APPENDIX B1
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT

CITY OF MENIFEE, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Biological Resources Assessment and MSHCP Consistency Analysis

---

Prepared For:

QUINN COMMUNITIES, LLC
364 2nd Street, #5
Encinitas, California 92024
Contact: *Stefan LaCasse*
760.942.9991

Prepared By:

MICHAEL BAKER INTERNATIONAL
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 500
Santa Ana, California 92707
Contact: *Tom Millington*
949.855.5777

June 2022
JN 189002

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT

CITY OF MENIFEE, COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Biological Resources Assessment and MSHCP Consistency Analysis

---

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

Lauren Mapes
Biologist
Natural Resources & Environmental Services

Tom Millington
Senior Biologist
Natural Resources & Environmental Services

June 2022
JN 189002

Executive Summary

The project site is located in southwestern Riverside County and generally comprises a mixture of developed and undeveloped, but highly disturbed, land that is either devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native, ruderal plant species. The Hillman Street Storm Drain (HSSD) Channel is maintained by the Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District and discharges to an existing earthen flood control channel in the southwest portion of the project site. No natural vegetation communities were mapped within the project site. However, the project site contains two (2) land cover types classified as disturbed habitat and developed. Land uses surrounding the project site mainly consist of existing residential developments, commercial businesses, and a few small plots of undeveloped land.

No special-status plant species were observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the literature review and field survey, existing/historical site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker International (Michale Baker) determined that all special-status plant species identified during the literature review either have a low potential or are not expected to occur within the project site.

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; a State Watch List [WL] species) was the only special-status wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the literature review and the field survey, existing site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker determined that burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; a State Species of Special Concern) and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*; a State WL species) both have a moderate potential to occur within the project site. All other special-status wildlife species identified during the literature review are not expected to occur within the project site.

In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk and California horned lark, any vegetation removal and ground disturbance should occur outside of the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31). If avoidance of the nesting bird season is not feasible, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than seven (7) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to maintain compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code and ensure that impacts to nesting birds do not occur. The qualified biologist should survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project site and within a biologically defensible buffer distance surrounding the project site for the presence of nesting birds and should provide documentation of the surveys and findings to City of Menifee for review prior to initiating project activities. If no active bird nests are detected, project-related activities may begin. If an active nest is found, the bird should be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the active nest should be estimated and the qualified biologist should establish a "no-disturbance" buffer around the active nest. The distance of the "no-disturbance" buffer may be increased or decreased according to the judgement of the qualified biologist depending on the level of construction activity and sensitivity of the species. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, project-related activities within the "no disturbance" buffer may occur.

The HSSD Channel occurs within the southwest portion of the project site and would fall under the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Therefore, it would be necessary for the project proponent to obtain the following regulatory approvals prior to implementation of the proposed project: 1) Section 404 Nationwide Permit from the USACE; 2) Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB, and 3) Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW.

In addition, the HSSD Channel would qualify as a riverine resource pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP; a total of 0.19 acre of riverine habitat occurs within the project site. If impacts to riverine resources mapped within the HSSD Channel cannot be avoided, a DBESP Report would need to be prepared and submitted to the Wildlife Agencies (CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) for review/approval prior to implementation of the proposed project.

Due to the presence of suitable habitat, focused surveys would need to be conducted during the breeding season (March 1 to August 31) to confirm the presence/absence of burrowing owls within the project site and analyze potential impacts that could occur as a result of the proposed project. In addition to focused surveys, the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) also requires that a pre-construction clearance survey be conducted no more than thirty (30) days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities to avoid direct take of burrowing owls that may occur on or within 500 feet of the project impact area. These surveys would need to be conducted by a qualified biologist and in accordance with the methods outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan* (Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority 2006).

Table of Contents

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APN	assessor parcel number
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CFGC	California Fish and Game Code
CIRP	Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	federal Clean Water Act
DBESP	Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation
FESA	federal Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HSSD	Hillman Street Storm Drain
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Michael Baker	Michael Baker International
MSHCP	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NEPS	Narrow Endemic Plant Species
NWP	Nationwide Permit
P/QP	Public/Quasi-Public
project	Coronado Condos Project
RCA	Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
RCFCD	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SKR	Stephens' kangaroo rat
SKR HCP	Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WL	Watch List
WQC	Water Quality Certification
WoUS	waters of the U.S.

Section 1 Introduction

This report contains the findings of Michael Baker International's (Michael Baker) biological resources assessment and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis for the proposed Coronado Condos Project (project or project site). Michael Baker biologists conducted a field survey/habitat assessment of the project site on April 7, 2022, to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status[1] biological resources to occur within the project site that could pose a constraint to implementation of the proposed project. Special attention was given to the suitability of the habitat within the project site and its potential to support special-status biological resources that were identified as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database RareFind 5 (CNDDB; CDFW 2022), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CIRP; CNPS 2022), and the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority's (RCA) online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located within the City of Menifee, generally to the north of Newport Road, south of the San Jacinto River, east of State Route 74, and west of Interstate 215 (refer to Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted in Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 3 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle map (refer to Figure 2, *Project Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is composed of assessor's parcel number (APN) 335-440-001, APN 335-440-002, and a portion of right-of-way along Esther Lane, and totals approximately 10.02 acres located to the south of Thornton Avenue, east of Uppercrest Court, and west of Murrieta Road (refer to Figure 3, *Project Site*).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes the development of up to 78 multi-family condominium units on an approximately 9.70 gross acres/6.50 net acre site (refer to Appendix A, *Conceptual Site Plan*). A total of 210 parking spaces are proposed and divided between dedicated garage parking and open parking stalls. The proposed project also includes one open space area and two water quality retention basins; one of the basins is located at the center of the project site and the other on the southeast corner.

[1] As used in this report, "special-status" refers to species that are either federally-/State-listed, proposed, or candidates; species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank by the California Native Plant Society; species designated as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; State/locally rare vegetation communities; or species covered under the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1

6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

Project Site (10.02 acres)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

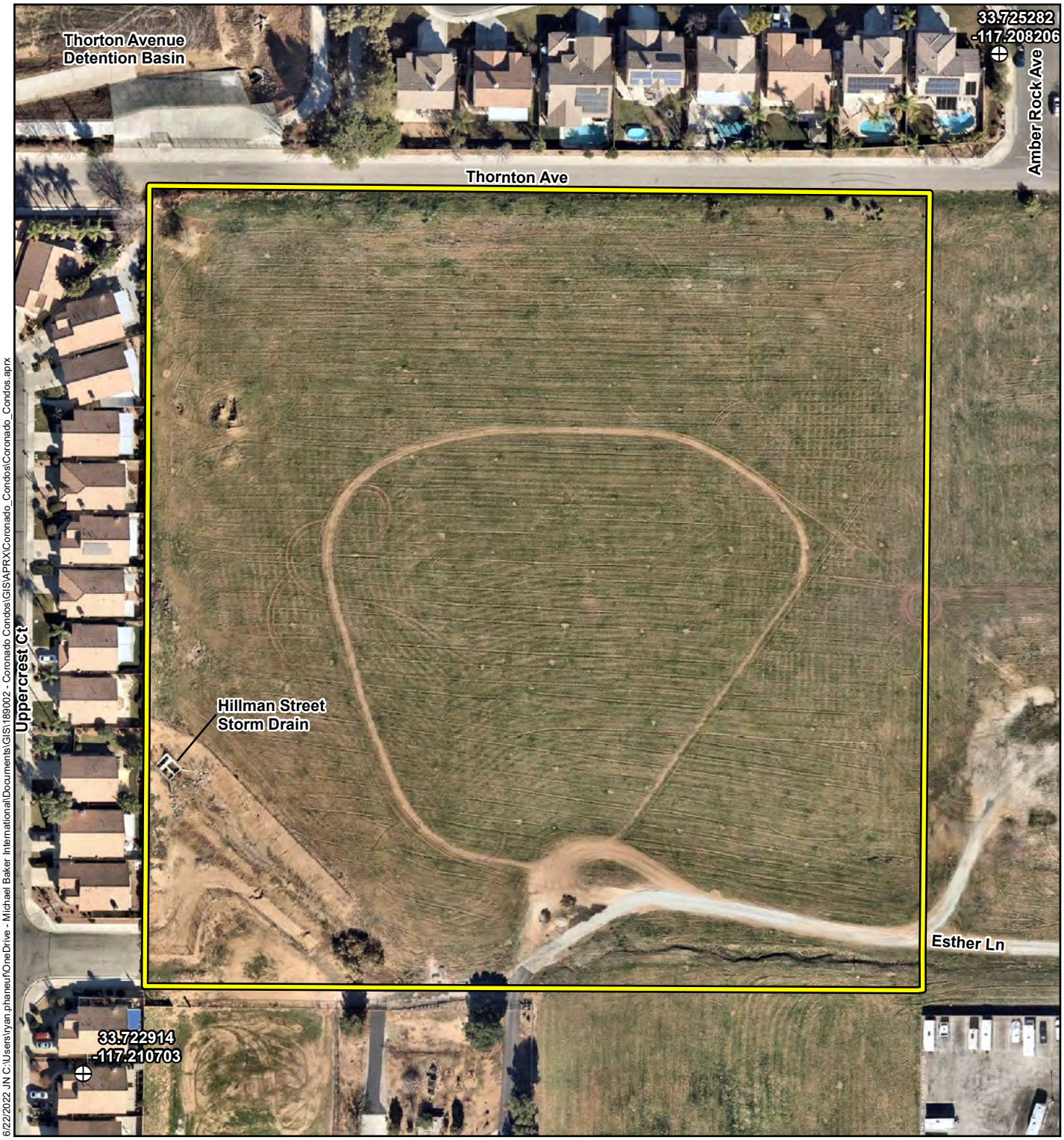
0 0.5 1 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Perris, California (2021), Lake Elsinore, Romoland, and Steele Peak, California (2022)*

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

Project Site (10.02 acres)

Reference Point

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 60 120 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Project Site

Figure 3

Section 2 Methodology

Michael Baker conducted thorough literature reviews and records searches to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site prior to conducting the field survey. A general field survey/habitat assessment was conducted in order to document existing conditions and determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site.

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field survey, literature reviews and records searches were conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Specifically, previous special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles were determined through a query of the CNDDB (CDFW 2022) and the CIRP (CNPS 2022). Current conservation status of species was verified through lists and resources provided by the CDFW, specifically the *Special Animals List* (CNDDB 2022a), *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CNDDB 2022b), *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CNDDB 2022c), and *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants or California* (CNDDB 2022d).

In addition to the databases referenced above, Michael Baker reviewed various publicly available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site to understand existing site conditions, confirm previous species observations, and note the extent of any disturbances, if present, that have occurred in the project site that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources.

