general vicinity of the survey site at 50% scale on the Guaste, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Figure 2 displays the survey site at 200% scale on this USGS quadrangle. This site is located on the north side of E. Riverside Drive (between E. Riverside Drive and Highway 60), immediately west of Wineville Rd., in Mira Loma, Riverside County, CA.

The DSF was not found on the subject site during the course of surveys for either years 2015, 2016 (Osborne 2015, 2016) or 2017. We conclude that the subject site does not support a population of the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly.

2.0 NATURAL HISTORY OF THE DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

Delhi Sands Flower-loving fly belongs to a genus (*Rhaphiomidas*) of flies that have long been known as "giant flower loving flies". There are more than 30 species of these flies, distributed across the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. These flies are huge by the

standards set by most flies – with size among the species ranging from approximately 1.5 centimeters up to 3, and even 4 centimeters, usually gray, tan, rust or yellow in color. All species of *Rhaphiomidas* are associated with rather arid, sandy habitats, with most species living on dune systems of inland desert valleys, rivers, deltas, and beach strands. A few species are found in sandy washes, alluvial benches and remnant glacial moraines. Many species of these flies often hover before flowers in the manner of hummingbirds, using a long, thin, tubular proboscis (mouth-part), with which the flies probe for nectar – hence a traditional name "giant flower-loving flies". Smaller flies of the family Apioceridae, once considered very closely related to *Rhaphiomidas* were formerly called "flower-loving flies".

The DSF is only known to occur in association with Delhi sand deposits, presumably occupied the once extensive dune system of the upper Santa Ana River Valley, including portions of what is now the City of Colton, west through portions of the City of Mira Loma, and south to the Santa Ana River. Today, DSF exists on only a few disjunct sites (USFWS 1997) within a radius of about eight miles in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside Counties (Colton, Rialto, Fontana, and Mira Loma). More than 95 percent of known DSF habitat was considered eliminated by development, agriculture and other land management practices by 1993 (Smith 1993, USFWS 1996 *in* Kingsley 1996), however, this proportion is now nearer 98 to 99% due to these ongoing processes. Many of the last remaining fragments of DSF habitat are currently under pressure by land management efforts such as heavy disking, irrigation, manure dumping, and gravel dumping. There is presently an estimated 1,200 acres of habitat that can support this species (USFWS 1997), but this estimate likely includes lands needing extensive habitat restoration.

Adult DSF flight period is typically August and September, when individual adults emerge, reproduce and die. The adult life span of an individual DSF lasts for a few days and adults do not live beyond the flight period (Kiyani 1995). Adult DSF are highly mobile, agile fliers. Male DSF are frequently seen flying low through habitat, using apparently random, circuitous paths around and between shrubs in search of females. Such "cruising" behavior often covers areas on the scale of 1000 square meters in the time span of a minute. Alternatively, male DSF are often seen flying about an open patch of ground (ca 100 square meters) such as along a dirt path or dune blow-out area. Here, males may repetitively land and rest on one or another object (such as small dried plants) in the area, and such rests are interrupted by periods of patrolling flight (apparently territorial) about the spot. When alarmed, these insects tend to fly rapidly in more or less a straight line – often covering distances of 100 meters in less than 6 seconds. Adult DSF are known to nectar at flowers of California buckwheat and California croton.

DSF, like other *Rhaphiomidas* species, appears to have, at minimum, an annual life cycle (because of the annual flight). However, it has been widely believed that the underground larval/pupal stage may persist for additional years, depending upon various environmental factors such as annual rainfall, food availability and weather conditions during the flight season (many desert *Rhaphiomidas* species do not appear after a drought year and often, substantial flights occur only sporadically over the years). Though it has long been known that *Rhaphiomidas* larvae develop underground, until recently the specific biology (larval biology, habits and food requirements) were not known for any *Rhaphiomidas* species. In 2003, an extensive excavation in known habitat of *Rhaphiomidas trochilus* (Osborne and Ballmer 2014)

recovered very large and strange looking fly larvae - we inferred as Rhaphiomidas and which were later confirmed to be those of *R. trochilus* based on DNA analysis. The biology of *R.* trochilus is likely informative of Rhaphiomidas species in general and DSF in particular. Based on observations of captive R. trochilus larvae (Osborne and Ballmer 2014) it is reasonable to conclude that they are mobile opportunistic predators of soft-bodied, sand-inhabiting insects. Larvae from Sand Ridge, Kern County, CA were maintained in captivity for several months, during which they burrowed actively through sand maintained with slight moisture content (similar to the damp sand where they were found). They fed on larvae of a scarab beetle (Scarabaeidae) and an unidentified bee fly (Diptera: Bombyliidae), which were also recovered from Sand Ridge, and larvae of paper wasps (*Polistes* sp.) which were removed from their nests and buried in the sand. Captive larvae grew and molted after feeding; but, when not fed for extended periods of time, they molted again – losing weight and size in the process. Some larvae were observed to repeat the growth and "shrinkage" cycle multiple times. One larva survived about 17 months in captivity; because it was captured nine months after the most recent flight season, it was at least two years old at time of death. This larva molted four times while undergoing five cycles of growth and shrinkage driven by variable food availability. Its final dry weight was slightly smaller than the typical dry weight of an adult male R. trochilus. The ability of R. trochilus larvae to molt down during times of scarce food resources could allow an extended and indeterminate larval growth period, but with maturation and appearance of adults always during summer months. This may also explain the common observations that populations of various Rhaphiomidas species apparently exhibit little or no adult emergence in some years (especially years of below normal precipitation).

The brief adult life span and active, random search mate-locating behavior of DSF males (typical of all *Rhaphiomidas* species) indicates that relatively high population density and/or nearly synchronous adult emergence are likely crucial to survival of populations. Protracted *Rhaphiomidas* larval biology and staggered (across years) adult emergence must enhance population momentum and cross generational gene flow, and the requirement of abundant and diverse insect prey on which larvae develop – all explain why DSF populations appear as long-term entities (persisting for decades) associated with ecologically intact dune habitats; and why some populations, even though small numbers of adults emerge during flight seasons, eventually fail. These doomed "ghost populations" dwindle down to extinction after overall ecological health of habitat is compromised by various forms of ecological diminishment – ever increasing portions of habitat developed, agricultural use, incessant recreational vehicle use, annual disking of the vegetation community and upper soil column, encroachment of exotic plants, etc.

2.1 DSF Habitat Characteristics

DSF is typically found in areas of unconsolidated sandy soils (Delhi series) supporting an open community of native and exotic plant species. Dominant plants are typically California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and deerweed (*Acmespon scoparius*) but many exotic species often dominate on DSF habitat as well. DSF have been found in habitats that do not support these dominant plant species, and plant species composition may not be directly relevant to larval development (due to likely predatory or parasitic habit of DSF larvae). Adult DSF are anecdotally believed to nectar at

flowers of California buckwheat and California croton, though such a habitat is rare at best and not yet documented. Many other plant species are common, including Thurber's eriogonum (Eriogonum thurberi), autumn vinegar weed (Lessingia glandulifera), and sapphire eriastrum (Eriastrum sapphirinum). Non native plant species also occur in DSF habitat (and incidentally, virtually everywhere). DSF habitat also supports other associated insects such as flies and wasps considered as indicator species – Apiocera convergens, Apiocera chrysolasia, Ligyra gozophylax, Campsomeris tolteca, Trielis alcione, and Nemomydas pantherinus. Over 350 insect species have been found on one DSF site, and DSF habitat is typically marked by high abundance and diversity of predatory and parasitic insect groups including many highly specialized families of flies, wasps, bees, beetles, and antlions. The Delhi Sands community is one of California's unique natural communities containing an array of native plants and animals, some of which are found nowhere else. One plant species, Pringle's monardella, (Monardella pringlei) is already presumed extinct, as no living individuals have been observed in many years. Several species of insects and some vertebrates, which inhabit the Delhi Sands dunes system, are as endangered as the DSF, but no one has yet petitioned to have them officially declared Endangered. These include the convergent flower-loving fly Apiocera convergens, a newly discovered species of Jerusalem cricket, (Stenopelmatus sp.), a new species of camel cricket (Ceuthophilus sp.) and an endemic subspecies of butterfly Apodemia mormo nigrescens (Emmel and Emmel 1998). The other apiocerid fly (Apiocera chrysolasia), although known from approximately six general localities, is only common within the Delhi sands.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 DSF Survey Guidelines

Interim General Survey Guidelines for the DSF have been suggested by the USFWS (1996). By following these guidelines, DSF presence or absence survey results may be deemed acceptable to the USFWS (rejection of survey results may result where the guidelines are not followed). The guidelines indicate that focused DSF surveys should be conducted wherever Delhi sands are present within the presumed range of DSF, twice weekly (two days per week) during the single annual flight period (usually from July 1 to September 20). Recent early season DSF discoveries lead the USFWS to recommend a survey season from July 15 to September 20 for 2003 and a survey season from July 1 to September 20 from the year 2004. Weather conditions must be suitable for DSF activity at the times survey work is pursued. The DSF is generally active when daytime temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), but may fly with slightly cooler temperatures in bright sunlight.

3.2 Habitat Assessment Methods

Osborne examined the subject site to rate its potential to support DSF (Osborne 2015). Photographs were taken of the site from various perspectives. Habitat suitability for DSF was evaluated using indicators of potential DSF habitat including: presence and abundance of loose, unconsolidated Delhi sands with low organic contamination; degree of habitat disturbance indicated by plant species composition and disposition of soil surface, presence and abundance of native sand associated plants such as *Croton californicus*, *Heterotheca grandiflora*, *Eriogonum thurberi* and *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. These plants are actually more an indication of relative

disturbance regimen – conditions with lesser disturbance being of higher quality for DSF. Presence and abundance of Delhi sands associated insects such as *Apiocera convergens*, *Apiocera chrysolasia* and (to a lesser extent) *Nemomydas pantherinus*, noted throughout the course of focused surveys, serve as further indicators of DSF habitat quality. Potential DSF habitat has been further evaluated on the basis of overall insect diversity and abundance, particularly with respect to sand associated predators and parasitoids.

In the course of previous work Osborne (2003, Osborne et al. 2003) developed a means of rating habitat on site for potential to support DSF, rating areas within any site based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the best quality and most suitable habitat based on the following scheme:

- 1. 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, manure, or organic debris. *Unsuitable*.
- 2. Delhi sands are present but the soil characteristics include a predominance of exotic soils such as alluvial materials, or predominance of other foreign contamination as gravels, manure, or organic debris. Severe and frequent disturbance (such as a maintenance yard or high use roadbed). *Very Low Quality*.
- 3. 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 Ouality.
- 4. Abundant clean Delhi Sands with little or no foreign soils (such as alluvial material) 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 Sands. 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*

It should be noted that habitat qualities often vary spatially within a site so that conditions on a site fall within a range of qualities. Further, overall habitat quality is affected by the overall habitat area on a site, such that very small areas diminish the overall habitat value of a site. It is also important to note that suitable habitats, even rated as high quality for DSF, are very rarely actually occupied by DSF. These ratings are more informative on mitigation and conservation measures in the event that DSF is found on any particular site. Use of this habitat rating system is somewhat subjective and best undertaken by a biologist who has extensive experience with *Rhaphiomidas* species. While investigating the subject site, Osborne subjected the site to an analysis of this kind so as to give a general estimate of overall habitat conditions relevant to DSF potential.

