BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION, AND MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS FOR THE CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT 230006 FOR APN 405-230-006 UNINCORPORATED CHERRY VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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SECTION 1.0 - INTRODUCTION

Jennings Environmental, LLC (Jennings) was retained by Corion Capital Partners, LLC (Owner) to conduct a literature review and reconnaissance-level survey for the proposed Conditional Use Permit (CUP) 230006 (Project) in unincorporated Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California. This survey identified vegetation communities, the potential for the occurrence of special status species, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species, and recorded all plants and animals observed or detected within the Project boundary. This biological resources assessment is designed to address potential effects of the proposed project to designated critical habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

Information contained in this document is in accordance with accepted scientific and technical standards that are consistent with the requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFW. Additionally, the site was surveyed for any drainage features that would meet the definition of the Waters of the US (WOUS), Waters of the State (WOS), or CDFW jurisdiction. Additionally, the project is located within the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). As such, this report also contains the results of the consistency analysis performed for the project. This report is also consistent with industry standards as they relate to the compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is generally located in the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, and is depicted on the *Beaumont* U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. More specifically the project is located within a portion APN 405-230-006 (a 16.68-acre parcel), within the unincorporated Cherry Valley, Riverside County, California. The Project site is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Brookside Ave. and Oak View Drive. The site is surrounded by rural residential development to the north, south, and west, with Beaumont High School to the East and Brookside Elementary School to the South. (Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CUP 230006 proposes to demolish and remove all existing improvements, including the non-conforming residential home at the southern end of the parcel. The CUP also proposes the construction of a new mini-warehouse storage facility. The warehouse storage facility will consist of 13 detached single-story budlings, five detached canopies, and approximately 107 covered RV storage spaces on 8.83 gross acres. Figure 3 in Appendix A shows the Project site plan.

2.0 – METHODOLOGY

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to performing the field survey, existing documentation relevant to the Project site was reviewed. The most recent records were reviewed for the following quadrangle containing and surrounding the Project site: *Beaumont and El Casco,* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. The *El Casco* quad was included in

this search due to the site's proximity to its border. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site. These sources include:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) managed by CDFW (CDFW 2023)
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2023)
- California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2023), issuer of the California Rare Plant Rank.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species occurrence GIS overlay;
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey;
- USGS National Map;
- Calwater Watershed Maps
- Environmental Protection Agency My Waters Maps
- USFWS Designated Critical Habitat Maps
- Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map (RCA 2023)

2.2 SOILS

Before conducting the surveys, soil maps for Riverside County were referenced online to determine the types of soil found within the Project site. Soils were determined in accordance with categories set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023).

2.3 BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

Jennings biologist, Gene Jennings, conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify the potential for the occurrence of special status species, vegetation communities, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The May 12, 2023 survey was conducted on foot, throughout the Project site between 0900 and 1030 hours. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 60.1 to 63.5 degrees Fahrenheit, with no cloud cover, no precipitation, 1.5 to 3.1 mile per hour winds. Photographs of the Project site were taken to document existing conditions (Appendix B).

2.4 JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES

A general assessment of jurisdictional waters regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW was conducted for the proposed Project area. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, USACE regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The State of California (State) regulates the discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the California Porter- Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all substantial diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife. The initial assessment was conducted by a desktop survey through the USGS National Hydrography Dataset for hydrological connectivity, National Wetlands

Inventory (NWI) and USDA Web Soil Survey. Additional assessment findings are discussed in Sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.4. A discussion of the regulatory framework is provided in Appendix C.

2.5 WESTERN RIVERSIDE MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

The MSHCP is intended to balance the demands of the growth of western Riverside County with the need to preserve open space and protect species of plants and animals that are threatened with extinction. The MSHCP addresses incidental take of "covered" species. Of the 146 species addressed in the Western Riverside County MSHCP, 118 are adequately conserved simply by implementing the conservation program. Incidental take of these 118 species is permitted by the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The remaining 28 species are partially conserved. They would be adequately conserved when certain additional conservation requirements are implemented. The additional requirements are identified in the species-specific conservation objectives for those 28 species. The Riverside Conservation Authority (RCA) is the governing body that administers the MSHCP. Their database was researched prior to conducting the field visit (RCA 2022).

Burrowing Owl (Athene cunicularia)

As per protocol, the site was systematically searched by walking transects spaced at approximately 100 feet (30 meters) which provided 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. During the site visit, Jennings Biologist's inspected all-natural and non-natural substrates and searched for signs of BUOW including, burrows, molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, and owl white-wash. They logged date time and weather conditions and used hand-held, global positioning system (GPS) units to survey straight transects, identify project boundaries, and for other pertinent information. A digital camera was used to take representative photographs, and ArcMap was accessed to provide recent aerial photographs of the project site and surrounding area.