On-site and adjoining soils were identified prior to conducting the field survey using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California* (USDA 2022). In addition, a review of the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs was conducted to assess the ecological changes and disturbances that may have occurred within the project site. Aerial photography was reviewed prior to the field survey to locate potential natural corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area using Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery from 1985 to 2021 (Google, Inc. 2022). The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the existing biological resources and evaluate the ability of the project site to support special-status biological resources. Additional occurrence records of those species that have been documented on or within the vicinity of the project site were derived from database queries including the Calflora database (Calflora 2022). Additionally, standard field guides, texts and sources were used, such as species accounts provided by Birds of the World (Billerman et. al 2020) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Critical Habitat Mapper and Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2022). The CNDDB was used, in conjunction with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) ArcView software, to identify

special-status species occurrence records within the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris*, and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. Refer to Section 6 for a complete list of technical references that were reviewed by Michael Baker.

2.2 FIELD SURVEY

Michael Baker biologists Tom Millington and April Nakagawa conducted a field survey/habitat assessment on April 7, 2022, to document the extent and conditions of the vegetation communities occurring within the boundaries of the project site. Vegetation communities preliminarily identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified in the field by walking meandering transects through the vegetation communities and along boundaries between vegetation communities. Naturally vegetated areas typically have a higher potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species than areas that are highly disturbed or developed, which usually have lower quality and/or reduced amounts of suitable wildlife habitat. All plant and wildlife species observed during the field survey, as well as dominant plant species within each vegetation community, were recorded in a field notebook and are described below. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, the overall condition of on-site vegetation, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features (e.g., streams, flood control channels) were noted within the project site. Michael Baker used GIS ArcView software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and then transferred these data onto an aerial photograph to further document existing conditions and quantify the acreage of each vegetation community. Refer to Table 1 below for a summary of the survey dates, surveyors, times, and conditions.

Table 1: Survey Dates, Surveyors, and Conditions

Date	Surveyors	Conditions (start / finish)		
		Time (hours)	Temperature (°F)	Wind Speed (mph)
April 7, 2022	Tom Millington, April Nakagawa	0800 / 1030	70 / 86	1.2 / 4.3

2.3 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation communities occurring within the project site were delineated on an aerial photograph during the field survey and later digitized using the GIS ArcView software to quantify the area of each vegetation community in acres. Vegetation communities occurring within the project site were classified in accordance with vegetation descriptions provided in the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) and cross referenced with vegetation community descriptions included in the MSHCP via the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022).

2.4 PLANTS

Plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook. Unfamiliar plants were photographed in the field and later identified in the laboratory using taxonomic guides. Plant nomenclature used in this report follows the

Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012). In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

2.5 WILDLIFE

Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other types of sign were recorded in a field notebook. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the field survey included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014) for birds, *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species in this report (first reference only). To the extent possible, nomenclature of birds follows the most recent annual supplement of the American Ornithological Union's *Checklist of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2020); nomenclature of amphibians and reptiles follows *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding* (Crother 2017); and nomenclature of mammals follows the *Bats of the United States and Canada* (Harvey et al. 2011) and *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

2.6 OTHER FIELD STUDIES

2.6.1 DELINEATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Michael Baker biologists and wetland delineators Tom Millington and April Nakagawa conducted a jurisdictional delineation/field survey on April 7, 2022, to identify and map the extent of State and federal jurisdictional features (i.e., wetland and non-wetland WoUS, waters of the State, streambed, riparian vegetation) located within the project site that potentially fall under the jurisdictional authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the CDFW. Based on the project's location, potential State and federal wetlands were delineated using the methods and guidance outlined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0* (USACE 2008), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (State Water Resources Control Board 2019). The results of Michael Baker's jurisdictional delineation are summarized in Section 3.8 of this report.

Section 3 Results

The project site is located in southwestern Riverside County and generally comprises a mixture of developed and undeveloped, but highly disturbed, land that is either devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native, ruderal plant species. The Hillman Street Storm Drain (HSSD) facility/outlet is maintained by the Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (RCFCD) and discharges to an existing earthen flood control channel in the southwest portion of the project site. Land uses surrounding the project site mainly consist of existing residential developments, commercial businesses, and a few small plots of undeveloped land. Refer to Appendix B for representative photographs taken throughout the project site during the field survey.

3.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

On-site surface elevation within the project site ranges from approximately 1,445 to 1,460 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes to the southeast. According to the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside County, California* (USDA 2022), the project site is underlain by the following soil map units: Garretson Very Fine Sandy Loam, 2 to 8 Percent Slopes (GaC); and Porterville Clay, 0 to 8 Percent Slopes (PoC). Refer to Figure 4, *USDA Soils*, for a depiction of soil map units within the project site.

3.2 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

No natural vegetation communities occur within the project site. However, the project site contains two (2) land cover types classified as disturbed habitat and developed. These land cover types are depicted on Figure 5, *Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types*, and described in further detail below.

3.2.1 DISTURBED HABITAT

Approximately 9.87 acres of disturbed habitat occurs within the project site, correlating to the "residential/urban/exotic" community described in the MSHCP. Disturbed habitat within the project site does not comprise a natural vegetation community and instead consists of unpaved bare ground or areas that have been previously disked or tilled as part of routine weed abatement activities. Surface soils within these areas have been heavily disturbed/mixed/compacted as a result of anthropogenic disturbances and are either devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native, ruderal plant species including, but not limited to, common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), red-stem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon pilulifer*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of plant species that were observed within the project site during the field survey.

6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (10.02 acres)
- Reference Point
- GaC — Garretson very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- PoC — Porterville clay, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 60 120 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022), USDA (2019)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

USDA Soils

Figure 4

6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (10.02 acres)
- Reference Point
- Disturbed Habitat (9.87 acres)
- Developed (0.15 acre)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 60 120 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Figure 5

3.2.2 DEVELOPED

Approximately 0.15 acre of developed land cover occurs within the project site, also correlating to the "residential/urban/exotic" community described in the MSHCP. This land cover type consists of paved, impervious surfaces or areas that have been constructed upon or physically altered to a degree that native vegetation is no longer supported. Areas within the project site mapped as developed include portions of Esther Lane and the HSSD outlet.

3.3 WILDLIFE

Natural vegetation communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a general discussion of those wildlife species that were observed during the field survey or that are expected to occur based on existing site conditions. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions during which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation. Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of wildlife species observed during the field survey.

3.3.1 FISH

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would support populations of fish were observed in the project site during the field survey. Therefore, no fish are expected to occur.

3.3.2 AMPHIBIANS

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians were observed within the project site during the field survey. Therefore, no amphibians are expected to occur.

3.3.3 REPTILES

Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*) and western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*) were the only reptile species observed within the project site during the field survey. The highly disturbed nature of the project site likely precludes the presence of a wide variety of reptile species, except those species that are most acclimated to edge or urban environments such as San Diego alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata webbii*) and San Diego gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*).

3.3.4 BIRDS

Eighteen (18) bird species were detected within the project site during the field survey, the most commonly occurring of which included red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*),

American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of bird species that were observed within the project site during the field survey.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code[2] (CFGC). No active or remnant bird nests were observed directly within the project site during the field survey. However, the project site does provide suitable nesting habitat for bird species that nest on the ground (e.g., killdeer). It should also be noted that an adult red-tailed hawk was observed displaying breeding behaviors (incubating eggs) in a stick nest within a eucalyptus tree located approximately 340 feet to the east of the project site. Since this species typically exhibits nest fidelity, it may continue to nest at this location in the future as well.

3.3.5 MAMMALS

The project site and surrounding undeveloped plots provide marginal habitat for a limited variety of mammalian species adapted to living in highly disturbed edge or urban environments. The only mammalian species detected during the field survey were California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and domestic dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*).

3.4 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES

Wildlife corridors and linkages are key features for wildlife movement between habitat patches. Wildlife corridors are generally defined as those areas that provide opportunities for individuals or local populations to conduct seasonal migrations, permanent dispersals, or daily commutes, while linkages generally refer to broader areas that provide movement opportunities for multiple keystone/focal species or allow for propagation of ecological processes (e.g., for movement of pollinators), often between areas of conserved land.

The project site is not located within any wildlife corridors, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, or areas of critical environmental concern identified in the MSHCP. Wildlife movement opportunities into or out of the project site have been significantly reduced, if not completely eliminated, due to surrounding high-traffic roadways (i.e., Chambers Avenue, Murrieta Road, Interstate 215) and existing residential/commercial developments, which have fragmented the connection between the project site and any naturally occurring vegetation communities within the vicinity. In addition, the disturbed and developed nature of the project site, absence of native vegetation for cover, and elevated noise levels, vehicle traffic,

[2] Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by CFGC or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et. sq.*).

lighting, and human presence associated with surrounding residential developments and roadways has further reduced the potential for the project site to be used as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage.

3.5 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The CNDDB and CIRP were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural vegetation communities in the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. The field survey was conducted to assess and evaluate the existing condition of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing vegetation communities, at the time of the field survey, have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species. Additionally, the reported locations of the CNDDB and CIRP species records in relation to the project site were considered. The following categories were utilized to assign the potential for each species to occur within the project site:

- **Present**: the species was observed or detected within the project site during the field survey.
- **High**: Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur on or within one mile of the project site and the site is within the normal expected range of this species. Intact, suitable habitat preferred by this species occurs within the project site and/or there is viable landscape connectivity to a local known extant population(s) or sighting(s).
- **Moderate**: Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur within one mile of the project site and the site is within the normal expected range of this species. There is suitable habitat within the project site, but the site is ecologically isolated from any local known extant populations or sightings.
- **Low**: Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur within five miles of the project site, but the site is outside of the normal expected range of the species and/or there is poor quality or marginal habitat within the project site.
- **Not Expected**: There are no occurrence records of the species occurring within five miles of the project site, there is no suitable habitat within the project site, and/or the project site is outside of the normal expected range for the species.

The literature search identified thirty-one (31) special-status plant species, forty (40) special-status wildlife species, and three (3) special-status vegetation communities as having occurred in the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Special-status biological resources identified during the literature review as having the potential to occur within the vicinity of the project site are presented in *Table D – 1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources,* in Appendix D.

3.5.1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Thirty-one (31) special-status plant species have been recorded within the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW 2022; CNPS 2022). No special-status

plant species were observed within the project site during the field survey. Disturbed habitat within the project site does not comprise a natural vegetation community and instead consists of unpaved bare ground or areas that have been previously disked or tilled as part of routine weed abatement activities; according to historic aerial imagery the project site has been regularly mowed and kept clear of any substantive non-weedy vegetative cover for decades (Google, Inc. 2022). Surface soils within these areas have been heavily disturbed/mixed/compacted as a result of anthropogenic disturbances and are either devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native, ruderal plant species. Based on the results of the literature review and the field survey, existing/historical site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker determined that all special-status plant species identified during the literature review either have a low potential or are not expected to occur within the project site (refer to Appendix D).