3.3 Focused Survey Methods

Following the USFWS Interim General Survey Guidelines, we surveyed all portions of the subject site at least twice a week, between the hours of 1000 and 1400 (Table 1). In the case of this survey, site acreage indicated a minimum of 34 minutes per visit, with site visits twice a week. A minimal survey effort thus would require 13.6 hours over the 12-week season. The client realized the implications of a skipped year of survey, and by July 11, 2017, requested the continued survey. Missed survey dates for the first week of survey were compensated with additional survey efforts in succeeding weeks. For the 2017 field season, the subject site was surveyed on 24 dates, totaling at least 13.6 field hours, with site visits made from July 11, to September 20, 2017. Focused DSF surveys were conducted by Kendall H. Osborne, Permit # TE-837760-10, Dr. Jeremiah George (under Osborne's permit), Rick Rogers # TE-844465-1, David K. Faulkner # TE-838743-6, and Eric S. Renfro # TE-142436-2, a team which incidentally boasts a combined 243 years of entomological experience. The survey protocol, as set forth in the Interim General Guidelines for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly survey, is designed to maximize the validity of a presence/absence determination.

Osborne photographed the property from several perspectives to document existing conditions. Notes were taken on vegetative cover and plant species composition, abundance and diversity and species composition of insects and other animals, soil types, degree and nature of disturbance, surface cover, organic content, compaction, current land management practices, existing development, and conditions of surrounding vicinity and proximity of other DSF populations.

Table 1. Dates, personnel, times and conditions for focused DSF survey work (2017).

Date	Biologist	Hours	Weather Conditions
7/11/2017	R. Rogers	1000-1034	clear, winds 0-3 mph, 89-95° F
7/14/2017	K. Osborne	1325-1400	clear, winds 5-7 mph, 94° F
7/16/2017	K. Osborne	1251-1326	20% clouds, overcast, winds 2-9 mph, 92° F, humid
7/18/2017	E. Renfro	1242-1317	clear, winds 3-6 mph, 91-92° <i>F</i>
7/21/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1035	haze/clear, winds 0-1 mph, 87-88° F
7/23/2017	E. Renfro	1255-1329	clear, winds 2-3 mph, 92-93° F
7/25/2017	K. Osborne	1310-1344	10-25% clouds, patchy, winds 0-5 mph, 89° F
7/27/2017	K. Osborne	1209-1243	clear, winds 3-6 mph, 90° F
7/30/2017	R. Rogers	1000-1034	clear, winds 0-4 mph, 85-86° F
8/2/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	90-95% clouds, overcast, winds 0-1 mph, 84-85° F
8/5/2017	E. Renfro	1255-1325	clear, winds 1-2 mph, 91-92° <i>F</i>
8/8/2017	R. Rogers	1030-1104	clear, winds 1-4 mph, 88-90° F
8/12/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, haze, winds 1-2 mph, 80-81° F
8/16/2017	K. Osborne	1305-1339	clear, winds 0-4 mph, 83-84° F
8/20/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	50% clouds, haze, patchy, clear, winds 0-1 mph, 74-76° F
8/25/2017	J. George	1250-1324	clear, winds 10 mph, 86-88° F
8/30/2017	K. Osborne	1259-1333	clear, winds 0-7 mph, 108° F
9/1/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, haze, winds 1-3 mph, 93-95° F
9/4/2017	R. Rogers	1010-1044	5% patchy clouds, winds 0-4 mph, 89-94° F
9/8/2017	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, haze, winds 1-2 mph, 80-81° F
9/10/2017	K. Osborne	1000-1034	clear, calm, 85-89° F

9	/13/2017	R. Rogers	1040-1114	clear, winds 1-5 mph, 88° F
9	/16/2017	K. Osborne	1006-1040	100% overcast, winds 3-5 mph, 73-75° F
9	/20/2017	R. Rogers	1040-1115	100% overcast, winds 1-3 mph, 80-82° F

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Survey Results

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) was not observed on the subject site during the course of this year 2017 survey season. Lists of plants and insects observed during the course of all surveys for 2015 through 2017 are given in the appendix.

4.3 Existing Environment and Community

4.3.1 Adjacent lands

The survey area is bounded on the south, E. Riverside Drive, and commercial development beyond. A freeway interchange, Hwy 15 and Hwy 60 is west and north of the site. Municipal Water district facilities are on the eastern boundary of the site.

4.3.2 Topography

The site is generally flat throughout all portions. Elevation on the site is approximately 800 feet.

4.3.3 Soils

Knecht (1971) indicated the site to consist of Delhi fine sands. These sands are evident throughout the site.

4.3.4 Vegetation

The survey area is generally characterized as highly disturbed due to a history of annual disking, and supports low vegetative diversity of an early successional type. Dominant plants are golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). A stand of *Eucalyptus* lines portions the southern site boundary along E. Riverside Rd. Figures 3-7 present representative views of the survey site and habitats. Figure 8 provides a key as to where on the site these photographs were taken. Table 1 (Appendix A) provides a list of plant species encountered on the survey site. No special status plant species (species of concern) were encountered in the course of this survey. Field conditions on the site did not substantially vary between the 2015, 2016 and 2017 field seasons.

4.3.5 Insect Community

At least 90 insect species were observed over the course of the 2015, 2016, and 2017 field seasons. A list of most insect species observed is presented in the appendix (Table 2, Appendix A). The

insect community encountered on the subject site was relatively species depauparate as compared to undisturbed ecological communities occurring on Delhi sands, but included Apioceridae, Asilidae, Scoliidae, Mymerliontidae, Crabronidae and Sphecidae. Indicators of potential high quality of DSF habitat found on the subject site during the course of the current survey include *Apiocera convergens* and *Campsomeris tolteca*.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

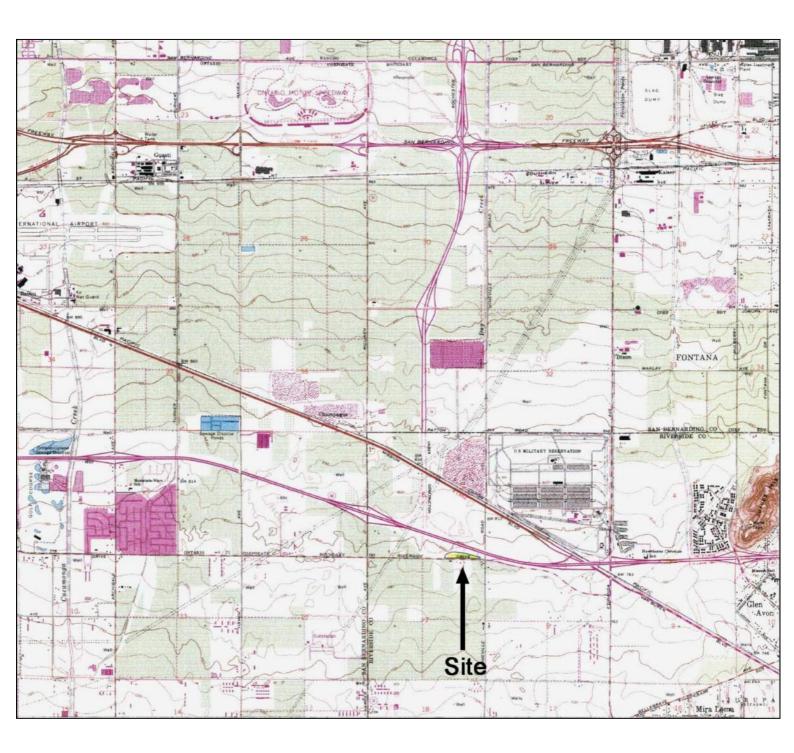
Delhi Sands Flower-loving fly is absent from the site. Finding of the presence of Delhi sands on the survey site, and the observations of Mydidae (*Nemomydas pantherinus*), Apioceridae (*A. convergens*), and Asilidae, along with the overall habitat ratings made for the site and the historic presence of DSF nearby to the northwest, have suggested some degree of habitat suitability and potential for DSF. After the course of three field seasons of DSF survey with negative results, we conclude that the project site does not support a population of DSF.

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7.0 FIGURES



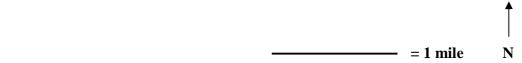
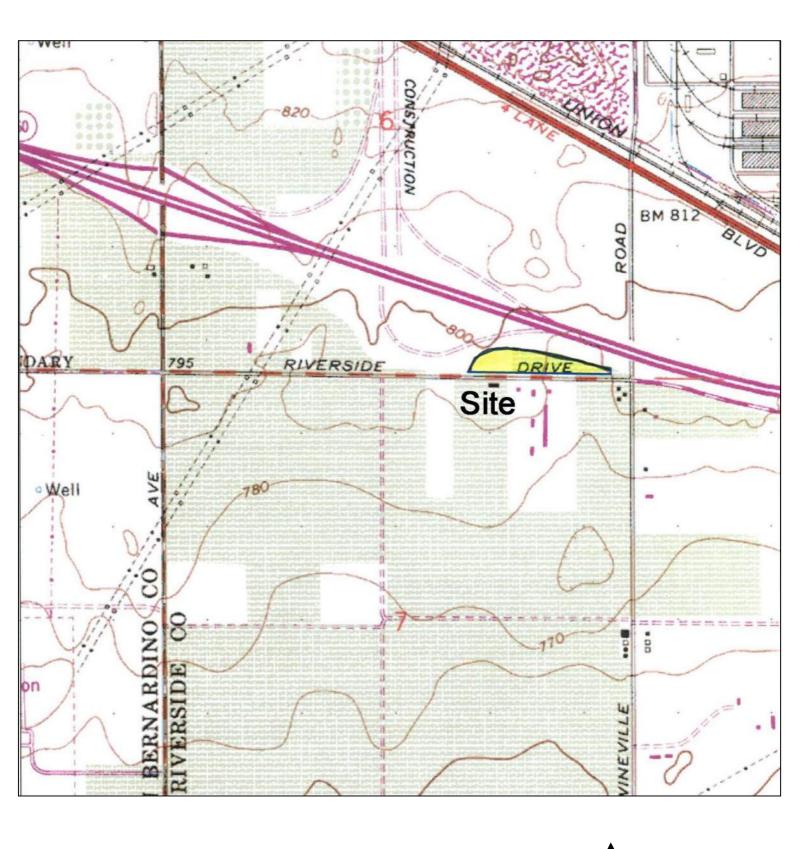


Figure 1. General vicinity of survey site, Guaste, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 50%. 7-acre site is outlined in blue and highlighted in yellow (arrow).



-----= 100 meters N Figure 2. Survey site, Guaste, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 200%. 7-acre site is outlined in blue and highlighted in yellow.



Figure 3. Photograph (2016) of the eastern boundary of the survey site (wall at left), looking to the north from the side of E. Riverside Dr.



Figure 4. Photograph (2017) of eastern portions of the survey site.. View looks west northwest from the southern edge of the site near its eastern end (along E. Riverside Dr.). *Eucalyptus* stands which line the roadside are seen at right. Part of the Hwy 15-Hwy 60 interchange is seen in the background off site.



Figure 5. Photograph (2016) of central portions of the survey site. View looks north from the central, southern edge of the site (along E. Riverside Dr.). Part of the Hwy 15-Hwy 60 interchange is seen in the background off site. The fence at left is not a site boundary, but merely crosses the site, separating parcels.



Figure 6 Photograph (2016) of the western portion of the site looking to the east from the southwestern corner of the site. *Eucalyptus* stands along E. Riverside Dr. are seen at left.



Figure 7. Photograph (2017) of central portions of the survey site. View looks east from the central, southern edge of the site (along E. Riverside Rd.).



Figure 8. Approximate locations around survey site from which photographs were taken (base of arrows). Arrow indicates the direction a photograph was taken. Numbers next to the arrows indicate figure numbers (Figures 3-7).

8.0 APPENDIX

Appendix A

Table A1. Plant species encountered on the survey site (2015, 2016 and 2017).