2.6 VEGETATION

All plant species observed within the Project site were recorded. Vegetation communities within the Project site were identified and qualitatively described. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the *Manual of California Vegetation*, *Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). A comprehensive list of the plant species observed during the survey is provided in Appendix D.

2.7 WILDLIFE

All wildlife and wildlife signs observed and detected, including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, excavations, and vocalizations, were recorded. Additional survey time was spent in those habitats most likely to be utilized by wildlife (native vegetation, wildlife trails, etc.) or in habitats with the potential to support state- and/or federally listed or otherwise special-status species. Notes were made on the general habitat types, species observed, and the conditions of the Project site. A comprehensive list of the wildlife species observed during the survey is provided in Appendix D.

2.8 WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

According to the California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project, the Project site is not mapped within an area for wildlife movement. Therefore, the proposed Project will not have an impact on any current wildlife corridors.

SECTION 3.0 – RESULTS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

According to the CNDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, 54 sensitive species including 9 listed species, and 2 sensitive habitats, have been documented in the *Beaumont and El Casco* quads. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, CDFW-designated Species of Special Concern (SSC), and otherwise Special Animals. "Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

An analysis of the likelihood for the occurrence of all CNDDB-sensitive species documented in the *Beaumont and El Casco* quads is provided in Table 2, in Appendix D. This analysis takes into account species range as well as documentation within the vicinity of the project area and includes the habitat requirements for each species and the potential for their occurrence on the site, based on required habitat elements and range relative to the current site conditions. According to the databases, no USFWS-designated critical habitat occurs within or adjacent to the project site.

3.1.1 SOILS

After a review of the USDA Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2023), it was determined that the Project site is located within the Western Riverside Area, California area CA679. Based on the results of the database search none of the soils present on site are classified as hydric soils. The Project site contains three (3) soil types (Figure 4 in Appendix A):

Gorgonio gravelly loamy fine sand (GmD). 2 to 15 percent slopes. This soil is somewhat excessively drained with a high to very high capacity to transmit water. This soil consists of alluvium derived from granite, typically ranges in elevation from 20 to 3,00 feet amsl, and is not considered prime farmland.

Tujunga loamy sand (TvC). 0 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is excessively drained with a high to very high capacity to transmit water. This soil consists of sandy alluvium derived from granite, typically ranges in elevation from 10 to 2,900 feet amsl, and is not considered prime farmland.

Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (TwC). 0 to 8 percent slopes. This soil is excessively drained with a high to very high capacity to transmit water. This soil consists of sandy alluvium derived from granite, typically ranges in elevation from 10 to 1,500 feet amsl, and is considered farmland of statewide importance.

3.1.2 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES BACKGROUND

Burrowing Owl – SSC

The burrowing owl (BUOW) is a state and federal Species of Special Concern (SSC). This owl is a mottled, brownish, and sand-colored, dove-sized raptor, with large, yellow eyes, a rounded head lacking ear tufts, white eyebrows, and long legs compared to other owl species. It is a ground-dwelling owl typically found in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. The BUOW is heavily dependent upon the presence of mammal burrows, with ground squirrel burrows being a common choice, in its habitat to provide shelter from predators, and inclement weather, and to provide a nesting place (Coulombe 1971). They are also known to make use of human-created structures, such as cement culverts and pipes, for burrows.

BUOW spends a great deal of time standing on dirt mounds at the entrance to a burrow or perched on a fence post or other low to the ground perch from which they hunt for prey. BUOW frequently hunt by hovering in place above the ground and dropping on their prey from above. They feed primarily on insects such as grasshoppers, June beetles, and moths, but will also take small rodents, birds, and reptiles. They are active during the day and night but are considered a crepuscular owl; generally observed in the early morning hours or at twilight. [The breeding season for BUOW is February 1 through August 31. Up to 11, but typically 7 to 9, eggs are laid in a burrow, abandoned pipe, or other subterranean hollows where incubation is complete in 28-30 days. Young BUOW fledges in 44 days. The BUOW is considered a migratory species in portions of its range, which includes western North America from Canada to Mexico, and east to Texas and Louisiana. BUOW populations in California are considered to be sedentary or locally migratory.