3.5.2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES

Forty (40) special-status wildlife species have been recorded within the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW 2022). Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; a State Watch List [WL] species) was the only special-status wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the literature review and the field survey, existing site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker determined that burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; a State Species of Special Concern [SSC]) and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*; a State WL species) both have a moderate potential to occur within the project site. All other special-status wildlife species identified during the literature review are not expected to occur within the project site (refer to Appendix D).

3.5.3 SPECIAL-STATUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Three (3) special-status vegetation communities have been recorded within the USGS *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles: Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest; Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest; and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland (CDFW 2022). However, none of these special-status vegetation communities occur within or adjacent to the project site.

3.6 CRITICAL HABITAT

Under the definition used by the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), designated Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species and that may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated as Critical Habitat if they contain one or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the occupied areas are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery. If a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species' designated Critical Habitat

and the project has a federal nexus, the project proponent may be required to provide suitable mitigation. Projects with a Federal nexus include those that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., federal Clean Water Act [CWA] Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS under the FESA. The project site is not located within or adjacent to designated Critical Habitat for any federally listed species; the nearest Critical Habitat designation is located approximately 0.8-mile to the west of the project site (refer to Figure 6, *Critical Habitat*).

3.7 STEPHENS' KANGAROO RAT HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

Separate from the MSHCP, the County of Riverside established a boundary in 1996 for protecting the Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*; SKR), a federally endangered and State threatened species. The SKR is protected under the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR HCP; County Ordinance No. 663.10). The project site does not provide suitable habitat for SKR and is not located within an established Core Reserve area identified within the SKR HCP. However, payment of the SKR mitigation fee may still be required prior to implementation of the proposed project.

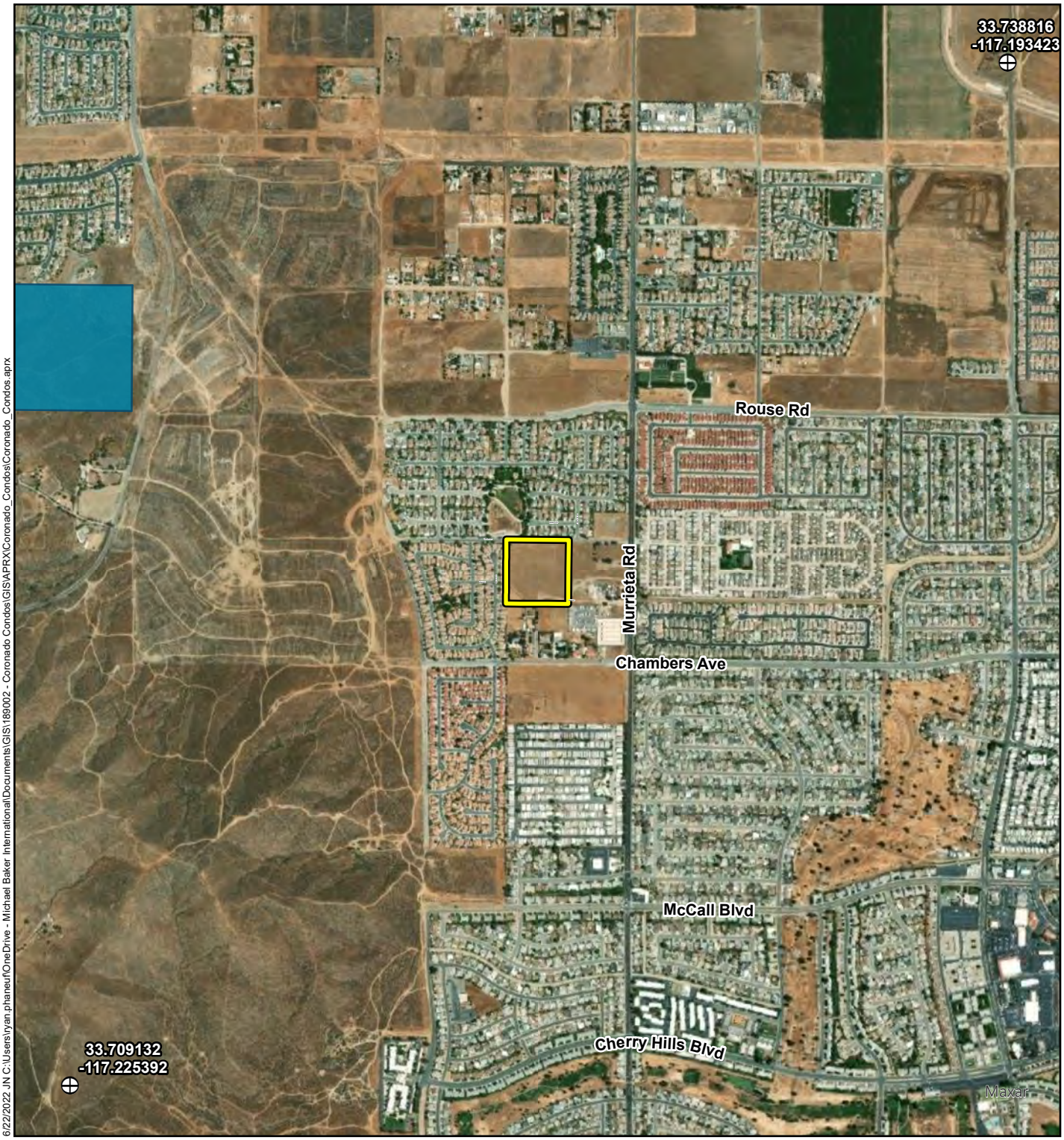
3.8 STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The USACE regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. (WoUS) pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the RWQCB regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 *et seq*. of the CFGC.

As described in the *Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters* (Michael Baker 2022), the HSSD Channel occurs within the southwest portion of the project site and exhibits a surface hydrologic connection to the Salt Creek Channel (Relatively Permanent Water) and ultimately Canyon Lake (Traditional Navigable Water). Therefore, the HSSD Channel would qualify as WoUS and fall under the regulatory authority of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. Based on the results of the field delineation, approximately 0.07 acre (285 linear feet) of USACE/RWQCB non-wetland WoUS and approximately 0.19 acre (285 linear feet) of CDFW streambed occurs within the project site (refer to Table 2 below).

Table 2: State and Federal Jurisdictional Resources

Feature Name	Cowardin Class	Class of Aquatic Feature	Acreage (Linear Feet)			
			USACE/RWQCB		CDFW	
			Non-Wetland WoUS	Wetland WoUS	Streambed	Riparian
HSSD Channel	Riverine	Non-Wetland	0.07 (285)	0.00 (0)	0.19 (285)	0.00 (0)
TOTAL*			**0.07 (285)**	**0.00 (0)**	**0.19 (285)**	**0.00 (0)**



6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (10.02 acres)
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- Reference Point

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 750 1,500 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022), USFWS (05/2022)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Critical Habitat

Figure 6

3.8.1 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

The USACE regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into WoUS pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Based on the results of the field delineation, approximately 0.07 acre (285 linear feet) of USACE jurisdiction (non-wetland WoUS) occurs within the project site and would potentially be impacted by the proposed project (Michael Baker 2022). Therefore, it would be necessary for the project proponent to obtain a Section 404 permit from the USACE prior to impacts occurring within USACE jurisdictional areas. Since impacts to USACE jurisdiction are anticipated to be less than 0.50 acre, it is anticipated that the proposed project could be authorized via a Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP), specifically NWP No. 29: *Residential Developments.*

3.8.2 REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

The RWQCB regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Based on the results of the field delineation, approximately 0.07 acre (285 linear feet) of RWQCB jurisdiction (non-wetland WoUS) occurs within the project site and would potentially be impacted by the proposed project (Michael Baker 2022). Therefore, it would be necessary for the project proponent to obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) from the RWQCB prior to impacts occurring within RWQCB jurisdictional areas.

3.8.3 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 *et seq*. of the CFGC. Based on the results of the field delineation, approximately 0.19 acre (285 linear feet) of CDFW jurisdiction (streambed) occurs within the project site and would potentially be impacted by the proposed project (Michael Baker 2022). Therefore, it would be necessary for the project proponent to obtain a Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) from the CDFW prior to impacts occurring within CDFW jurisdictional areas.

Section 4 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

This section contains the findings of Michael Baker's MSHCP consistency analysis for the proposed project. The purpose of this consistency analysis is to summarize the biological data for the proposed project and to document the project's consistency with the goals and objectives of the MSHCP. According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022), the project site is not located within any Subunits, Criteria Cells, Conservation Areas, Cores/Linkages, or Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP) Lands identified by the MSHCP. However, the project site is located within a designated survey area for burrowing owl (refer to Figure 7, *MSHCP Conservation Areas*).

4.1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

4.1.1 PROJECT AREA

The project site is composed of APN 335-440-001, APN 335-440-002, and a portion of right-of-way along Esther Lane, and totals approximately 10.02 acres located to the south of Thornton Avenue, east of Uppercrest Court, and west of Murrieta Road. As previously stated, the project site is located within a designated survey area for burrowing owl, but is not located within any Subunits, Criteria Cells, Conservation Areas, Cores/Linkages, or P/QP Lands identified by the MSHCP (RCA 2022).