FAMILY Species

ASTERACEAE

Western ragweed Ambrosia acanthicarpa

thistle Ciricium

horseweed Conyza canadensis sunflower Helianthus annua

telegraphweed Heterotheca grandiflora

prickly lettus Lactuca serriola

golden crownbeard Verbesina encelioides

BORAGINACEAE

ranchers fiddleneck Amsinkia intermedia

BRASSICACEAE

shortpod mustard Hirschfeldia incana London rocket Sisymbrium irio

CHENOPODIACEAE

lamb's quarters Chenopodium album Russian thistle Salsola tragus

EUPHORBIACEAE

California croton Croton californicus

FABACEAE

Spanish clover Lotus purshianus alfalfa Medicago alba

MYRTACEAE

Eucalyptus Eucalyptus

POLYGONACEAE

Cal buckwheat Eriogonum fasciculatum

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Puncture vine Tribulus terrestris

POACEAE

slender oat Avena barbata

Foxtail chess/red brome Bromus madritensis
Shismus Schismus barbatus

Table A2. Insects encountered on the survey site (2015, 2016 and 2017).

ORDER	FAMILY	Species
Diptera	Mydidae	Nemomydas pantherinus
•	Apioceridae	Apiocera convergens
	Asilidae	Efferia albibarbis
		Mallophora fautrix
		Stenopogon brevisculus
		Stenopogon lomae
	Bombyliidae	Geron sp.
	2 omo jinaac	Neodiplocampta mira
		Poecilognathus
		Poecilognathus sulphura
		Thyridanthrax atrata
		Villa molitor
	Syrphidae	Baccha clavata
	Syrpindae	Copestylum mexicana
		Eristalis aenea
		Paragus tibialis Pseudodoros clavatus
	Muscidae	Syritta pipiens
		Musca domestica
	Sarcophagidae	Sarcophaga sp
	Tachinidae	Archytas sp.
	TD = 1.1 141.4	Trichopoda pennipes
	Tephritidae	unidentified
**	Dolichopodidae	Condylostylus pilicornis
Hymenoptera	Crabionidae	Gastrosericina sp.
		Tachytes distinctus
		Bembix comatus
	~	Philanthus multimaculatus
	Sphecidae	Ammophila azteca
		Haplomelinus albitomentosus
		Prionyx parkeri
		Prionyx thomae
		Sceliphron caementarium
	Scoliidae	Campsomeris tolteca
	Vespidae	Polistes apachus
	Andrenidae	Perdita
	Apidae	Melissodes sp.
		Svastra texana
		Anthophora
		Apis mellifera
		Diadasia
	Halictidae	Agapostemon

Hymenoptera Halictidae Lasioglossum

Megachilidae unidentified

Formicidae Pogonomyrmex californicus
Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Coscinoptera aeneipennis

Chrysophtharta

Coccinellidae Coccinella septempunctata

Hippodamia convergens

Curculionidae Apleurus albitomentosa
Meloidae Nemognatha lurida
Scarabaeidae Cotinus mutabilis
Tenebrionidae Eleodes gracilis
Mymerliontidae Brachynemurus

Aymerliontidae Brachynemurus Brachynemurus

Lepidoptera Danaidae Danaus plexippus

Nymphalidae Junonia coenia Vanessa cardui

Vanessa virginiensis
Pieridae Colias eurytheme

Pieris rapae Pontia protodice

Lycaenidae Brephidium exilis

Leptotes marina Strymon melinus

Hesperiidae Hylephila phyleus

Lerodia eufala Pyrgus albescens

Arctiidae Estigmene acrea

Heteroptera (Hemiptera) Largidae Largus sp.
Pentatomidae Bagrada hilaris

Chlorochroa sayi Chlorochroa uhleri Trichopepla aurorae

Reduviidae Sinea diadema Reduviidae Zelus renardii

Scutelleridae Euptychodera corrugata

Heteroptera

Neuroptera

(Auchenorrhyncha) Cicadellidae Homolodisca lacerta

Membracidae unidentified

Orthoptera Acrididae Psoloessa thamnogaea

Schistocerca nitens

Trimerotropis californica Trimerotropis pallidipennis

MantodeaMantidaeIris oratoriaOdonataAeshnidaeAnax junius

Aeshna multicolor

Odonata Libellulidae

Pantala flavescens Pantala hymenaea Tramea onusta Pachydiplax longipennis

Appendix B

Correspondence with USFWS Field Notes

Ken H. Osborne (permit #TE837760-10)
Osborne Biological Consulting
6675 Avenue Juan Diaz
Riverside, CA 92509
(951) 360-6461

July 11, 2017

Attn: Ms. Stacey Love.
USFWS Carlsbad Field Office
Fish and Wildlife Service
2177 Salk Avenue, Ste 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008

RE: Intent to conduct the third year protocol survey for Delhi Sands Giant Flower-loving fly on a 7-acre site in Mira Loma, Riverside County. Request for protocol deviation.

Dear Ms. Love,

request permission to deviate from USFWS recommended survey protocol to perform two site in Mira Loma, Riverside County. In addition, due to the late initiation of this study, I additional dates of survey during the second and third weeks of July in order to compensate for the missed survey dates from the first week of July. Giant Flower-loving fly (Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdminalis) on an approximately 7-acre I write to notify you of intent to conduct the third year of protocol survey for Delhi Sands

missed season of DSF survey and USFWS policy regarding maintenance of current status of advice given in my previous report) my client of the implications for their project following a (after completing two successive years of DSF surveys for my client), I again advised (same continue the surveys for this season. these surveys. In response, Mr. Wade, representing Ahern Rentals, Inc., has requested we After driving past this site in the last week, and discovering that the site remains undeveloped

quadrant of the Hwy I-15/Hwy 60 interchange (the site being sandwiched between Riverside Ave., and the freeway interchange). This site is located on the north side of Riverside Avenue and south of the southeastern

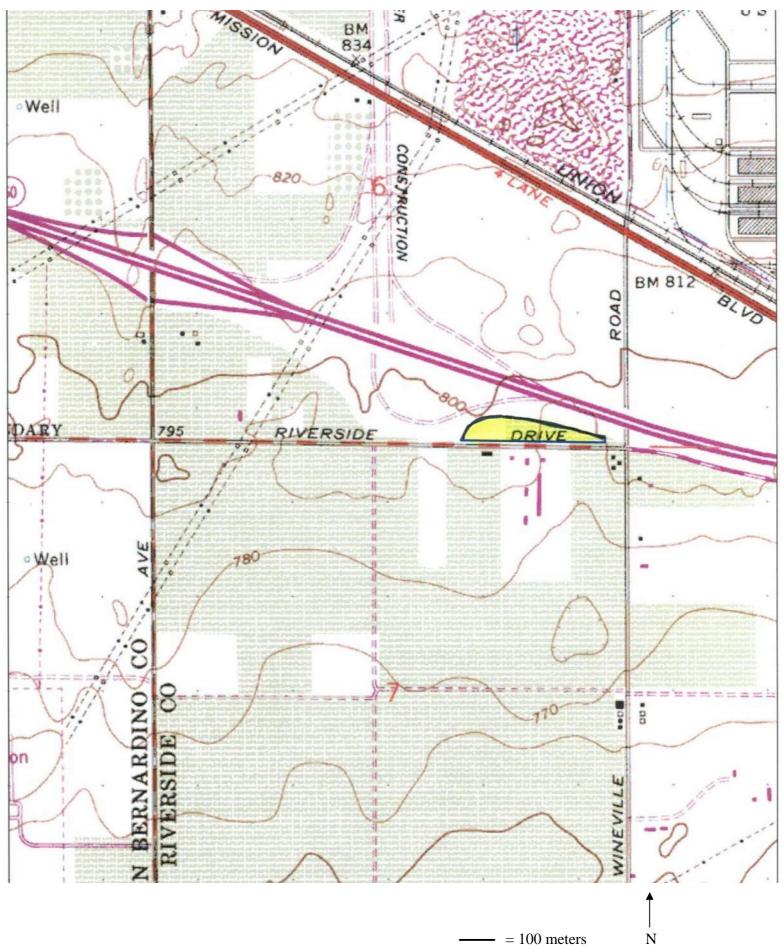
map shows the site on a portion of this map at 200% scale. Township 2 South, Range 6 West, on the southeastern corner of Section 6. The site may be located on the Guasti, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, The attached

contact me If you have any questions or comments regarding this survey, please feel free to

Respectfully submitted

cc. Keith Wade (Ahern Rentals, Inc.)

Ken H. Osborne



General vicinity of survey site, Guasti, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 200%. Approximately 7-acre site is highlighted in yellow.

HG
Hund, Geary
Fri 7/14, 9:22 PM
You;
Karin Cleary-Rose (karin_cleary-rose@fws.gov);
stacey love (stacey_love@fws.gov);
Keith Wade (KEITHAW@ahern.com)
Dear Ken,
Disregard my request for the details of your make-up surveys. I found them in you attached notification letter. You proposal is acceptable.
Geary
On Fri, Jul 14, 2017 at 2:18 PM, Hund, Geary <geary hund@fws.gov=""> wrote:</geary>
Dear Mr. Osborne,
Thank you for the notification. Please consider this email our approval for you to deviate from the survey guidelines for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly as requested in your email dated July 11, 2017:
"I also request permission to deviate from protocol in order to perform make-up surveys to compensate for the lost
first week of July. "
Please provide me with the details of your proposal for make-up surveys.
Thank you,
Geary

Re: Notification for third year of fly surveys for 7-acre Mira Loma site; and request deviation from protocol.

On Tue, Jul 11, 2017 at 8:18 AM, Ken Osborne < euproserpinus@msn.com> wrote:

Good morning Ms. Love,

Please find attached my notification of intent to conduct a third year of surveys for the Delhi Sands Flower-loving fly on the 7-acre site in Mira Loma we have investigated over the previous two years, on behalf of Ahern Rentals, Inc. I also request permission to deviate from protocol in order to perform make-up surveys to compensate for the lost first week of July. Recently seeing this site not developed after two consecutive years of fly surveys, and the dire implications for my client's project after a missed season of survey !

Thank you,

Ken

Ken H. Osborne Osborne Biological Consulting 6675 Avenue Juan Diaz Riverside, CA 92509 (951) 360-6461

Delhi sands flov	=					4 /	
Dates/oly/1,20	77 Over	all Time 34	M.n.	60		Job Ahe	
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Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start 10:00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-1	89
10-15	0		overcast	drizzle	shower	1-2	95
10-20	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-1	95
Stop 10: 34	0	(clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	2-3	96
Mydids A Pompillids Other insects of n Livis Syz. Cs m	Scote Ben Sp. (Sm	coliids abix coma bix coma bix coma coma bix coma coma	te 1 a	Chrysic Sio G	dids lossing Nemos Largos	sp. (Ati gnutha sp. 1 sp., Hom.	notestodes pladiza
Vertebrates:							
Comments:							

Delhi sands flower-loving fly - General Field Form Date July 13, 2016 Overall Time 34 min Job DFA/K(Cooley) Surveyor Rick Rogers Survey Partner(s) Mileage /80882 Weather: Time (24 hr) % Cloud Winds (mph) Sky Temp (F) Start // = 30 clear patchy overcast drizzle shower 94 3-5 11:40 clear patchy overcast drizzle shower 3-4 94 clear patchy overcast drizzle 11 = 50 3-5 shower Stop 1204 clear patchy overcast drizzle shower Biological elements: Rhaphiomidas terminatus ? _____ time _____ sex ___ numbers ... Other arthropods (general) Bombyliids Asilids Apiocerids Sphecids Chrysidids Mydids Pompillids Scoliids Chrysidids Other insects of note & flerin albiburbis, Apleurs a lottementose, Sinea sp. Villa molitor Brachymyruex eg (19. Autlion) Vertebrates: Comments:

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eather:							
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		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
top 200	0	(clear) patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	5-6	94
Pompillids Other inse	cts of note	Scoliids_	day v	Bens	Chrysidid	E excalyptu	is chopsone
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Delhi sands flov	wer-loving f	ly – General Field F	orm		
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Surveyor	KNO		Survey Partner(s	6	
		296			
Weather:	1 0/ Cl 1	CL		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sky		Winds (mph)	7
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		clear patchy overca			
			st drizzle shower		
Stop /26	20	clear patchy overca	st drizzle shower	5-8	
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Vertebrates:	Uda	Ropo			
Comments:					
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-					<u> </u>
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Delhi sands flow Date 7/18/20 Surveyor	Overa	II Time 12:6	12-1	Survey	Partner(s)	Jobs 41	nern
Overall Mileage							
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start /2:42	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	5-6	9)
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
	.=0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop / / 7	01		overcast		shower	3-4	92
Other arthropods Mydids Pompillids	(general)	to t	Sph	Asilids _	Chrysidid	Mileage on	site
Comments	s: /	oust b	ow l		Plane	1 Dur	ne

Delhi sands flower-loving fly – General Field Form

Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky	direle		Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start 1000	Shre	clear patchy	overcast dr	rizzle	shower	0-1	87°
			overcast dr				
			overcast dr				
Stop 1035	\$ horse	clear patchy	overcast dr	rizzle	shower	0-1	88"
Other in	coate of note	Scoliids_			Cinysidic	15	
Other in	sects of note	Bembiy, Po	gownyero	ey, A	2:1:8 2(brown, long-hor.	Bees on composites.
Plants: Croton_ Eriogon Camisso	Telegum thurberi	Bembiy, Pa	Eriogonum _	ogoni	um fascici	ulatum	Basson Composites.
Plants: Croton	Telegum thurberi	raph weed other En Eriastrum	Eriogonum _	ogoni	um fascici Oend	ulatum othera	Baes on composities.
Plants: Croton_ Eriogon Camisso	Telegum thurberi	raph weed other En Eriastrum	Eric	ogoni	um fascici Oend	ulatum othera	Baes ora- composities.