4.1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

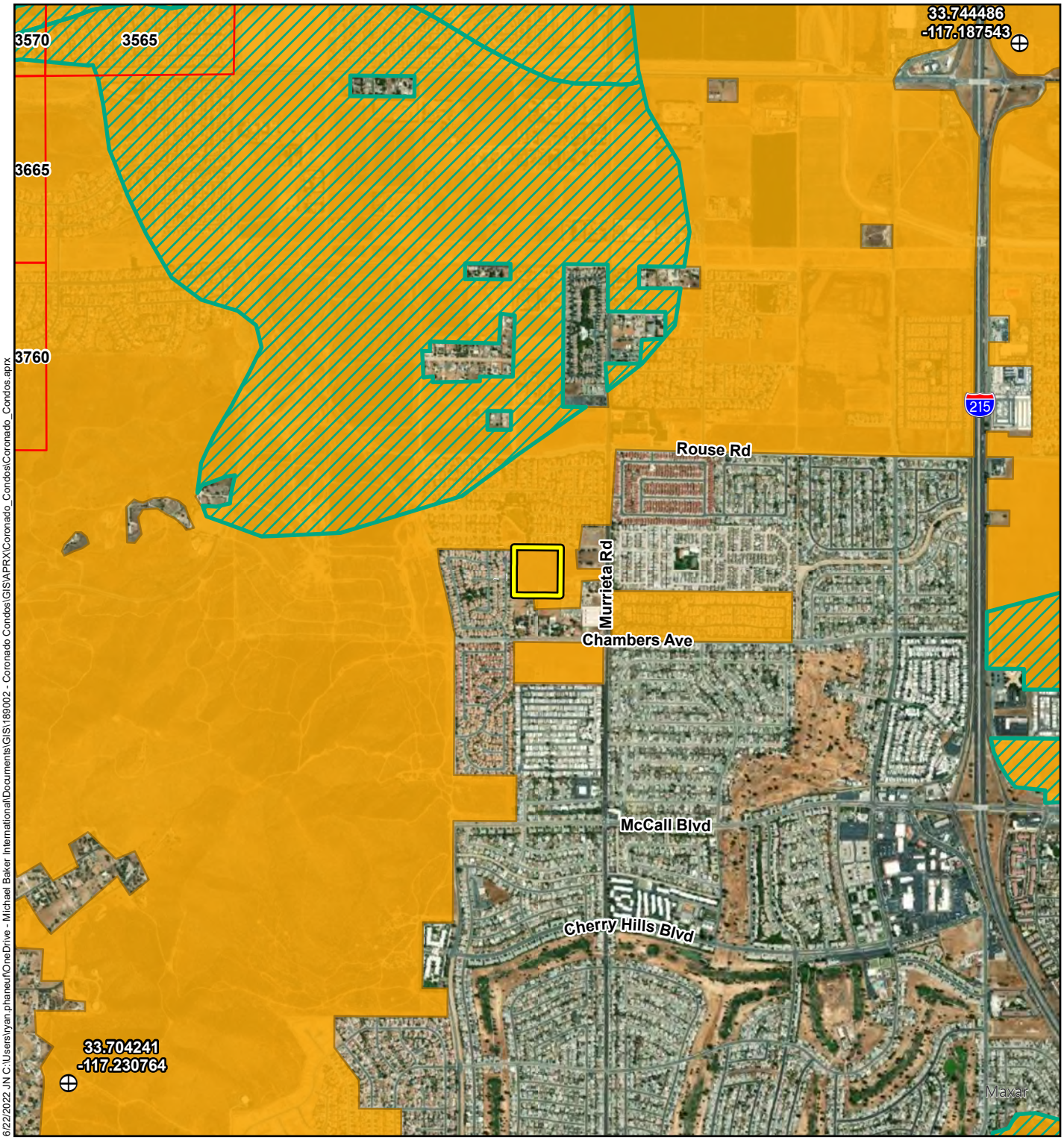
The proposed project includes the development of up to 78 multi-family condominium units on an approximately 9.70 gross acres/6.50 net acre site (refer to Appendix A, *Conceptual Site Plan*). A total of 210 parking spaces are proposed and divided between dedicated garage parking and open parking stalls. The proposed project also includes one open space area and two water quality retention basins; one of the basins is located at the center of the project site and the other on the southeast corner.

4.1.3 COVERED ROADS

The proposed project does not include the construction of, or improvements to, any Covered Roads referenced in Section 7 of the MSHCP. Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and Covered Roads is not warranted.

4.1.4 COVERED PUBLIC ACCESS ACTIVITIES

The proposed project does not include the construction of, or improvements to, any public access facilities or propose any public access activities. Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and Covered Public Access Activities is not warranted.



6/22/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (10.02 acres)
- Reference Point
- # Criteria Cells
- Narrow Endemic Plant Species (NEPS) Survey Area
- Burrowing Owl (BUOW) Survey Area

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022), WRCRCA (2018)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

MSHCP Conservation Areas

Figure 7

4.1.5 GENERAL SETTING

The project site totals approximately 10.02 acres and is generally located to the south of Thornton Avenue, east of Uppercrest Court, and west of Murrieta Road in a heavily developed portion of the City of Menifee. On-site surface elevation within the project site ranges from approximately 1,445 to 1,460 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes to the southeast. Land uses surrounding the project site mainly consist of existing residential developments, commercial businesses, and a few small plots of undeveloped land.

4.2 RESERVE ASSEMBLY ANALYSIS

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022), the project site is not located within any Subunits, Criteria Cells, Conservation Areas, Cores/Linkages, or P/QP Lands identified by the MSHCP. Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and Reserve Assembly Analysis is not warranted.

4.2.1 CRITERIA CELL ANALYSIS

Pursuant to Section 6.1.1 of the MSHCP, development within a Criteria Cell is subject to the Habitat Evaluation and Acquisition Negotiation Strategy review process. Based on a review of the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022), the project site is not located within any Criteria Cells (refer to Figure 7, *MSHCP Conservation Areas*). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and Criteria Cell Analysis is not warranted.

4.2.2 PUBLIC/QUASI-PUBLIC LANDS ANALYSIS

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022), the project site is not located within any P/QP Lands identified by the MSHCP. Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and P/QP Lands is not warranted.

4.3 VEGETATION MAPPING

As stated in Section 6.3.1 of the MSHCP, project-level vegetation mapping may be required for projects that meet certain criteria to assess whether conservation is required. Michael Baker conducted a review of the 2012 vegetation layer presented in the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application and aerial photography to understand existing site conditions and extent of any disturbances that have occurred on the project site (RCA 2022). In addition, the field survey was conducted in order to document the extent and condition of the vegetation communities occurring within the boundaries of the project site.

Vegetation communities and land cover types occurring within the project site were delineated on an aerial photograph during the field survey and later digitized using the GIS ArcView software to quantify the area of each vegetation community in acres. If present, vegetation communities occurring within the project site were classified in accordance with the vegetation descriptions provided in the *Manual of California*

Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009) and cross referenced with the vegetation communities described in the MSHCP and identified by the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022).

Based on the results of the field survey, the project site contains two (2) land cover types that would be classified as disturbed habitat and developed, both of which correlate to the "residential/urban/exotic" community described in the MSHCP; no native vegetation communities occur (refer to Figure 5, *Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types*). Implementation of the proposed project would result in the permanent loss of approximately 9.87 acres of disturbed habitat and approximately 0.15 acre of developed land. No other vegetation communities or land cover types would be affected by the proposed project.

4.4 PROTECTION OF SPECIES ASSOCIATED WITH RIPARIAN/RIVERINE RESOURCES AND VERNAL POOLS

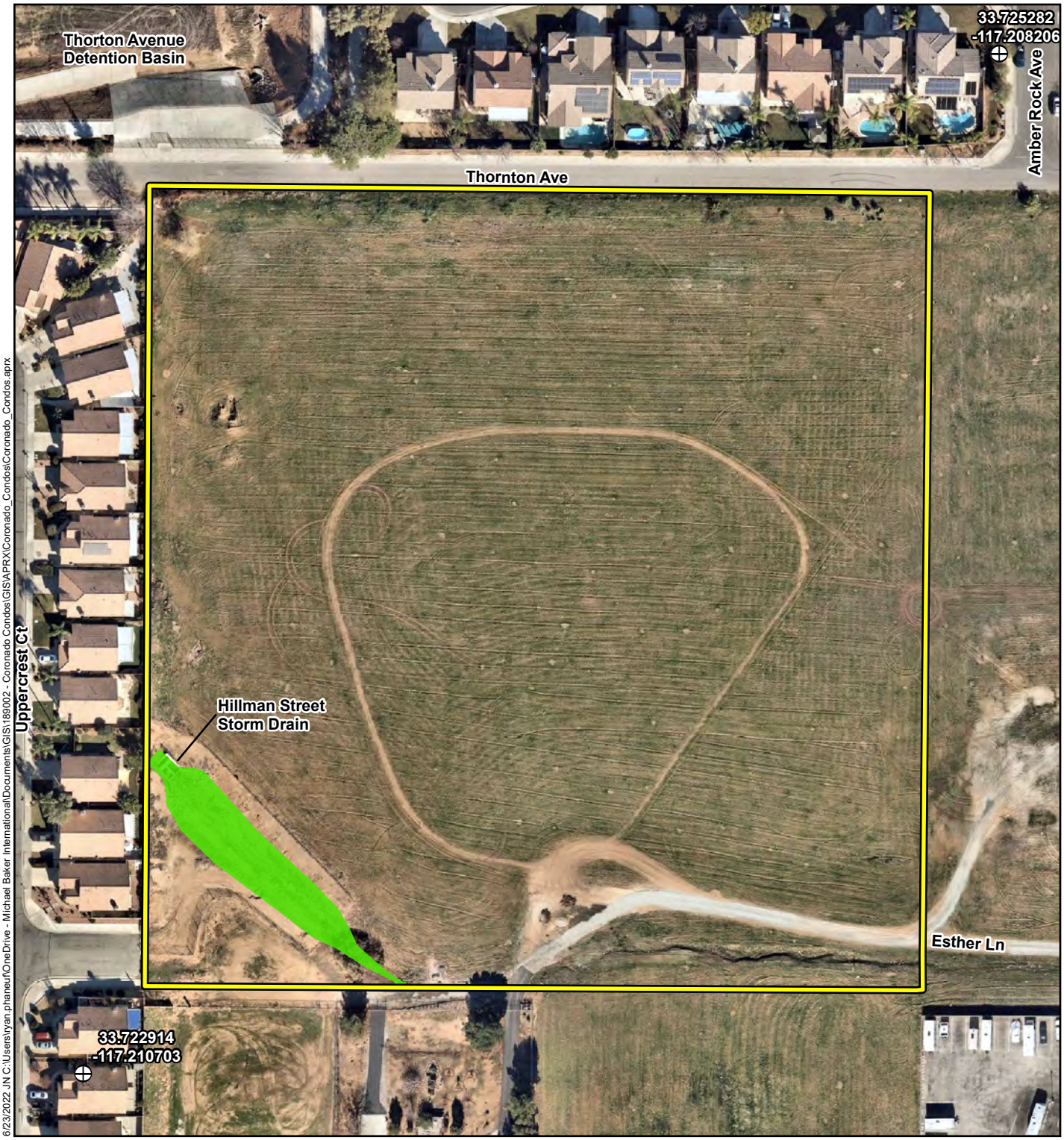
4.4.1 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE RESOURCES

As defined under Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, riparian/riverine resources are areas dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, or emergent mosses and lichens which occur close to or are dependent upon nearby freshwater, or areas with freshwater flowing during all or a portion of the year. Conservation of these areas is intended to protect habitat that is essential to a wide variety of listed or special-status water-dependent fish, amphibian, avian, and plant species.