Delhi sands flor	ver-lovin	g fly – General	Field Form			
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Date 7/23/21 Surveyor	1.(Kentr	C Surv	ey Partner(s	NA	
Mileage					,	
Weather:						
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		clear patchy	overcast driz	zle shower		
7 2 C	-	1	overcast driz			
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Pompillic Other ins	An	scoliids V G W	Sphecid	S	ls) Texano	4
Plants: Croton Eriogomo Cumisson Others:	m thurber	egraph weed iother I Eriustrum	riogonum	onum fasciei Oeno	ulatum othera	
Vertebrates:						
Comments:						
						*

Delhi sands flow	ver-loving	fly – General Field Form		
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Surveyor	KAC	Survey Partner(s)	4	
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Weather:				
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sky	Winds (mph)	Temp
Start 100	25	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	0-5	89
		clear patchy overcast drizzle shower		
		clear patchy overcast drizzle shower		
Stop / 44	10	clear patch, overcast drizzle shower	0-5	89
Mydids _ Pompillid	Apic	Bombyliids Asilids ocerids Sphecids Scoliids Chrysidia x		
Vertebrates:				
Comments:				·
-				

Delhi sands flor							
Date 7/27/2	Lo17 Overa	ill Time _/2	09-1	243		Job_A4	ern
					Partner(s)		
Mileage	992	O					
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start /209	C	lear patchy		drizzle	shower	4-6	90
		clear patchy					- C
4.2			overcast				
Stop /2 4 3	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	3-2	20
Rhaphio	midas termi	inatus?	time	sex	nu	mbers	
Pompillio	Apic ds	Scoliids	Sph	ecids_	Chrysidio	Malagahara,	
Vertebrates:	Ceffons	bor/					
Comments:							0.00
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Delhi sands flower-loving fly - General Field Form

Date 11430 2	017 Over	all Time 34	2 tains	4		Job _	there	1
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Mileage	80				3			
Weather:								
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	A	Sky			Winds (mp	h)	Temp (F)
Start 10 2 00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-	0	85
10:15	0	elear patchy	overcast		shower	1-0	2	85
10=20	0	flear patchy		21.9	shower	1-4	7	86
Stop 10:34	0	elear) patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	2-	5	86
Biological eleme	ents:							
		inatus?	time	sex	nu	mbers		
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		-						
Other arthropods	(general)	Bombyliids	1	Asilide				
Other arthropods (Mydids A	Apiocerids	S	phecids 1					
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Delhi sands flower-loving fly - General Field Form

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Weather:				-	
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Start 1000	90%	clear patchy overcast d	rizzle shower	Ø	840
		clear patchy overcast d	rizzle shower		
		clear patchy overcast d	rizzle shower		
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		Martid (immature)			to facility
		raph weedEri	logonum fascici	ulatum	
Camisson		other Eriogonum _ Eriastrum			
Camisson	nia				

Mileage Weather:							
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		clear patchy					
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ther arthropods	(general)	Bombyliids	Sol	Asilids _		s_ADIOCES	e, Conver
ther arthropods	(general)	Bombyliids	Sol	Asilids _		s Apideer	a conver
Other arthropods Mydids Pompillic Other ins lants: Croton Eriogonu	(general)Api ls ects of note Teles m thurberi	Bombyliids ocerids Scoliids Mega(Sph	Asilids Asilids Asilids Asilids Eriogonum n	Chrysidid	s_Apicero	c Conve
Other arthropods Mydids _ Pompillio Other ins lants: Croton Eriogonu Camissor	(general)Api ls ects of note Teles m thurberi	Bombyliids ocerids Scoliids Megack graph weed other I	Sph	Asilids Asilids Asilids Eriogonum n	Chrysidid	s_Apicero	c Conver

Delhi sands flower-loving fly – General Field Form

Weather: Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Y ROYAL	Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start 10:30	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	1-3	98
10= 40	0		overcast	drizzle	shower	2-4	29
10=50	0		overcast		2/////	1-4	90
Stop //: 04	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	1-2	90
her arthropods lydids	general) Apiocerids Schote Lep	Bombyliids Soliids todes man	phecids phecids prima, for	Asilids Chrysic	dids_	avagus tibia	anetha luvio
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K. FAU			Job AHERN Survey Partner(s) Ø (196883)				
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Delhi sands flower-loving fly - General Field Form

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Delhi sands flower-loving fly - General Field Form

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FOURTH YEAR FOCUSED SURVEY FOR DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

(Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis)
ON A 7-acre SITE IN MIRA LOMA, RIVERSIDE
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Mr. Keith A. Wade, J. D.
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Ahern Rentals, Inc.
8350 Eastgate Road
Henderson, NV 891015

Prepared by:

Kendall H. Osborne Osborne Biological Consulting 6675 Avenue Juan Diaz Riverside, CA 92509

October 19, 2018

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The undersigned certify this report to be a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions of a fourth year, 2018 focused survey for Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) on a 7-acre site, Mira Loma, Riverside County, California.

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Riverside, CA 92509

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90220

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22909 Pennsylvania Ave.
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October 19, 2018

SUMMARY

Mr.Keith Wade, on behalf Ahern Rentals, Inc., has requested a fourth year focused survey to assess the presence or absence of Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) on a 7-acre site in Mira Loma, Riverside County, California. To assess this site for potential as habitat for the federally endangered DSF, and to determine presence or absence of DSF on the site, a habitat evaluation and focused survey for DSF were undertaken in 2015, 2016, and 2017 with negative results for DSF, and for a fourth season in 2018, a series of 24 field visits, totaling 13.60 hours, were conducted on the site from July 3 to September 20, 2018 again with negative results for DSF.

The site has soils mapped as Delhi sands, and consists of open, vacant parcels. Habitat conditions on the site are uniform sand supporting annual grassland and forb vegetation, representing *Moderate Quality* to *High Quality* habitat potential for the DSF.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly was not observed on the site during the course of this fourth year, 2017 field season. The subject site does not support a population of the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly. No special status plant or animal species (species of concern) were encountered in the course of this survey.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the methods and results of a Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) focused survey for a 7-acre site, in Mira Loma, Riverside County. The site has been surveyed for DSF over four consecutive field seasons in 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 with negative results. The DSF was listed as an endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on September 23, 1993 (USFWS 1993).

The survey site is located on the Guaste, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, Township 2 South, Range 6 West, in the southeast corner of Section 6. Latitude ranges from approximately 34° 01' 7.4" to 34° 01' 10.8" N and Longitude from 117° 32' 36.5" to 117° 23' 54.3"W. Figure 1 shows the general vicinity of the survey site at 50% scale on the Guaste, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map. Figure 2 displays the survey site at 200% scale on this USGS quadrangle. This site is located on the north side of E. Riverside Drive (between E. Riverside Drive and Highway 60), immediately west of Wineville Rd., in Mira Loma, Riverside County, CA.

The DSF was not found on the subject site during the course of surveys for any of the years 2015 through 2018 (Osborne 2015, 2016, 2017). We again conclude that the subject site does not support a population of the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly.

2.0 NATURAL HISTORY OF THE DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

Delhi Sands Flower-loving fly belongs to a genus (*Rhaphiomidas*) of flies that have long been known as "giant flower loving flies". There are more than 30 species of these flies, distributed across the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. These flies are huge by the

standards set by most flies – with size among the species ranging from approximately 1.5 centimeters up to 3, and even 4 centimeters, usually gray, tan, rust or yellow in color. All species of *Rhaphiomidas* are associated with rather arid, sandy habitats, with most species living on dune systems of inland desert valleys, rivers, deltas, and beach strands. A few species are found in sandy washes, alluvial benches and remnant glacial moraines. Many species of these flies often hover before flowers in the manner of hummingbirds, using a long, thin, tubular proboscis (mouth-part), with which the flies probe for nectar – hence a traditional name "giant flower-loving flies". Smaller flies of the family Apioceridae, once considered very closely related to *Rhaphiomidas* were formerly called "flower-loving flies".

The DSF is only known to occur in association with Delhi sand deposits, presumably occupied the once extensive dune system of the upper Santa Ana River Valley, including portions of what is now the City of Colton, west through portions of the City of Mira Loma, and south to the Santa Ana River. Today, DSF exists on only a few disjunct sites (USFWS 1997) within a radius of about eight miles in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside Counties (Colton, Rialto, Fontana, and Mira Loma). More than 95 percent of known DSF habitat was considered eliminated by development, agriculture and other land management practices by 1993 (Smith 1993, USFWS 1996 *in* Kingsley 1996), however, this proportion is now nearer 98 to 99% due to these ongoing processes. Many of the last remaining fragments of DSF habitat are currently under pressure by land management efforts such as heavy disking, irrigation, manure dumping, and gravel dumping. There is presently an estimated 1,200 acres of habitat that can support this species (USFWS 1997), but this estimate likely includes lands needing extensive habitat restoration.

Adult DSF flight period is typically August and September, when individual adults emerge, reproduce and die. The adult life span of an individual DSF lasts for a few days and adults do not live beyond the flight period (Kiyani 1995). Adult DSF are highly mobile, agile fliers. Male DSF are frequently seen flying low through habitat, using apparently random, circuitous paths around and between shrubs in search of females. Such "cruising" behavior often covers areas on the scale of 1000 square meters in the time span of a minute. Alternatively, male DSF are often seen flying about an open patch of ground (ca 100 square meters) such as along a dirt path or dune blow-out area. Here, males may repetitively land and rest on one or another object (such as small dried plants) in the area, and such rests are interrupted by periods of patrolling flight (apparently territorial) about the spot. When alarmed, these insects tend to fly rapidly in more or less a straight line – often covering distances of 100 meters in less than 6 seconds. Adult DSF are known to nectar at flowers of California buckwheat and California croton.