The HSSD Channel is an unimproved/unvegetated channel owned and maintained by the RCFCD that originates within the southwestern portion of the project site. The HSSD Channel drains municipal stormwater from the surrounding residential developments and foothills located to the west of the project site and runs in northwest to southeast direction for approximately 285 linear feet to Esther Lane where flows eventually fan out and infiltrate in the southern portion of the project site. Although riparian vegetation is not present, the HSSD Channel would qualify as a riverine resource pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP and totals approximately 0.19 acre (refer to Figure 8, *Riparian/Riverine Resources*). If impacts to riverine resources within the HSSD Channel cannot be avoided, a Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) Report would need to be prepared and submitted to the Wildlife Agencies (CDFW and USFWS) for review/approval prior to implementation of the proposed project.

4.4.2 VERNAL POOLS

One of the factors for determining the presence of vernal pools would be demonstrable evidence of seasonal ponding in an area of topographic depression that is not subject to flowing waters. Prior to conducting the field survey, a review of historical aerial photographs using Google Earth was conducted. In addition, a review of the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California* (USDA 2022), was also conducted to determine the soil associations within the project site. The MSHCP lists two general classes of soils known to be associated with special-status plant species and presence of suitable vernal pool habitat; clay soils and Traver-Domino Willow association soils. The specific clay soils known to be associated with



6/23/2022 JN C:\Users\ryan.phaneuf\OneDrive - Michael Baker International\Documents\GIS\189002 - Coronado Condos\GIS\APRX\Coronado_Condos\Coronado_Condos.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (10.02 acres)
- Riverine (0.19 acre)
- Reference Point

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 60 120 Feet

Source: Nearmap (01/2022)

CORONADO CONDOS PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

Riparian/Riverine Resources

Figure 8

vernal pool habitat within the MSHCP Plan Area include Bosanko, Auld, Altamont, and Porterville series soils, whereas Traver-Domino Willow association includes saline-alkali soils largely located along floodplain areas of the San Jacinto River and Salt Creek.

According to the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside County, California* (USDA 2022), the southwest portion of the project site is underlain by Porterville Clay, 0 to 8 Percent Slopes (PoC) (refer to Figure 4, *USDA Soils*). However, based on a review of historic aerial photographs of the project site from 1985 to 2021 and results of the field survey, no visual evidence of astatic or vernal pool conditions were observed within or immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, vernal pools are not expected to be present within the project site.

4.4.3 FAIRY SHRIMP

One species of fairy shrimp has been recorded in the USGS *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle: Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*). Riverside fairy shrimp are restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds, and other human modified depressions that are typically dry a portion of the year, but usually are filled by late fall, winter or spring rains, and may persist through May. In Riverside County, the species been found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils.

According to the CNDDB, there are three (3) occurrence records for Riverside fairy shrimp within the USGS *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The closest occurrence (Occurrence Number 35) was recorded in 2006, approximately 5.18 miles southeast of the project site in an abandoned stock pond; twenty-three (23) Riverside fairy shrimp cysts were counted during dry-season surveys but many appeared old and damaged and were presumed non-viable (CDFW 2022). As a result, development of the area was authorized under the MSHCP, and this occurrence record is now considered extirpated (CDFW 2022). The closest extant occurrence (Occurrence Number 24) was recorded in 2002, approximately 6.45 miles southeast of the project site; Riverside fairy shrimp cysts were found at very low densities during dry-season surveys at the “Scott Pool” site just northeast of the intersections of Menifee Road and Scott Road (CDFW 2022).

As described throughout this report and in Section 4.4.2 above, the project site has undergone extensive disturbance, particularly vegetation clearance and mowing, for decades. Natural habitats are no longer present on the project site, and no visual evidence of astatic or vernal pool conditions were observed within or immediately adjacent to the project site. Therefore, fairy shrimp are not expected to occur within the project site.

4.4.4 RIPARIAN BIRDS

Based on the results of the field survey, no riparian vegetation communities or suitable nesting habitat for riparian birds covered under the MSHCP is present within the project site. Therefore, a discussion related to riparian birds and the proposed project is not warranted.

4.5 PROTECTION OF NARROW ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022) and Figure 6-1 of the MSHCP, the project site is not located within a designated survey area for Narrow Endemic Plant Species (NEPS; refer to Figure 7, *MSHCP Conservation Areas*). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and NEPS is not warranted.

4.6 ADDITIONAL SURVEY NEEDS AND PROCEDURES

4.6.1 CRITERIA AREA PLANT SPECIES

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application and Figure 6-2 of the MSHCP, the project site is not located within a designated survey area for Criteria Area Plant Species (RCA 2022). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and Criteria Area Plant Species is not warranted.

4.6.2 AMPHIBIANS

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application and Figure 6-3 of the MSHCP, the project site is not located within a designated survey area for amphibians covered under the MSHCP (RCA 2022). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and amphibians is not warranted.

4.6.3 BURROWING OWL

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022) and Figure 6-4 of the MSHCP, the project site is located within a designated survey area for burrowing owl (refer to Figure 7, *MSHCP Conservation Areas*).

Literature Review/Habitat Assessment Results

The burrowing owl is a grassland specialist distributed throughout western North America where it occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. Burrowing owls use a wide variety of arid and semi-arid environments with well-drained, level to gently sloping areas characterized by sparse vegetation and bare ground (Haug and Didiuk, 1993; Dechant *et al.*, 1999). Burrowing owls are dependent upon the presence of burrowing mammals (e.g., California ground squirrels, coyotes [*Canis latrans*], American badger [*Taxidea taxus*]) whose burrows are used for roosting and nesting. The presence or absence of mammal burrows is often a major factor that limits the presence or absence of burrowing owl. Where mammal burrows are scarce, burrowing owls have been found occupying man-made cavities, such as buried and non-functioning storm drains, stand-pipes, and dry culverts. Burrowing owls may also burrow beneath rocks and debris or large, heavy objects such as abandoned cars, concrete blocks, or concrete pads. They also require open vegetation allowing open line-of-sight of the surrounding habitat to forage as well as watch for predators.

According to the CNDDB, there are twenty-five (25) occurrence records for burrowing owl within the

USGS *Romoland, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (CDFW 2022). The closest extant occurrence (Occurrence Number 442) was recorded approximately 0.3 mile west of the project site; one pair was detected in 2002 along the Valley Boulevard North Extension. Based on a review of the eBird database, burrowing owls have also been observed approximately 2.0 miles south of the project site near the Menifee Water Treatment Ponds (eBird 2022).

No burrowing owls, sign (i.e., pellets, feathers, castings, or whitewash), occupied burrows, or remnant burrows were observed during Michael Baker's field survey/habitat assessment. Although almost entirely surrounded by development, burrowing owls have been recently documented within the immediate vicinity and the disturbed habitat within the project site provides suitable low-growing foraging habitat. In addition, the project site supports California ground squirrels and suitable burrows (> 4 inches in diameter) that could provide nesting opportunities for burrowing owls.

Additional Survey and Mitigation Requirements

Due to the presence of suitable habitat, focused surveys would need to be conducted during the breeding season (March 1 to August 31) to confirm the presence/absence of burrowing owls within the project site and analyze potential impacts that could occur as a result of the proposed project. In addition to focused surveys, the MSHCP also requires that a pre-construction clearance survey be conducted no more than thirty (30) days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities to avoid direct take of burrowing owls that may occur on or within 500 feet of the project impact area. These surveys would need to be conducted by a qualified biologist and in accordance with the methods outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan* (RCA 2006).

4.6.4 MAMMALS

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application and Figure 6-5 of the MSHCP (RCA 2022), the project site is not located within a designated survey area for mammals covered under the MSHCP (RCA 2022). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and mammals is not warranted.

4.7 INFORMATION ON OTHER SPECIES

4.7.1 DELHI SANDS FLOWER-LOVING FLY

According to the RCA's online MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2022) and the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California* (USDA 2022), the project site is not underlain by or fall within an area containing Delhi Sand soils. Therefore, no further discussion related to the proposed project and Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) is warranted.

4.7.2 SPECIES NOT ADEQUATELY CONSERVED

As described in Section 2.1.4 of the MSHCP, 118 of the 146 Covered Species addressed in the MSHCP are considered to be adequately conserved. The remaining 28 Covered Species will be considered to be adequately conserved when certain conservation requirements are met as identified in the species-specific conservation objectives listed in Table 9-3 of the MSHCP.

None of the species listed in Table 9-3 of the MSHCP were observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the literature review, existing site conditions, and a review of the specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions of these species, none of the 28 species listed in Table 9-3 of the MSHCP are expected to occur within the project site.

4.8 GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE URBAN/WILDLANDS INTERFACE

The urban/wildlands interface guidelines presented in Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP are intended to address indirect effects associated with new development in proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas. The project site is not located adjacent to any Criteria Cells, Conservation Areas, Cores/Linkages, or P/QP Lands identified by the MSHCP (refer to Figure 7, *MSHCP Conservation Areas*). Therefore, a discussion related to the proposed project and the urban/wildlands interface guidelines is not warranted.

Section 5 Conclusion

The project site is located in southwestern Riverside County and generally comprises a mixture of developed and undeveloped, but highly disturbed, land that is either devoid of vegetation or dominated by non-native, ruderal plant species. The HSSD Channel is maintained by the RCFCD and discharges to an existing earthen flood control channel in the southwest portion of the project site. No natural vegetation communities were mapped within the project site. However, the project site contains two (2) land cover types classified as disturbed habitat and developed. Land uses surrounding the project site mainly consist of existing residential developments, commercial businesses, and a few small plots of undeveloped land.

No special-status plant species were observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the literature review and field survey, existing/historical site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker determined that all special-status plant species identified during the literature review either have a low potential or are not expected to occur within the project site.

Cooper's hawk (a State WL species) was the only special-status wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the literature review and the field survey, existing site conditions, and a review of specific habitat requirements, occurrence records, and known distributions, Michael Baker determined that burrowing owl (a State SSC) and California horned lark (a State WL species) both have a moderate potential to occur within the project site. All other special-status wildlife species identified during the literature review are not expected to occur within the project site.

In order to avoid impacts to nesting birds, including Cooper's hawk and California horned lark, any vegetation removal and ground disturbance should occur outside of the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31). If avoidance of the nesting bird season is not feasible, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than seven (7) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities to maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC and ensure that impacts to nesting birds do not occur. The qualified biologist should survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project site and within a biologically defensible buffer distance surrounding the project site for the presence of nesting birds and should provide documentation of the surveys and findings to City of Menifee for review prior to initiating project activities. If no active bird nests are detected, project-related activities may begin. If an active nest is found, the bird should be identified to species and the approximate distance from the closest work site to the active nest should be estimated and the qualified biologist should establish a "no-disturbance" buffer around the active nest. The distance of the "no-disturbance" buffer may be increased or decreased according to the judgement of the qualified biologist depending on the level of construction activity and sensitivity of the species. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, project-related activities within the "no disturbance" buffer may occur.