DSF, like other *Rhaphiomidas* species, appears to have, at minimum, an annual life cycle (because of the annual flight). However, it has been widely believed that the underground larval/pupal stage may persist for additional years, depending upon various environmental factors such as annual rainfall, food availability and weather conditions during the flight season (many desert *Rhaphiomidas* species do not appear after a drought year and often, substantial flights occur only sporadically over the years). Though it has long been known that *Rhaphiomidas* larvae develop underground, until recently the specific biology (larval biology, habits and food requirements) were not known for any *Rhaphiomidas* species. In 2003, an extensive excavation in known habitat of *Rhaphiomidas trochilus* (Osborne and Ballmer 2014)

recovered very large and strange looking fly larvae - we inferred as Rhaphiomidas and which were later confirmed to be those of *R. trochilus* based on DNA analysis. The biology of *R*. trochilus is likely informative of Rhaphiomidas species in general and DSF in particular. Based on observations of captive R. trochilus larvae (Osborne and Ballmer 2014) it is reasonable to conclude that they are mobile opportunistic predators of soft-bodied, sand-inhabiting insects. Larvae from Sand Ridge, Kern County, CA were maintained in captivity for several months, during which they burrowed actively through sand maintained with slight moisture content (similar to the damp sand where they were found). They fed on larvae of a scarab beetle (Scarabaeidae) and an unidentified bee fly (Diptera: Bombyliidae), which were also recovered from Sand Ridge, and larvae of paper wasps (*Polistes* sp.) which were removed from their nests and buried in the sand. Captive larvae grew and molted after feeding; but, when not fed for extended periods of time, they molted again – losing weight and size in the process. Some larvae were observed to repeat the growth and "shrinkage" cycle multiple times. One larva survived about 17 months in captivity; because it was captured nine months after the most recent flight season, it was at least two years old at time of death. This larva molted four times while undergoing five cycles of growth and shrinkage driven by variable food availability. Its final dry weight was slightly smaller than the typical dry weight of an adult male R. trochilus. The ability of R. trochilus larvae to molt down during times of scarce food resources could allow an extended and indeterminate larval growth period, but with maturation and appearance of adults always during summer months. This may also explain the common observations that populations of various *Rhaphiomidas* species apparently exhibit little or no adult emergence in some years (especially years of below normal precipitation).

The brief adult life span and active, random search mate-locating behavior of DSF males (typical of all *Rhaphiomidas* species) indicates that relatively high population density and/or nearly synchronous adult emergence are likely crucial to survival of populations. Protracted *Rhaphiomidas* larval biology and staggered (across years) adult emergence must enhance population momentum and cross generational gene flow, and the requirement of abundant and diverse insect prey on which larvae develop – all explain why DSF populations appear as long-term entities (persisting for decades) associated with ecologically intact dune habitats; and why some populations, even though small numbers of adults emerge during flight seasons, eventually fail. These doomed "ghost populations" dwindle down to extinction after overall ecological health of habitat is compromised by various forms of ecological diminishment – ever increasing portions of habitat developed, agricultural use, incessant recreational vehicle use, annual disking of the vegetation community and upper soil column, encroachment of exotic plants, etc.

2.1 DSF Habitat Characteristics

DSF is typically found in areas of unconsolidated sandy soils (Delhi series) supporting an open community of native and exotic plant species. Dominant plants are typically California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), and deerweed (*Acmespon scoparius*) but many exotic species often dominate on DSF habitat as well. DSF have been found in habitats that do not support these dominant plant species, and plant species composition may not be directly relevant to larval development (due to likely predatory or parasitic habit of DSF larvae). Adult DSF are anecdotally believed to nectar at

flowers of California buckwheat and California croton, though such a habitat is rare at best and not yet documented. Many other plant species are common, including Thurber's eriogonum (Eriogonum thurberi), autumn vinegar weed (Lessingia glandulifera), and sapphire eriastrum (Eriastrum sapphirinum). Non native plant species also occur in DSF habitat (and incidentally, virtually everywhere). DSF habitat also supports other associated insects such as flies and wasps considered as indicator species – Apiocera convergens, Apiocera chrysolasia, Ligyra gozophylax, Campsomeris tolteca, Trielis alcione, and Nemomydas pantherinus. Over 350 insect species have been found on one DSF site, and DSF habitat is typically marked by high abundance and diversity of predatory and parasitic insect groups including many highly specialized families of flies, wasps, bees, beetles, and antlions. The Delhi Sands community is one of California's unique natural communities containing an array of native plants and animals, some of which are found nowhere else. One plant species, Pringle's monardella, (Monardella pringlei) is already presumed extinct, as no living individuals have been observed in many years. Several species of insects and some vertebrates, which inhabit the Delhi Sands dunes system, are as endangered as the DSF, but no one has yet petitioned to have them officially declared Endangered. These include the convergent flower-loving fly *Apiocera convergens*, a newly discovered species of Jerusalem cricket, (Stenopelmatus sp.), a new species of camel cricket (Ceuthophilus sp.) and an endemic subspecies of butterfly *Apodemia mormo nigrescens* (Emmel and Emmel 1998). The other apiocerid fly (Apiocera chrysolasia), although known from approximately six general localities, is only common within the Delhi sands.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 DSF Survey Guidelines

Interim General Survey Guidelines for the DSF have been suggested by the USFWS (1996). By following these guidelines, DSF presence or absence survey results may be deemed acceptable to the USFWS (rejection of survey results may result where the guidelines are not followed). The guidelines indicate that focused DSF surveys should be conducted wherever Delhi sands are present within the presumed range of DSF, twice weekly (two days per week) during the single annual flight period (usually from July 1 to September 20). Recent early season DSF discoveries lead the USFWS to recommend a survey season from July 15 to September 20 for 2003 and a survey season from July 1 to September 20 from the year 2004. Weather conditions must be suitable for DSF activity at the times survey work is pursued. The DSF is generally active when daytime temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), but may fly with slightly cooler temperatures in bright sunlight.

3.2 Habitat Assessment Methods

Osborne examined the subject site to rate its potential to support DSF (Osborne 2015). Photographs were taken of the site from various perspectives. Habitat suitability for DSF was evaluated using indicators of potential DSF habitat including: presence and abundance of loose, unconsolidated Delhi sands with low organic contamination; degree of habitat disturbance indicated by plant species composition and disposition of soil surface, presence and abundance of native sand associated plants such as *Croton californicus*, *Heterotheca grandiflora*, *Eriogonum thurberi* and *Eriogonum fasciculatum*. These plants are actually more an indication of relative

disturbance regimen – conditions with lesser disturbance being of higher quality for DSF. Presence and abundance of Delhi sands associated insects such as *Apiocera convergens*, *Apiocera chrysolasia* and (to a lesser extent) *Nemomydas pantherinus*, noted throughout the course of focused surveys, serve as further indicators of DSF habitat quality. Potential DSF habitat has been further evaluated on the basis of overall insect diversity and abundance, particularly with respect to sand associated predators and parasitoids.

In the course of previous work Osborne (2003, Osborne et al. 2003) developed a means of rating habitat on site for potential to support DSF, rating areas within any site based on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the best quality and most suitable habitat based on the following scheme:

- 1. 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, manure, or organic debris. *Unsuitable*.
- 2. Delhi sands are present but the soil characteristics include a predominance of exotic soils such as alluvial materials, or predominance of other foreign contamination as gravels, manure, or organic debris. Severe and frequent disturbance (such as a maintenance yard or high use roadbed). *Very Low Quality*.
- 3. 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 Sands with little or no foreign soils (such as alluvial material) 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 Sands. 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*

It should be noted that habitat qualities often vary spatially within a site so that conditions on a site fall within a range of qualities. Further, overall habitat quality is affected by the overall habitat area on a site, such that very small areas diminish the overall habitat value of a site. It is also important to note that suitable habitats, even rated as high quality for DSF, are very rarely actually occupied by DSF. These ratings are more informative on mitigation and conservation measures in the event that DSF is found on any particular site. Use of this habitat rating system is somewhat subjective and best undertaken by a biologist who has extensive experience with *Rhaphiomidas* species. While investigating the subject site, Osborne subjected the site to an analysis of this kind so as to give a general estimate of overall habitat conditions relevant to DSF potential.

3.3 Focused Survey Methods

Following the USFWS Interim General Survey Guidelines, we surveyed all portions of the subject site at least twice a week, between the hours of 1000 and 1400 (Table 1). In the case of this survey, site acreage indicated a minimum of 34 minutes per visit, with site visits twice a week. A minimal survey effort thus would require 13.6 hours over the 12-week season. For the 2018 field season, the subject site was surveyed on 24 dates, totaling at least 13.6 field hours, with site visits made from July 3, to September 20, 2017. Focused DSF surveys were conducted by Kendall H. Osborne, Permit # TE-837760-10, David K. Faulkner # TE-838743-6, and Eric S. Renfro # TE-142436-2. The survey protocol, as set forth in the Interim General Guidelines for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly survey, is designed to maximize the validity of a presence/absence determination.

Osborne photographed the property from several perspectives to document existing conditions. Notes were taken on vegetative cover and plant species composition, abundance and diversity and species composition of insects and other animals, soil types, degree and nature of disturbance, surface cover, organic content, compaction, current land management practices, existing development, and conditions of surrounding vicinity and proximity of other DSF populations.

Table 1. Dates, personnel, times and conditions for focused DSF survey work (2018).

Date	Biologist	Hours	Weather Conditions
3-Jul	K. Osborne	1000-1034	10% clouds to clear, calm, 75-78° F.
7-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1 mph, 105-107° F.
9-Jul	K. Osborne	1000-1034	80-90% overcast, winds 4-6 mph, 99-100° F.
12-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1 mph, 84-86° F.
17-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1 mph, 81-83° F.
19-Jul	K. Osborne	1000-1034	clear, winds 0-4 mph, 85-87° F.
22-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1-2 mph, 85° F.
26-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 2 mph, 88-89° F.
31-Jul	E. Renfro	1000-1034	30-15% patchy clouds, winds 1 mph, 87-88° <i>F</i> .
3-Aug	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, winds 1-2 mph, 84-88° F.
6-Aug	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 2 mph, 86-91° F.
9-Aug	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1 mph, 91-93° F.
12-Aug	K. Osborne	1255-1329	5% patchy clouds, winds 0-2 mph, 92° F.
14-Aug	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, winds 0-1 mph, 80-82° F.
19-Aug	K. Osborne	1255-1329	clear, winds 0-2 mph, 94-95° F.
23-Aug	K. Osborne	1000-1034	clear, calm, 79-83° <i>F</i> .
26-Aug	K. Osborne	1306-1340	clear, winds 0-5 mph, 83-85° <i>F</i> .
29-Aug	K. Osborne	1325-1359	clear, winds 0-5 mph, 92-93° F.
3-Sep	K. Osborne	1000-1034	20% patchy clouds, clearing, humid, winds 0-1 mph, 75-78° <i>F</i> .
6-Sep	D. Faulkner	1000-1034	clear, winds 1-2 mph, 78-80° F.
9-Sep	E. Renfro	1000-1034	clear, winds 1 mph, 87-89° F.
12-Sep	K. Osborne	1000-1034	clear, calm, 74° F.
16-Sep	K. Osborne	1000-1034	clear, winds 0-2 mph, 78-82° F.
20-Sep	K. Osborne	1322-1356	clear, winds 2-5 mph, 90-91° F.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Survey Results

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF, *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) was not observed on the subject site during the course of this year 2017 survey season. Lists of plants and insects observed during the course of all surveys for 2015 through 2018 are given in the appendix.

4.3 Existing Environment and Community

4.3.1 Adjacent lands

The survey area is bounded on the south, E. Riverside Drive, and commercial development beyond. A freeway interchange, Hwy 15 and Hwy 60 is west and north of the site. Municipal Water district facilities are on the eastern boundary of the site.

4.3.2 Topography

The site is generally flat throughout all portions. Elevation on the site is approximately 800 feet.

4.3.3 Soils

Knecht (1971) indicated the site to consist of Delhi fine sands. These sands are evident throughout the site.

4.3.4 Vegetation

The survey area is generally characterized as highly disturbed due to a history of annual disking, and supports low vegetative diversity of an early successional type. Dominant plants are golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). A stand of *Eucalyptus* lines portions the southern site boundary along E. Riverside Rd. Figures 3-7 present representative views of the survey site and habitats. Figure 8 provides a key as to where on the site these photographs were taken. Table 1 (Appendix A) provides a list of plant species encountered on the survey site. No special status plant species (species of concern) were encountered in the course of this survey. Field conditions on the site did not substantially vary between the 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 field seasons.