The HSSD Channel occurs within the southwest portion of the project site and would fall under the regulatory authority of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. Therefore, it would be necessary for the project proponent to obtain the following regulatory approvals prior to implementation of the proposed project: 1) Section 404 NWP from the USACE; 2) Section 401 WQC from the RWQCB, and 3) Section 1602 SAA from the CDFW.

In addition, the HSSD Channel would qualify as a riverine resource pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP; a total of 0.19 acre of riverine habitat occurs within the project site. If impacts to riverine resources mapped within the HSSD Channel cannot be avoided, a DBESP Report would need to be prepared and submitted to the Wildlife Agencies (CDFW and USFWS) for review/approval prior to implementation of the proposed project.

Due to the presence of suitable habitat, focused surveys would need to be conducted during the breeding season (March 1 to August 31) to confirm the presence/absence of burrowing owls within the project site and analyze potential impacts that could occur as a result of the proposed project. In addition to focused surveys, the MSHCP also requires that a pre-construction clearance survey be conducted no more than thirty (30) days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities to avoid direct take of burrowing owls that may occur on or within 500 feet of the project impact area. These surveys would need to be conducted by a qualified biologist and in accordance with the methods outlined in the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan* (RCA 2006).

Section 6 References

Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken, Editors. 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

Billerman, S.M., B. K. Keeney, P. G. Rodewald, and T. S. Schulenberg (Editors). 2020. Birds of the World. Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, Ithaca, NY, USA. Accessed online at: https://birdsoftheworld.org/bow/home.

Bradley, D.R., Ammerman, L.K., Baker, R.J., Bradley, L.C., Cook, J.A., Dowler, R.C., Jones, C., Schmidly, D.J., Stangl Jr., F.B., Van Den Bussche, R.A., and B. Würsig. 2014. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico, 2014. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Texas Tech University. 327. 1-27.

Calflora. 2022. Information on California plants for education, research and conservation. [web application]. Berkeley, California: The Calflora Database [a non-profit organization]. Accessed online at: https://www.calflora.org/.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2022. RareFind 5, California Natural Diversity Database, California. Data base report on threatened, endangered, rare or otherwise sensitive species and communities for the *Romoland, Lake Elsinore, Perris,* and *Steele Peak, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. Accessed online at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2022. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Accessed online at: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/.

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). 2022a. *Special Animals List*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, CA. Dated April 2022. Available online at: https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html.

CNDDB. 2022b. *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, CA. Dated April 2022. Available online at: https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html.

CNDDB. 2022c. *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List*. Quarterly publication. 140 pp. Dated April 2022. Available online at: https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html.

CNDDB. 2022d. *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, CA. Dated April 2022. Available online at: https://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/list.html.

Chesser, R. T., S. M. Billerman, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, N. A. Mason, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2020. *Check-list of North American Birds (online)*. American Ornithological Society. Accessed online at: http://checklist.aou.org/taxa.

Crother, B. I. (ed.). 2017. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding* pp. 1–102. SSAR Herpetological Circular 43.

Dechant, J.A., M.L. Sondreal, D.H. Johnson, L.D. Igl, C.M. Goldade, P.A. Rabie, and B.R. Euliss. 1999 (revised 2002). *Effects of management practices on grassland birds: Burrowing Owl*. Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center. Jamestown, ND.

eBird. 2022. eBird: An online database of bird distribution and abundance [web application]. eBird, Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. Accessed online at: http://www.ebird.org.

Environmental Laboratory. 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. Technical Report Y-87-1. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station.

Google, Inc. 2022. Google Earth Pro version 7.3.4.8248, build date 07/16/2021. Historical aerial imagery from 1985 to 2021.

Harvey, M. J., J. S. Altenbach, and T.L. Best. 2011. *Bats of the United States and Canada*. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Haug, E. A. and Didiuk, B. A. 1993. *Use of Recorded Calls to Detect Burrowing Owls*.

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker). 2022. *Delineation of State and Federal Jurisdictional Waters for the Proposed Coronado Condos Project – City of Menifee, County of Riverside, California*. Report dated June 29, 2022.

Reid, F.A. 2006. *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America, Fourth Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York.

Regional Conservation Authority (RCA). 2006. *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area.* Available online at: https://www.wrc-rca.org/species/survey_protocols/burrowing_owl_survey_instructions.pdf.

RCA. 2022. RCA MSHCP Information Map. Accessed online at: https://www.wrc-rca.org/rcamaps/.

Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. Evens. 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation (Second Edition)*. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California, USA.

Sibley, D.A. 2014. *The Sibley Guide to Birds, Second Edition*. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, New York.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2019. *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*. Effective May 28, 2020. Available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/wrapp.html.

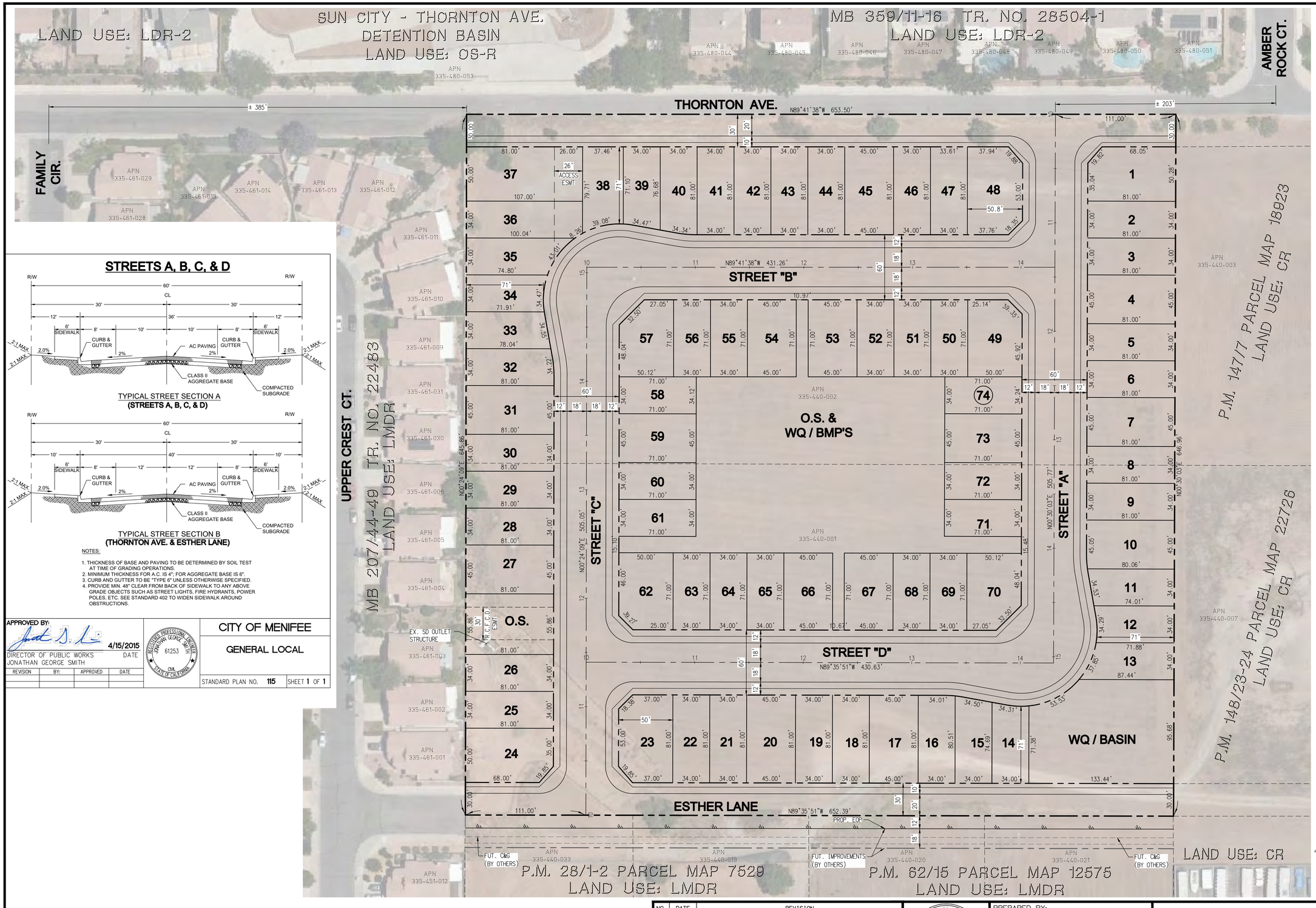
Stebbins, R.C. 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians, Third Edition*. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). 2008. *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0).* ERDC/EL TR-08-28. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2022. *Custom Soil Resource Report for Western Riverside Area, California.* Accessed online at: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2022. Environmental Conservation Online System: Critical Habitat Mapper. Accessed online at: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html.

Appendix A Conceptual Site Plan



STREETS A, B, C, & D

TYPICAL STREET SECTION A
(STREETS A, B, C, & D)

TYPICAL STREET SECTION B
(THORNTON AVE. & ESTHER LANE)

NOTES:

1. THICKNESS OF BASE AND PAVING TO BE DETERMINED BY SOIL TEST AT TIME OF GRADING OPERATIONS.
2. MINIMUM THICKNESS FOR A.C. IS 4". FOR AGGREGATE BASE IS 6".
3. CURB AND GUTTER TO BE "TYPE 6" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
4. PROVIDE MIN. 48" CLEAR FROM BACK OF SIDEWALK TO ANY ABOVE GRADE OBJECTS SUCH AS STREET LIGHTS, FIRE HYDRANTS, POWER POLES, ETC. SEE STANDARD 402 TO WIDEN SIDEWALK AROUND OBSTRUCTIONS.

APPROVED BY:

4/15/2015

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS — DATE
JONATHAN GEORGE SMITH

REVISION	BY:	APPROVED	DATE

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — JONATHAN GEORGE SMITH — 61253 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CITY OF MENIFEE

GENERAL LOCAL

STANDARD PLAN NO. 115 — SHEET 1 OF 1

NO.	DATE	REVISION

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — FRANCISCO MARTINEZ JR. — C-84640 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PREPARED BY:
FMCIVIL ENGINEERS INC.
29995 TECHNOLOGY DRIVE, SUITE 306 | MURRIETA | CA 92563
951.331.9873 - FMCIVIL.COM

FRANCISCO MARTINEZ JR. — DATE: R.C.E. #84640

CITY OF MENIFEE
CORONADO SITE PLAN
FOR
FLOIT PROPERTIES / QUINN COMMUNITIES

DATE: 1/26/22

2

OF 3 SHEETS

PROJECT NO. 22-003

H:\PDATA\22-003 QUINN MENIFEE 10\DWGS\PLNG\PRE-APP\22-003-P_APP-002.DWG ALAN 1/26/2022 3:08 PM

Appendix B Site Photographs

Photograph 1: View of disturbed habitat dominated by non-native grasses in the northeast portion of the project site, facing southwest.