4.3.5 Insect Community

At least 99 insect species were observed over the course of the 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 field seasons. A list of most insect species observed is presented in the appendix (Table 2, Appendix A). The insect community encountered on the subject site was relatively species depauparate as compared to undisturbed ecological communities occurring on Delhi sands, but included Apioceridae, Asilidae, Scoliidae, Mymerliontidae, Crabronidae and Sphecidae. Indicators of

potential high quality of DSF habitat found on the subject site during the course of the current survey include *Apiocera convergens* and *Campsomeris tolteca*.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

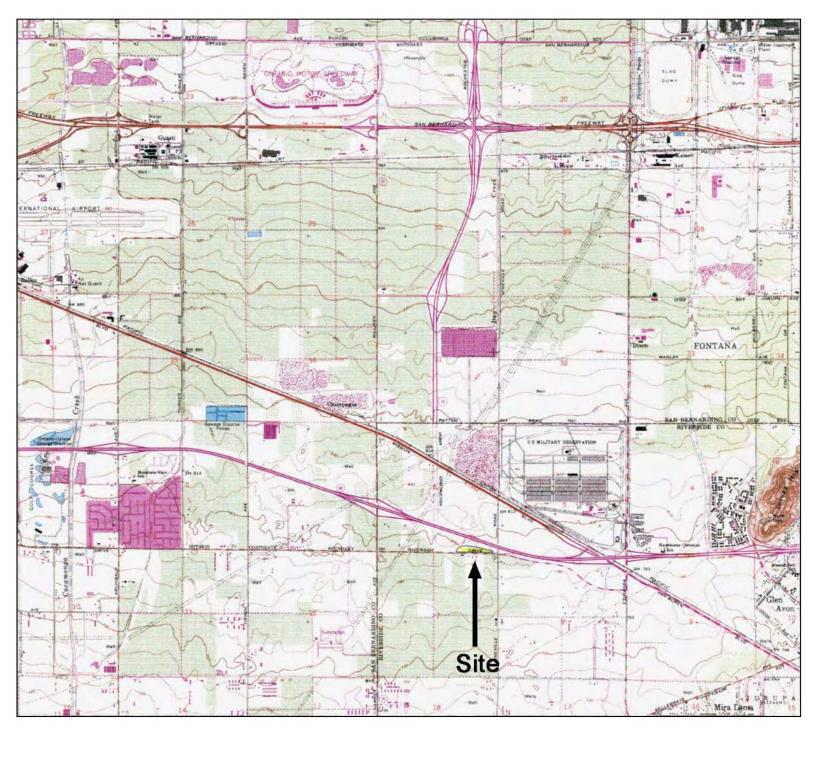
Delhi Sands Flower-loving fly is absent from the site. Finding of the presence of Delhi sands on the survey site, and the observations of Mydidae (*Nemomydas pantherinus*), Apioceridae (*A. convergens*), and Asilidae, along with the overall habitat ratings made for the site and the historic presence of DSF nearby to the northwest and continued DSF presence only 1.5 km north of our study site (J. George pers com 2018), have suggested some degree of habitat suitability and potential for DSF. After the course of four field seasons of DSF survey with negative results, we conclude that the project site does not support a population of DSF.

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7.0 FIGURES



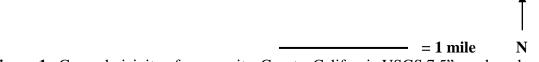
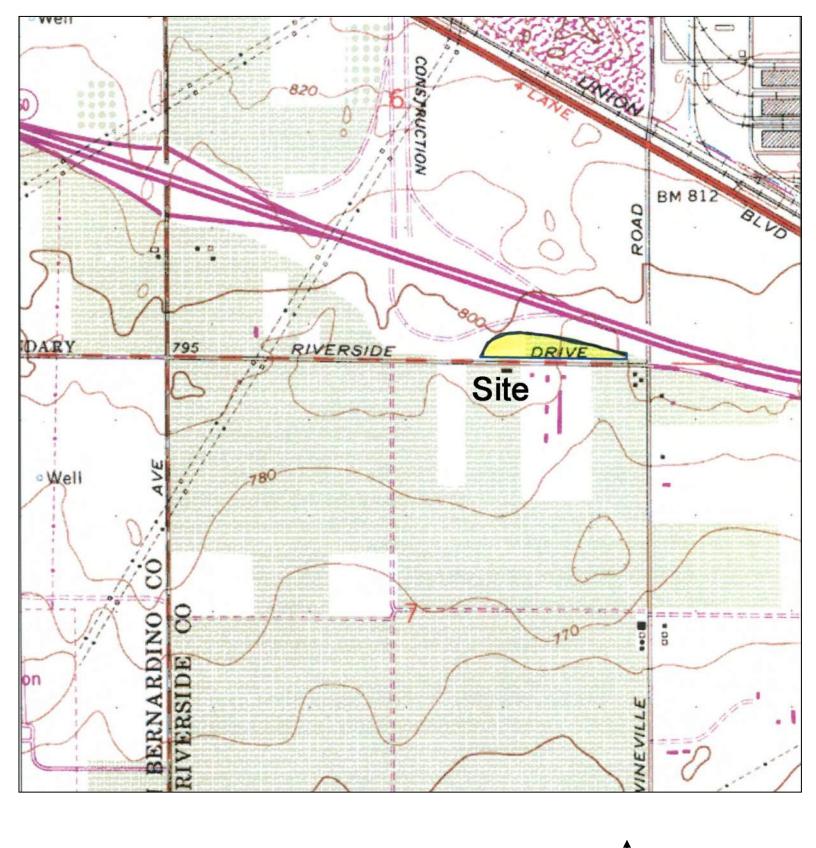


Figure 1. General vicinity of survey site, Guaste, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 50%. 7-acre site is outlined in blue and highlighted in yellow (arrow).



= 100 meters Figure 2. Survey site, Guaste, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 200%. 7-acre site is

outlined in blue and highlighted in yellow.



Figure 3. Photograph (2016) of the eastern boundary of the survey site (wall at left), looking to the north from the side of E. Riverside Dr.



Figure 4. Photograph (2017) of eastern portions of the survey site.. View looks west northwest from the southern edge of the site near its eastern end (along E. Riverside Dr.). *Eucalyptus* stands which line the roadside are seen at right. Part of the Hwy 15-Hwy 60 interchange is seen in the background off site.



Figure 5. Photograph (2018) of central portions of the survey site. View looks south from the central, northern edge of the site. The fence at left is not a site boundary, but merely crosses the site, separating parcels.



Figure 6 Photograph (2016) of the western portion of the site looking to the east from the southwestern corner of the site. *Eucalyptus* stands along E. Riverside Dr. are seen at left.



Figure 7. Photograph (2018) of central portions of the survey site. View looks northeast from the central, southern edge of the site (along E. Riverside Rd.).



Figure 8. Approximate locations around survey site from which photographs were taken (base of arrows). Arrow indicates the direction a photograph was taken. Numbers next to the arrows indicate figure numbers (Figures 3-7).

8.0 APPENDIX

Appendix A

Table A1. Plant species encountered on the survey site (2015 through 2018).

FAMILY Species

ASTERACEAE

Western ragweed Ambrosia acanthicarpa

thistle Ciricium

horseweed Conyza canadensis sunflower Helianthus annua

telegraphweed Heterotheca grandiflora

prickly lettus Lactuca serriola

golden crownbeard Verbesina encelioides

BORAGINACEAE

ranchers fiddleneck Amsinkia intermedia

BRASSICACEAE

shortpod mustard Hirschfeldia incana London rocket Sisymbrium irio

CHENOPODIACEAE

lamb's quarters Chenopodium album

Russian thistle Salsola tragus

EUPHORBIACEAE

California croton Croton californicus

FABACEAE

Spanish clover Lotus purshianus alfalfa Medicago alba

MYRTACEAE

Eucalyptus Eucalyptus

POLYGONACEAE

Cal buckwheat Eriogonum fasciculatum

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE

Puncture vine Tribulus terrestris

POACEAE

slender oat Avena barbata

Foxtail chess/red brome Bromus madritensis
Shismus Schismus barbatus

Table A2. Insects encountered on the survey site (2015 through 2018).

ORDER Diptera	FAMILY Mydidae	Species Nemomydas pantherinus
Dipiera	Apioceridae	Apiocera convergens
	Asilidae	Efferia albibarbis
	Asimac	Mallophora fautrix
		Stenopogon brevisculus
		Stenopogon lomae
	Bombyliidae	Geron sp.
	Domoymaac	Neodiplocampta mira
		Poecilognathus
		0
		Poecilognathus sulphura
		Thyridanthrax atrata Villa molitor
	C1: 1	
	Syrphidae	Baccha clavata
		Copestylum mexicana
		Eristalis aenea
		Paragus tibialis
		Pseudodoros clavatus
	3.5	Syritta pipiens
	Muscidae	Musca domestica
	Sarcophagidae	Sarcophaga sp
	Tachinidae	Archytas sp.
		Trichopoda pennipes
	Tephritidae	unidentified
	Dolichopodidae	Condylostylus pilicornis
Hymenoptera	Crabionidae	Gastrosericina sp.
		Cerceris
		Bembix comatus
		Oxybellus
		Philanthus multimaculatus
		Tachytes distinctus
	Sphecidae	Ammophila azteca
		Haplomelinus albitomentosus
		Prionyx parkeri
		Prionyx thomae
		Sceliphron caementarium
	Scoliidae	Campsomeris tolteca
	Vespidae	Polistes apachus
	Andrenidae	Perdita
	Apidae	Melissodes sp.
		Svastra texana
		Anthophora
		Apis mellifera
		•

Hymenoptera Apidae Diadasia

Halictidae Agapostemon Halictidae Lasioglossum

Megachilidae unidentified

Formicidae Pogonomyrmex californicus
Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Coscinoptera aeneipennis

Chrysophtharta

Saxinis

Coccinellidae Coccinella septempunctata

Hippodamia convergens

Curculionidae Apleurus albitomentosa
Meloidae Nemognatha lurida
Scarabaeidae Cotinus mutabilis
Tenebrionidae Eleodes gracilis
Mymerliontidae Brachynemurus

erliontidae Brachynemurus
Brachynemurus

Danaidae Danaus plexippus

Nymphalidae Junonia coenia Vanessa cardui

Vanessa virginiensis

Pieridae Colias eurytheme

Pieris rapae Pontia protodice

Lycaenidae Brephidium exilis

Hemiargus ceraunus

Leptotes marina
Plebejus acmon
Strymon melinus
Hylephila phyleus

Hesperiidae Hylephila phyleus

Lerodia eufala Pyrgus albescens Estigmene acrea

Largidae Largus sp.

Pentatomidae Bagrada hilaris

Chlorochroa sayi Chlorochroa uhleri Trichopepla aurorae

Reduviidae Sinea diadema Reduviidae Zelus renardii

Scutelleridae Euptychodera corrugata

Tingidae

Arctiidae

Heteroptera

Hymenoptera

Neuroptera

Lepidoptera

(Auchenorrhyncha) Cicadellidae Homolodisca lacerta

Membracidae unidentified

Orthoptera Acrididae Psoloessa thamnogaea

Heteroptera (Hemiptera)

Orthoptera Acrididae Schistocerca nitens

Trimerotropis californica

Trimerotropis pallidipennis

MantodeaMantidaeIris oratoriaOdonataAeshnidaeAnax junius

Aeshna multicolor

Odonata Libellulidae Pantala flavescens

Pantala hymenaea Tramea onusta

Pachydiplax longipennis

Parithemis intensa Sympetrum corruptum

Coenagrionidae Enallagma

Appendix B

Correspondence with USFWS Field Notes

Ken H. Osborne (permit #TE837760)
Osborne Biological Consulting
6675 Avenue Juan Diaz
Riverside, CA 92509
(951) 360-6461

July 19, 2018

Attn: Ms. Stacey Love.
USFWS Carlsbad Field Office
Fish and Wildlife Service
2177 Salk Avenue, Ste 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008

fly on a 7-acre site in Mira Loma, Riverside County. RE: Intent to conduct the fourth year protocol survey for Delhi Sands Giant Flower-loving

Dear Ms. Love,

site in Mira Loma, Riverside County. Giant Flower-loving fly (Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdminalis) on an approximately 7-acre I write to notify you of intent to conduct the fourth year of protocol survey for Delhi Sands

southeastern quadrant of the Hwy I-15/Hwy 60 interchange (the site being sandwiched season. This site is located on the north side of Riverside Avenue and south of the Mr. Wade, representing Ahern Rentals, Inc., has requested we continue the surveys for this between Riverside Ave., and the freeway interchange).

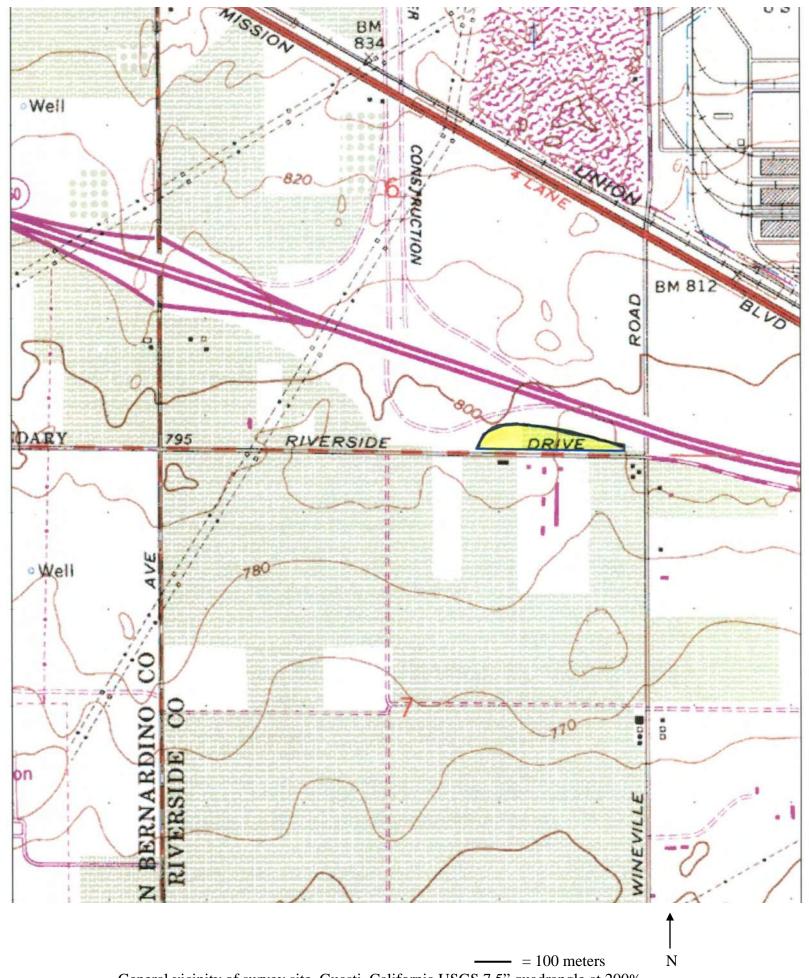
map shows the site on a portion of this map at 200% scale. Township 2 South, Range 6 West, on the southeastern corner of Section 6. The site may be located on the Guasti, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map, The attached

contact me. If you have any questions or comments regarding this survey, please feel free to

Respectfully submitted

cc. Keith Wade (Ahern Rentals, Inc.)

Ken H. Osborne



General vicinity of survey site, Guasti, California USGS 7.5" quadrangle at 200%. Approximately 7-acre site is highlighted in yellow.

Date 3/2 /2		fly – General Field Form	
Dail 1/3/201	/8 Overa	Ill Time 1000 - 1034 Job A	
Surveyor	No	Survey Partner(s)	
Weather:			
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sky Winds (mph)	Temp
Start 10 cm	10% (6	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower colle	75010
		clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	
		clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	
Stop 10 34	U	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	78
Mydids _ Pompillio	Apid	Bombyliids Asilids cocerids Sphecids Scoliids Chrysidids	
	/waso	CLSW Ata Salavaphera	
/ertebrates:	/was o	CLSW Ata Schwaphern	
/ertebrates:	/waso	CLSW Ater Se braphers	
Vertebrates:	MUDO	CLSW Ata Schwaphern	
	/waso	CLSW Ata Salaraphera	
Vertebrates:	MUDO	CLSW Ata Schwaphern	

Delhi sands flow	er-loving i	iy – Generai	riela For	m			
Date 7/7/2018							ern G4mi
Surveyor F.	Rentro	142436	-2	Survey I	Partner(s)	N/A	
Mileage Bea	. 1909	05					
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start /0:00	0	clear patchy		drizzle	shower		105
		clear patchy		0.00	shower		
		elear patchy	-4 /5	30275			1.
Stop /0:34	00	clear parchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		107
Other arthropods (Mydids Pompillid Other inse	general)Apic s ects of note	Bombyliids ocerids Scoliids Megach	Sph	Asilids	Chrysidic He li	ds dae	
Vertebrates:							
Comments: Hoz		1 muc minima	h ins	secZ	Fi	ght. P	Plant.

Delhi sands flov	wer-loving f	ly – General Fiel	d Form			
Date 7/9/	8 Overa	ll Time	194		Job A4	ern
Surveyor	KHOS	borne	Survey I	Partner(s)	·	
Mileage	337	6				
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (I
Start / 1 d	90	clear patchy ov	ercas drizzle	shower	0	99
		clear patchy ov	ercast drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy ov	ercast drizzle	shower		
Stop / 44	80	clear patchy ov	ercast drizzle	shower	4-6	100
Mydids _ Pompilli	dsApic	Bombyliids cerids Scoliids	_ Sphecids	Chrysidio	ds	
/ertebrates:						
Comments:						

Delhi sands flow	er-loving f	ly – General l	Field For	m			
Date 7/12/2018	Overa	11 Time <u>34</u>	min			Job Ahe	77
Surveyor 14	2436-	2 (Rev		Survey	Partner(s)	NA	
Mileage				19	137	5	
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start /0:00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		84
		clear patchy	overcast	14-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	shower		
10 411		clear patchy	overcast	1-1-1-1	shower	,	c./
Stop /0:34	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	/	86
Halica	ects of note	Scoliids	hvon	Cae (blace	Chrysidi	rying me	anglitery
Comments:	e Fly	ght of	ins	,ec2	s. C	ooler?	

Delhi sands flow	er-loving	fly – General l	Field For	m				
Date 7/17/2015						1 4	prn	
Surveyor Rey	760	142436-	-)s	Survey Partn	er(s)_	NA		`
Mileage						(19182	3 5 Lar	£)
Weather:			220			2010 20 20 20		
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky	and v		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start /0:00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle show			81	
		clear patchy	overcast					
10 · 2 L		clear patchy	overcast		_		03	
Stop 10:34		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle shov	wer	/	8 5	
Other arthropods Mydids _ Pompillid Other inse	(general) Apic	ocerids Scoliids Megacha	Sph	Chry Chry Lag	ysidids	Dostemo	n melli	venzrij Exang
Vertebrates:								
Comments:								
19								
:								
-								
<u> </u>							-	
S								
		in the second se						
					**	711	-	
1								

Delhi sands flow	ver-loving	fly – General I	Field Form			
Date 7/19/18	O ver	all Time 10	w_ 10	34	Job Apre	
Surveyor	KA	Debors	Su	rvey Partner(s	s)o	
Mileage 3	208					
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start 1000	0	clear patchy	overcast d	rizzle shower	0-4	28
		clear patchy		rizzle shower		
				rizzle shower		
Stop 1034	0	de patchy	overcast d	rizzle shower	6	87
()ther ins	Api	ocerids Scoliids_	Spheo	cidsChrysid	ids	
Comments: Pun Basica For	sinhia + toused - hosp	S. ivia,	Some cus	, Bromus	direnter, B.	rubono,

er-loving	fly – General l	Field For	m			
					7 1	(n
2436-	2		Survey P	artner(s)	NA	
			911	65		
% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
0	clear patchy		0.00111110000	2005,100512	1	85
	clear patchy		The state of the s	shower		
	-	2.000,000,000,000,000,000	300000000000000000000000000000000000000			
0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	2	85
Api	ocerids Scoliids Scoliids MOSh	Spl	necids_	Chrysidic Say	Kinis SD.	Agoposteno Apis mellis Marpshooter
ies.)				
	% Cloud % Cloud O ents: midas term (general) Api ls ects of note	% Cloud Clear patchy clear patchy clear patchy clear patchy clear patchy clear patchy sents: midas terminatus? (general) Bombyliids Apiocerids Is Scoliids ects of note Frequent O hoca Guery	% Cloud Sky Clear patchy overcast sents: midas terminatus?time [general] Bombyliids Apiocerids Spl sects of note Scoliids ects of note Scoliids ects of note Scoliids	Cloud Sky Clear patchy overcast drizzle clear patchy overcast	Survey Partner(s) Cloud Sky	Survey Partner(s) Survey Partner(s) Sky Winds (mph)

Delhi sands flow	er-loving f	fly – General l	Field For	m		
Date 7/26/20 Surveyor 14	Overa	all Time 34	thir	nute)	Job Ah	ern
Surveyor 14	2436	5-2 K	62/10	Survey Partner	(s) ~//	
Mileage				1921	00)	
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start / 0.00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle shower	2	88
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle shower		
Stop 10:34	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle shower	2	89
Other arthropods (Mydids _ Pompillid Other inse	general) Apic	ocerids Scoliids Isembia	Spl	AsilidsChrysi	dids well exa	Negachil. dup
Vertebrates:	361 W)	<u>s).</u>				
Comments:						

ver-loving	fly – General Field Form		
9 Overa	all Time 34 minutes	Job Ah	ern
2436	-2 (Reviso) Survey Partner(s	N/N (c)	
	/938	032	ā.
% Cloud	Sky	Winds (mph)	Temp (F
30	clear patchy) overcast drizzle shower	1	87
	clear pately overcast drizzle shower		
	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower		
15-20	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	1 1	88
(general) Apids ects of note	Bombyliids Asilids ccerids Sphecids Scoliids Chrysid Meyach Jala P Hali cceris sp Philanthu s	ids Lids, Ben	nbix
	% Cloud 30 15-20 ents: midas term	% Cloud Sky 30 clear patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower 15-20 clear patchy overcast drizzle shower ents: midas terminatus?	Overall Time 34 minutes Survey Partner(s) No.