Photograph 2: View of disturbed habitat in the central portion of the project site, facing south.

Photograph 3: View of disturbed habitat in the central portion of the project site and existing residential development to the north, facing north.

Photograph 4: View of disturbed habitat in the central portion of the project site and existing residential development to the west, facing west.

Photograph 5: View of disturbed habitat in the northwest portion of the project site, facing northwest.

Photograph 6: View of disturbed habitat and Thornton Avenue along the northern boundary of the project site, facing west.

Photograph 7: View of disturbed habitat and Esther Lane in the southern portion of the project site, facing west.

Photograph 8: View of the Hillman Street Storm Drain (HSSD) Channel in the southwest portion of the project site, facing southeast.

Appendix C Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name*	**Common Name**	**Cal-IPC Rating****	**Special-Status Rank*****
Plants			
*Agrostis gigantea**	bentgrass		
Amsinckia menziesii	common fiddleneck		
Anemopsis californica	yerba mansa		
*Avena barbata**	slender oat	Moderate	
*Avena fatua**	common wild oat	Moderate	
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut brome	Moderate	
*Bromus hordeaceus**	soft chess	Limited	
*Bromus rubens**	red brome	High	
*Centaurea melitensis**	tocalote	Moderate	
Croton setiger	doveweed		
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flatsedge		
Datura wrightii	jimsonweed		
Eleocharis parishii	Parish's spikerush		
*Erodium cicutarium**	red-stem filaree	Limited	
Erythranthe guttata	monkeyflower		
Eurphorbia albomarginata	rattlesnake weed		
*Hirschfeldia incana**	short-pod mustard	Moderate	
*Hordeum murinum**	foxtail barley	Moderate	
*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce		
Lasthenia californica	California goldfields		
Lupinus bicolor	miniature lupine		
*Lysimachia arvensis**	scarlet pimpernel		
*Malva parviflora**	cheeseweed		
*Medicago polymorpha**	burclover	Limited	
*Melilotus albus**	white sweetclover		
*Melilotus indicus**	annual yellow sweetclover		
*Nicotiana glauca**	tree tobacco	Moderate	
*Oncosiphon pilulifer**	stinknet	High	
*Parkinsonia aculeata**	palo verde		
Plagiobothrys sp.	popcorn flower		
*Plantago major**	common plantain		
Pluchea sericea	arrowweed		
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	rabbitsfoot grass	Limited	
Salix gooddingii	Gooding's black willow		
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle	Limited	
*Schismus arabicus**	Mediterranean grass	Limited	
*Searsia lancea**	African sumac		
*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket	Limited	
Sonchus sp*	sow thistle		
*Tamarix ramosissima**	saltcedar	High	

Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

*Scientific Name**	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating**	Special-Status Rank***
Typha domingensis	southern cattail		
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm	Moderate	
Reptiles			
Sceloporus occidentalis longipes	Great Basin fence lizard		
Uta stansburiana elegans	western side-blotched lizard		
Birds			
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk		WL
Ardea alba	great egret		
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk		
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird		
Calypte costae	Costa's hummingbird		
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer		
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow		
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch		
Icterus cucullatus	hooded oriole		
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit		
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe		
Sayornis saya	Say's phoebe		
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch		
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch		
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian-collared dove		
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling		
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird		
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove		
Mammals			
Canis lupus familiaris	domestic dog		
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel		
Sylvilagus audubonii	cottontail rabbit		
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher		

* **Non-native species**

** **California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Ratings**

High — These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate — These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.

Limited — These species are invasive, but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate

rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

*** **Special-Status Rank**

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

WL Watch List - taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

Appendix D Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES					
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	WL G5 S4	Yearlong resident of California. Generally, found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	Yes	Yes	**Present:** There is marginal foraging habitat within the project site and the species was observed foraging over the project site and within the Thornton Avenue Detention Basin to the north during the field survey.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ST SSC G2G3 S1S2	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate freshwater marsh dominated by cattails, willows, and bulrushes, and either flooded or thorny/spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL G5T3 S3	Yearlong resident that is typically found between 3,000 and 6,000 feet amsl. Breed in sparsely vegetated scrubland on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush, but they can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	SSC G3 S3	Locally abundant specimens are found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. A large, protected population persists in the remnant of the once extensive El Segundo Dunes at Los Angeles International Airport.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	FP WL G5 S3	Yearlong resident of California. Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	SSC G5T2 S2	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral habitats. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sage sparrow	WL G5T2T3 S3	This species has a wide, but sparse distribution in western Riverside County, specifically within the "Riverside lowlands, San Jacinto Foothills, Santa Ana Mountains, and Desert Transition Bioregions. Yearlong resident on the coastal side of southern California mountains. Breeds in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats from February to August. They require semi-open habitats with evenly spaced shrubs one to two meters high. Occurs in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Asio otus long-eared owl	SSC G5 S3	Uncommon yearlong resident throughout the state. Requires riparian habitat or open marshes for foraging and uses live oak thickets and other dense stands of trees for roosting.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	WL G5 S2S3	Uncommon to fairly common over much of its range in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Also occurs in southwestern San Bernardino County near Colton. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	SSC G5T5 S3	This subspecies is found in coastal southern California, mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges, and north into Ventura County. Ranges south into Baja California. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse vegetation in chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. Associated with rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland associations.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	SSC G4 S3	Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	Yes (c)	No	**Moderate:** The project site provides marginal foraging and nesting habitat for this species. Burrowing owls are known to be relatively widespread in the region, but the project site is generally either developed or consists of open fields that have been maintained for decades. Although California ground squirrels were numerous and suitable burrows were abundant within the project site, the high levels of disturbance would generally be a deterrent.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	WL G4 S3S4	Common winter resident of grasslands and agricultural areas in southwestern California. Frequents open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys, and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. This species does not breed in California.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	SSC G5T3 S3	Found most often in grass-chaparral edges but may also be found in coastal scrub or other habitats, primarily in San Diego County.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC G5T3T4 S3S4	Found terrestrially in a wide variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Open habitat on the Pacific slope from southwestern San Bernardino County to northwestern Baja California. Habitat types include coastal sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, and chaparral communities. Major habitat requirement is the presence of low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soil to dig burrows.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus western snowy plover	FT SSC G3T3 S2S3	Occurs on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and along the shores of large alkali lakes. Breeding generally occurs above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. Nests typically occur in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC G4 S3	Found in southwestern California, from the Morongo Valley west to the coast and south along the peninsular ranges to mid Baja California. It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet amsl), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, boulders associated coastal sage scrub, oak/pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations; however, chamise and red shank associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE CSE SSC G5T1 S1	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	Yes (c)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT ST G2 S2	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well-drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	FP G5 S3S4	Yearlong resident along the coastal ranges and valleys of California. Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover. Important prey item is the California vole. Nests in tall (20 to 50 feet) coast live oaks.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	SSC G3G4 S3	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet amsl.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	WL G5T4Q S4	Yearlong resident of California. This subspecies is typically found in coastal regions. Breed in level or gently sloping shortgrass prairie, montane meadows, "bald" hills, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats. Within southern California, California horned larks breed primarily in open fields, (short) grasslands, and rangelands. Nests on the open ground.	Yes	No	**Moderate:** The open fields within the project site provide suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, the high levels of disturbance and decades of clearing reduce the likelihood of this species nesting within the project site.
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	SSC G5T4 S3S4	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	FE G5T1T2 S1S2	Occupies a variety of habitat types that support California plantain, the species primary larval host plant, including grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chamise chaparral, red shank chaparral, juniper woodland, and semi-desert scrub. Can also be found in desert canyons and washes at the lower edge of chaparral habitats.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	SE FP G5 S3	Locally common yearlong resident of southern California. Typically prefer areas near large water bodies such as seacoasts, coastal estuaries and inland lakes and rivers, in many areas, these birds are found within two miles of a water source. Most populations, specifically those in northern regions, migrate to southern, milder climates annually. Generally, these birds nest in the canopy of tall, coniferous trees, surrounded by smaller trees. They have been reported nesting on the ground, on cliffs, on cellular phone towers, on electrical poles and in artificial nesting towers.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	SSC G5 S3	Summer resident of California. Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Breeding habitat within southern California primarily consists of dense, wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. It winters south the Central America. Found at elevations ranging from 820 to 2,625 feet amsl.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	SSC G4 S4	Yearlong resident of California. Prefers open habitats with bare ground, scattered shrubs, and areas with low or sparse herbaceous cover including open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, riparian, pinyon-juniper desert riparian, creosote bush scrub, and Joshua tree woodland. Requires suitable perches including trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. Nests in branches up to 14 feet above the ground frequently in a shrub with thorns or with tangled branching habitats.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	SSC G5 S3	Roosts in palm trees in foothill riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats with access to water for foraging.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	SSC G5T3T4 S3S4	Occupies many diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting short-grass habitats, agricultural fields, or sparse coastal scrub.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	SSC G5T3T4 S3S4	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Found in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Woodrats often are associated with cholla cactus which they use for water and dens or boulders and boulder piles. The most common natural habitats for records are chaparral, coastal sage scrub (including RSS and Diegan coastal sage scrub) and grassland.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC G5 S3	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree woodland, and palm oasis habitats. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops, which are used as roosting sites.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	SSC G5T3 S3	Common in arid desert habitats of the Mojave and southern Central Valley of California. Known elevation range is generally below 3,000 feet amsl. Little is known about habitat requirements; however, it is commonly found in scrub habitats with friable soils for digging in desert areas. It is believed that alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitats are preferred, with somewhat lower densities expected in other desert habitats, including succulent shrub, wash, and riparian areas. Also occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush habitats.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	SSC G5T1T2 S1S2	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Yes (c)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	SSC G3G4 S4	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. Its elevational range extends up to 4,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada foothills and up to 6,000 feet in the mountains of southern California. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (e.g., fire, floods, unimproved roads, grazing lands, and fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Plegadis chihi white-faced ibis	WL G5 S3S4	Locally rare resident/migrant in southern California. Prefers to feed in fresh emergent wetland, shallow lacustrine waters, muddy ground of wet meadows, and irrigated or flooded pastures and croplands. Nests in dense, fresh emergent wetland.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	FT SSC G4G5T2Q S2	Yearlong resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet amsl in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet amsl inland. Ranges from the Ventura County, south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	SSC G5T4 S2S3	Occurs in brushy vegetation including coastal scrub and chaparral from the coast to the mountains. Takes refuge in existing small mammal burrows.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	SSC G3 S3	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rain pools which do not contain American bullfrogs, predatory fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding. Estivates in upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 3 feet in depth.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	FE G1G2 S1S2	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds and other human modified depressions. Basins that support Riverside fairy shrimp are typically dry a portion of the year, but usually are filled by late fall, winter, or spring rains, and may persist through May. Endemic to western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties in tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. In Riverside County, the species been found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils. All known habitat lies within annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation.	Yes (a)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	SSC G5 S3	Occupies a wide variety of habitats including dry, open grassland, sagebrush, and woodland habitats. Require dry, friable, often sandy soil to dig burrows for cover, food storage, and giving birth. Occasionally found in riparian zones and open chaparral with less than 50% plant cover.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	FE SE SSC G5T2 S2	Summer resident in southern California. Breeding habitat generally consists of dense, low, shrubby vegetation in riparian areas, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions. Early successional cottonwood-willow riparian groves are preferred for nesting. The most critical structural component of nesting habitat in California is a dense shrub layer that is 2 to 10 feet (0.6 to 3.0 meters) above ground. The presence of water, including ponded surface water or moist soil conditions, may also be a key component for nesting habitat.	Yes (a)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.
SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES					
Abronia villosa* var. *aurita chaparral sand-verbena	1B.1 G5T2? S2	Annual herb. Occurs on sandy soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes. Grows in elevations ranging from 246 to 5,250 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Blooming period is (January) March through September.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Allium munzii Munz's onion	FE ST 1B.1 G1 S1	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Grows in mesic, clay soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 974 to 3,510 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through May.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Ambrosia pumila San Diego ambrosia	FE 1B.1 G1 S1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs on sandy loam or clay soils (often in disturbed areas) and sometimes alkaline soils. Habitats include chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Grows in elevation ranging from 66 to 1,362 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to October.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE 1B.1 G4T1 S1	Annual herb. Occurs on alkaline soils within playas, valley and foothill grassland (mesic), and vernal pool habitats. Grows in elevations ranging from 456 to 1,640 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to August.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	1B.1 G1G2 S1 USFS:S	Annual herb. Blooms June through October. Usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, wet meadows, and playas. Known elevations range from 15 to 4,660 feet amsl.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	1B.2 G5T1 S1	Annual herb. Occurs on alkaline soils within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in elevations ranging from 33 to 656 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to October.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. In addition, project site is located outside the known elevation range for this species.
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	FT SE 1B.1 G2 S2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Often found on clay soils within chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,675 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through June.	Yes (a)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Carex buxbaumii Buxbaum's sedge	4.2 G5 S3	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Typically found in bogs and fens, mesic meadows and seeps, and marshes and swamps. Found at elevations ranging from 10 to 10,825 feet amsl. Blooming period is from March to August.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	4.2 G4 S4	Annual herb. Occurs on sandy, granitic soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 295 to 7,218 feet amsl. Blooming period is (February) March through May (June).	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis smooth tarplant	1B.1 G3G4T2 S2	Annual herb. Occurs in alkaline soils within chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, and valley/foothill grassland habitats. Grows in elevation from 0 to 2,100 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through September.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Chorizanthe leptotheca Peninsular spineflower	4.2 G3 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on alluvial, granitic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,233 feet amsl. Blooming period is May through August.	Yes (e)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi Parry's spineflower	1B.1 G3T2 S2	Annual herb. Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins. Found at elevations ranging from 951 to 3,773 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through June.	Yes (e)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina long-spined spineflower	1B.2 G5T3 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,020 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through July.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	4.2 G4 S4	Annual herb. Found on wet clay and serpentine ridges within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 100 to 2820 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through July.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Deinandra paniculata paniculate tarplant	4.2 G4 S4	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, vernal pools, and valley/foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through November.	No	No	**Low:** There is marginal habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	FE SE 1B.1 G1 S1	Annual herb. Occurs on flood deposited terraces and washes in chaparral, coastal scrub, and alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 1,181 to 2,690 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to June.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2 G2 S2 USFS:S	Perennial herb. Often occurs on clay soils and around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 2,592 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to July.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	4.2 G4 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on clay soils within open grassy areas within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 3,133 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through May.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Hordeum intercedens vernal barley	3.2 G3G4 S3S4	Annual herb. Habitat includes coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and valley/foothill grassland. Grows in elevations ranging from 16 to 3,281 feet amsl. Blooming period is from March to June.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Juglans californica southern California black walnut	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial deciduous tree. Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 164 to 2,953 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through August.	Yes	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri Coulter's goldfields	1B.1 G4T2 S2	Annual herb. Prefers playas, vernal pools, and coastal salt marshes and swamps. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 4,003 feet amsl. Blooming period is February through June.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	4.3 G5T3 S3	Annual herb. Dry soils on chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 4,396 feet amsl. Blooming period is January through July.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Microseris douglasii* ssp. *platycarpha small-flowered microseris	4.2 G4T4 S4	Annual herb. Occurs in alkaline soil in river bottoms in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 50 to 3510 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through May.	Yes (e)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus little mousetail	3.1 G5T2Q S2	Annual herb. Occurs on valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools (alkaline). Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 2,100 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through June.	Yes (d)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	FT 1B.1 G2 S2	Annual herb. Habitats include chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), playas, and vernal pools. Grows in elevation ranging from 98 to 2,149 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through June.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	FE SE 1B.1 G1 S1	Annual herb. Restricted to vernal pool habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,165 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through August.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	**Special-Status Rank***	**Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities**	**Covered by MSHCP****	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Romneya coulteri Coulter's matilija poppy	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitats include chaparral and coastal scrub. Grows at elevations ranging from 66 to 3,937 feet amsl. Blooming period is from March to July.	Yes (e)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Texosporium sancti-jacobi woven-spored lichen	3 G3 S2	Lichen. Found in open sites within chaparral. Typically found on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on *Selaginella*. Typically associated with *Adenostoma*, *Eriogonum*, and *Selaginella*. Found at elevations ranging from 195 to 2,165 feet amsl.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Tortula californica California screw moss	1B.2 G2S3 S2	Moss. Occurs on sandy soils in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grassland. Grows at elevations ranging from 35 to 4,790 feet amsl.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii Wright's trichocoronis	2B.1 G4T3 S1	Annual herb. Grows on alkaline soils in marshes, swamps, meadows, seeps, riparian forest, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 15 to 1,425 feet amsl. Blooming period is from May to September.	Yes (b)	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. In addition, project site is located outside the known elevation range for this species.
Viguiera laciniata San Diego County viguiera	4.3 G4 S4	Perennial shrub. Grows in chaparral and coastal scrub. Found at elevations ranging from 195 to 2,460 feet amsl. Blooming period is from February to June, occasionally to August.	No	No	**Not Expected:** There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site. The project site is a mixture of developed areas and highly disturbed areas that have been mowed for decades.
SPECIAL-STATUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES					
CNDDB/Holland (1986) Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest **MCV (1995)** Coast Live Oak Series **NVCS (2009)** *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance	G5 S4	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 3,937 feet amsl in alluvial terraces, canyon bottoms, stream banks, slopes, and flats, Soils are deep, sandy or loamy with high organic matter. Coast live oak is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with bigleaf maple, box elder, madrono, southern California black walnut, California sycamore, Fremont cottonwood, blue oak, Engelmann oak, California black oak, valley oak, arroyo willow, and California bay. Trees are less than 98 feet tall; canopy is open to continuous. Shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. Herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy.	-	No	**Absent:** This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

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

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Covered by MSHCP**	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
CNDDB/Holland (1986) Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest **MCV (1995)** Fremont Cottonwood Series **NVCS (2009)** *Populus fremontii* Forest Alliance	G4 S3.2	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 7,874 feet amsl on floodplains, along low-gradient rivers, perennial or seasonally intermittent streams, springs, in lower canyons in desert mountains, in alluvial fans, and in valleys with a dependable subsurface water supply that varies considerably during the year. Fremont cottonwood is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with box elder, desert baccharis, Oregon ash, northern California black walnut, California sycamore, coast live oak, narrowleaf willow, Goodding's willow, polished willow, arroyo willow, pacific willow, and yellow willow. Trees and less than 25 meters tall; canopy is continuous to open. Shrub layer is intermittent to open. Herbaceous layer is variable.	-	No	**Absent:** This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
CNDDB/Holland (1986) Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland **MCV (1995)** California Sycamore Series **NVCS (2009)** *Platanus racemosa* Woodland Alliance	G3 S3	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 7,874 feet amsl in gullies, intermittent streams, springs, seeps, stream banks, and terraces adjacent to floodplains that are subject to high-intensity flooding. Soils are rocky or cobbly alluvium with permanent moisture at depth. California sycamore is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder, southern California black walnut, Fremont cottonwood, coast live oak, valley oak, narrowleaf willow, Gooding's willow, polished willow, arroyo willow, yellow willow, Peruvian pepper tree, and California bay.	-	No	**Absent:** This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

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

FE Endangered – any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FT Threatened – any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

FC Candidate – any species which is currently designated a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

SE Endangered – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

ST Threatened – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required under the California Endangered Species Act.

CSE Candidate State Endangered – The classification provided to a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list of endangered species.

FP Fully Protected – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, or reptile that were determined by the State of California to be rare or face possible extinction.

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

WL Watch List - taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank

1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

3 Plant that lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them.

4 Plants of limited distribution – Watch List.

Threat Ranks

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree any immediacy of threat).

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat).

.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known).

NatureServe Conservation Status Rank

The Global Rank (G#) reflects the overall condition and imperilment of a species throughout its global range. The Infraspecific Taxon Rank (T#) reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety. The State Rank (S#) reflects the condition and imperilment of an element throughout its range within California. (G#Q) reflects that the element is very rare but there are taxonomic questions associated with it; the calculated G rank is qualified by adding a Q after the G#). Adding a ? to a rank expresses uncertainty about the rank.

G1/T1 Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2/T2 Imperiled— At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.

G3/T3 Vulnerable— At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4/T4 Apparently Secure— Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5/T5 Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.

S1 Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S2 Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or State.

S3 Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

S4 Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

**** Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan**

Yes – Fully Covered.

No – Not Covered.

Yes (a) – May require additional surveys pursuant to Section 6.1.2, *Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools*.

Yes (b) – May require additional surveys pursuant to Section 6.1.3, *Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species*.

Yes (c) – May require additional surveys pursuant to Section 6.3.2, *Additional Survey Needs and Procedures*.

Yes (d) – May require additional surveys pursuant to Section 6.3.2, *Additional Survey Needs and Procedures*.

Yes (e) – Will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when conservation requirements identified in species-specific conservation objectives as listed in Section 9.0 of the MSHCP have been met.

Yes (f) - Will be considered to be Covered Species Adequately Conserved when a Memorandum of Understanding is executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land.