Date 3 Aug 2018	overa	all Time _	34 minut	Tes			Job AHER	М
Surveyor Da					ırvey l	Partner(s)		
Mileage (243:								
Weather:								
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud			Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start 1000	Ø	clear p	atchy ove	rcast d	Irizzle	shower	1-2	84*
		clear p	atchy ove	ercast d	lrizzle	shower		
		clear pa	atchy ove	ercast d	lrizzle	shower		
Stop 1034		clear p	atchy ove	rcast d	lrizzle	shower	1-2	ිනි ⁶
Mydids _ Pompillio Other ins	(general) Apio ds sects of note	cerids Scol	iids_	_Sphec	elliso	Chrysidic	POGOTHURMON C	ninch bugs,
Pompillio Other ins	Apio ds_ sects of note whilds, Te admired be	Scol Fien plan: 4: 6	iids Skipp Fruit postomen	_Sphec	elliso	Chrysidic	ls_ Pagatypement, Cl , Megachiles une, A Chron b	ninch bugs, f., Bagada Su
Pompillio Other ins	Apio ds_ sects of note whilds, Te admired be	Scol Fien plan: 4: 6	iids Skipp Fruit postomen	_Sphec	elliso	Chrysidic	POGOTHURMON C	ninch bugs, p., Bagada su
Mydids Pompillic Other ins Man An Pomments:	Apio ds_ sects of note while the admind be related the	Scol Frenchie planitie	iids_ J SKIPP Fuit postomen	Sphecer, Me	ellisa A.n	Chrysidic des bee, relifica tiid lus	POGOTHURMON C	f. Bagada Su
Mydids Pompillio Other ins M An Ta ertebrates: D mments: Cless	Apio ds_ sects of note while the admind be related the	Scol Frenchie phritie	iids_ + Skipp + Fruit postomen	Sphecer, Mes	ellisa A.n	Chrysidic des bee, relifica tiid lus	Pagatyoney, Cl Megachiles wal, A chion b	P. Bagada Su
Mydids Pompillio Other ins M An Ta ertebrates: D mments: Clear	Apio ds_ sects of note while, Te admind be relimed fle	Scol Frenchie phritie	iids_ + Skipp + Fruit postomen	Sphecer, Mes	ellisa A.n	Chrysidic des bee, relifica tiid lus	Pagatyoney, Cl Megachiles wal, A chion b	P. Bagada Su
Mydids Pompillio Other ins M An Ta ertebrates: D mments: Clear	Apio ds_ sects of note while, Te admind be relimed fle	Scol Frenchie phritie	iids_ + Skipp + Fruit postomen	Sphecer, Mes	ellisa A.n	Chrysidic des bee, relifica tiid lus	Pagatyoney, Cl Megachiles wal, A chion b	P. Bagada Su
Mydids Pompillio Other ins M An Ta ertebrates: D mments: Cless	Apio ds_ sects of note while, Te admind be relimed fle	Scol Frenchie phritie	iids_ + Skipp + Fruit postomen	Sphecer, Mes	ellisa A.n	Chrysidic des bee, relifica tiid lus	Pagatyoney, Cl Megachiles wal, A chion b	f. Bagada Su

Delhi sands flow	er-loving	fly - General	Field For	m			
Date 8/6/20	18 Over	all Time 34	min	,		Job Ah	ech
Surveyor 142	436-	2 (Rev	(07	Survey 1	Partner(s)	\mathcal{N}	<u>A</u>
Mileage				19	336	2	20,15
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky	100		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start / 0:00	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	Bb 2	. 86
		elear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop / 0:34	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	2	91
Pompillid Other inse	Api	ocerids Scoliids Tramea	Sph onus?	necids_	ebali	bron capi	nenzarium Cacmon blue
Vertebrates:				77713			
Comments:							

Overall Time 36	1 minus	Lec		
4186-2 R	on TO Surv	_ >	Job Ah	ern
	riic sur	ey Partner(s)	MA	
		19367	2	
Cloud	Sky	AUGUS STATES	Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
clear) patchy	y overcast driz	zle shower	1	91
clear patchy	A CANADA CASA			
0	y overcast driz		,	- A
clear patchy	y overcast driz	zle shower	/	43
neral) Bombyliids Apiocerids Scoliids	Sphecic	ids	8	
Ma. DZIYMO	phron (ion , th	aenica se	Pis ricata, Linus Zexan

Surveyer	1/14	all Time 12			4	
Surveyor	C DA C	S	Surv	vey Partner(s)	P	
Mileage	495					
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)			Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start / 255	5	clear, patchy	overcast dri	zzle shower	0-2	92
		clear patchy	overcast dri	zzle shower		
		clear patchy	overcast dri	zzle shower		
Stop / 29	5	lear patchy	overcast dri	zzle shower	0	92
Mydic Pompi	s Api llids	Bombyliids ocerids Scoliids Scoliids Malisa	Spheci	dsChrysidio	s	
Vertebrates:	c berug ho	75				

Start 1000 gs (lear) patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower Stop 1034 gs (lear) patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower common clear patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy overcast drizzle shower clear patchy clear	Weather: Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sky	Winds (mph)	Temp (F
clear patchy overcast drizzle shower Stop 1034	Ctout	1			
Clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	(000	φ		0-1	20
Biological elements: Rhaphiomidas terminatus? Alo time sex numbers. Other arthropods (general) Bombyliids Asilids Mydids Apiocerids Sphecids Pompillids Scoliids Chrysidids Other insects of note Ameltifera, Asilid (Efficially), And Ambor, (elist sp. (wells Bombyliid (small)), Halicid beas, 3. willis, grassingpass, Cotions (most informally price), Arctid langua common					
Biological elements: Rhaphiomidas terminatus? No time sex numbers. Other arthropods (general) Bombyliids Asilids Mydids Apiocerids Sphecids Pompillids Scoliids Chrysidids Other insects of note A meltifera Asilid (Effect), huddenbar, (alines p. (mellograms)), Halicid beas, B. milis, grassingpass, Cotinus (most in Carallyptus), Arctid laune common	Stop 1034	CK.		0-1	820
	Mydids Pompilli	dsApid	ocerids Sphecids Chrysidid	ls_damber, Colins	S. P. (Wellow) . 9.2
Comments:	Mydids Pompilli Other ins Bomb	ApidsApidssects of note	Scoliids Sphecids Chrysidid Scoliids Chrysidid A. mellifena , Asilid (Effecta #), Mu mall), Halicid beas, B. milis, grassl	ddaubor, Colins.	
Clear With HAZE - SCATTERED clouds over Mountains	Mydids Pompilli Other ins	ApidsApidssects of note	Scoliids Sphecids Chrysidid Scoliids Chrysidid A. mellifena , Asilid (Effecta #), Mu mall), Halicid beas, B. milis, grassl	ddaubor, Colins.	

er-loving f	ly – General Field Form	
8 Overa	Il Time 1255- 129 Job_	Ahern
KHO	shows Survey Partner(s)	9
4532		/
% Cloud	Sky Winds (m	ph) Temp (F)
G	lear patchy overcast drizzle shower	95
	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	
	clear patchy overcast drizzle shower	
c	tear patchy overcast drizzle shower 0 -	2 94
(general) Apic	Bombyliids Asilids cerids Sphecids Scoliids Chrysidids	
- J- 1		Lotes
	% Cloud % Cloud % Cloud general) Apio sects of note Apio sects of note Apio sects of note Apio sects of note	% Cloud Sky Winds (m Clear patchy overcast drizzle shower Clear patchy overcast drizzle shower

Delhi sands flow							
Date 8/23/2	2018 Overa	all Time 10	00-10	34		Job Ah	ern
Date 8/23/2 Surveyor	KH	0		Survey	Partner(s)	Job Ah	
Mileage	462.	5					
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start 1000	Q.	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	9	79
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop 1034	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0	83
Other inse	Apic lsapic ects of note	oceridsScoliids_	Spl	necids _	Chrysidid	Stirw, Mus	ica
Vertebrates:							

Delhi sands flo	wer-loving	ly – General Field Form			
Date & hehe	o 18 Overa	Il Time 106 - 140		Job Ahe	ern
Surveyor	Kno	Survey	Partner(s)	25	
		793			
Weather:					
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start / 05	0	cear patchy overcast drizzle	shower	0-5	83
		clear patchy overcast drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy overcast drizzle	shower		
Stop 190	0	clear patchy overcast drizzle	shower	0-5	28
Other in	sects of note	Scoliids Sphecids Scoliids Shryan, Cohinner, Al Pontin,			P. acros
Vertebrates:					
_					
Comments:					
=					
-					*

Delhi sands flov							
Date 8/29/1	8 Over	all Time 12	5-15	9		Job A Go	ru
Surveyor	KH	9	5	Survey	Partner(s)	Job A Go	
Mileage	40	,72					
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start / 25	1	Gear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-5	92
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop 1:59	1	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-3	93
Other arthropods Mydids _ Pompillio Other ins	(general) Apids ects of note	Bombyliids oceridsScoliids_ aA	Sph	Asilids ecids _	Chrysidid	Strynon	
Vertebrates:							
Comments:							
5							
-							
							*
							*

	4 2		fly – General l				Job Ahar	
	1.	KIAC				Partner(s)	0	/h
		5040			400.000 00100			
Weat								
	ne (24 hr)	% Cloud	V-III	Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F
	1000	20	Cear patchy			shower	0	75
	1015	C	lear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
			clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop	1034	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0-1	78
	Pompillion Other ins	Aprids_sects of note	Scoliids Scoliids Cotinum A converge	Sp. Sp.	hecids _	Chrysidic V. mal	ls_ Ventian	Coliar.
Vertel	prates:							
Comn	nents:							
								\equiv
	6							

Delhi sands flov	wer-loving	fly – General Field F	orm		
Date 6 Sept 201	8 Over	all Time 34 Wie.	_	Job AHER	N SITE
Surveyor Dw	OK. FAUL	CHER	Survey Partner(s)ø	
Mileage (246	339)		(64n	i from STAT)	
Weather:	,				
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud	Sk	У	Winds (mph)	Temp (I
Start 1000	Ø	clear patchy overca	st drizzle shower	1-2	780
	,	clear patchy overca	st drizzle shower		
		clear patchy overca	st drizzle shower		
Stop 1034	Ø	clear patchy overca	st drizzle shower	1-2	80°
Ammo	pila, E	fferin sp No	theing else not a	heady noted.	
Vertebrates: _&	round sy	unnels, Crows.			
Comments:	\	- (6)			
Clean	r with h	uze (SKy)			
					- Sa
					*
-					
,					

Delhi sands flow	er-loving	fly – General	Field For	rm			
Date 9/9/2018	Overa	all Time 34	min			Job Ah	ern
Surveyor 140					Partner(s)	N/A	
Mileage				194	1644		
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F)
Start /0:06	0	(clear) patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	1	86-8
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop / 0 3 H	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	/	89
Other arthropods (general)	ocerids	Spl	Asilids pecids		ds or Iris or mon me an ie Mega	ratoria,
Vertebrates:							
Comments:							; ; ;

Delhi sands flow		1					
Date 9/12/2	018 Overa	all Time / C	w-1	034	2	Job Ahe	wn
Surveyor	LHO		S	urvey	Partner(s)	0	
Mileage	542	-9					
Weather:							
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky			Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start Lo w	0	clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower	0	74
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
		clear patchy	overcast	drizzle	shower		
Stop 1034	0	cear patchy	The Court of			0	74
Other arthropods (Mydids _ Pompillid Other inse	ects of note					13 - 17 by by	(a
Vertebrates:							
Comments:							·
-							

Delhi sands flow	er-loving f	fly – General l	Field Form			
Date 9/16/18	Overa	all Time _/0°	es - 1034	-	Job Ahe	vin
Surveyor	IN O	Shorne	Surv	ey Partner(s)		
Mileage	5676	5				
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (F
Start 100	0	clear patchy	overcast driz	zle shower	0-1	78
		clear patchy	overcast driz	zle shower		
		clear patchy	overcast driz	zle shower		
Stop 1034	O	gear patchy	overcast driz	zle shower	0-2	82
Other inse	Apic ects of note	Scoliids_	Spherio	Chrysidie Braphidie	ds_ 	Colver,
Vertebrates:						-
Comments:						

Delhi sands flov						
Date 9/20/1					Job Aha	oru
Surveyor	KIAC	Dissorne	Surve	ey Partner(s)	0	-
Mileage	58	30				
Weather:						
Time (24 hr)	% Cloud		Sky		Winds (mph)	Temp (I
Start / 22	C	clear patchy	overcast drizz	le shower	2-4	90
		clear patchy	overcast drizz	le shower		
		clear patchy	overcast drizz	le shower		
Stop /sc		clear patchy	overcast drizz	le shower	2-5	91
Other ins	Apic	Scoliids By by k	Sphecid	Chrysidie	dsShy	- Land
Vertebrates:						
Comments:						