According to authors Pezzolesi and Lutz (1997) as cited by Hans Peeters in his Owls of California and the West (2007) the findings are that owls hunt at dusk and through the night (at least in Colorado), but Peeters also cites J. Barclay 2007 pers. comm. that adults with young forage throughout the day. Cornell Lab of Ornithology says owls hunt day and night, with males hunting vertebrates mostly at night – makes sense, given not many small vertebrates are active aboveground during the day - while females hunt invertebrates during the day. It appears foraging time may be regional, seasonal, sex-based and for all we know, weather-related.

Peeters also says that owls are reported spending the day around and in the vicinity of the burrow preening, sunbathing, sentry duty, etc.]

Throughout its range, the BUOW is vulnerable to habitat loss, predation, vehicular collisions, and destruction of burrow sites and the poisoning of ground squirrels (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Zarn 1974, Remsen 1978). BUOW has disappeared from significant portions of their range in the last 15 years and, overall, nearly 60% of the breeding groups of owls known to have existed in California during the 1980s had disappeared by the early 1990s (Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The BUOW is not listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Act but is considered both a federal [The USFWS doesn't have a formal finding on the burrowing owl, except as a MBTA species] and state Species of Special Concern. The BUOW is a migratory bird protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (as amended) and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5).

Yucaipa onion (Allium marvinii)

Data reviewed includes the UCR database, the herbarium at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens, the CNDDB and available literature. The CNDDB, the UCR database, and the herbaria do not contain mapped localities of this species. This species is known from only two ocurrences in the Yucaipa and Beaumont area of the southern San Bernardino Mountains (CNPS 2001). Plant locations were recorded in 1921 by J. Marvin in the general area of Beaumont and no positive identifications have been made since that time. There is little literature available regarding this species. Yucaipa onion was originally described J. Marvin in 1921 and little to no information has been published on it since. No species-specific studies and little data are available regarding life history (reproductive biology, pollinators or dispersal mechanisms) for Yucaipa onion. This species has been previously associated within clay openings in chaparral habitat at elevations between 760 and 1065 m (CNPS 2001). Yucaipa onion is endemic to the Beaumont region of the southern San Bernardino Mountains in San Bernardino County and western Riverside County at elevations ranging from 760 to 1065 m (CNPS 2001).

Many-stemmed dudleya (Dudleya multicaulis)

Dudleya, as a group, has a fair amount of literature, particularly regarding systematics, genetics, and distribution. Mark Dodero (1995) recently examined the status of species in the subgenus Hasseanthus. Roberts (1992) reviewed the status of this species in Orange County and conducted a range wide review of the populations and their status (Roberts 1999). A limited number of references were found discussing reproductive biology. Many-stemmed dudleya is often associated with clay soils in barrens, rocky places, and ridgelines as well as thinly vegetated openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and southern needlegrass grasslands on clay soils (Munz 1974; CNDDB 2001). The majority of populations are associated with coastal sage scrub or open coastal sage scrub (Dodero 1995). In Riverside County, many-stemmed dudleya has been associated with Palmer's grappling hook (Harpagonella palmeri), Munz's onion (Allium munzii), chocolate lily (Fritillaria biflora), Douglas' lupine (Lupinus bicolor), purple needlegrass (Nassella pulchra), foothill needlegrass (N. lepida), California buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), California sagebrush (Artemisia californica), and California juniper (Juniperus californica) (CNDDB 2001).

Many-stemmed dudleya is endemic to southwestern California from western Los Angeles County, through extreme southwestern portions of San Bernardino and Orange Counties, and western Riverside County south to the northern edge of San Diego County. It ranges from near sea level to about 600 m (1,970 ft) in elevation (Bartel 1993). One-hundred and nineteen populations have been identified of which 12 (about 10 percent) are known to be extirpated (CNDDB 2000; Roberts 1999). Of the remaining populations, 15 populations, each averaging about 210 individuals, are known from Los Angeles County; two small populations are known from the Chino Hills of San Bernardino County, 74 populations (about 70 percent), varying in size from about a dozen plants to over 5,000 individuals, are known from Orange County; nine populations (8 percent) are known from Riverside County, and seven populations (about 7 percent) are known from San Diego County. All San Diego County populations are situated on Camp Pendleton and are closely allied with populations within Rancho Mission Viejo in Orange County (CNDDB 2000; Roberts 1999). The majority of many-stemmed dudleya populations fall within four geographic complexes, the San Joaquin Hills and Blind Canyon complexes (Orange County), the Rancho Mission Viejo-Camp Pendleton complex (Orange and San Diego County), and the Gavilan Hills (Riverside County) (CNDDB 2000; Roberts 1999).

3.1.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Aerial imagery of the site was examined and compared with the surrounding USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps to identify drainage features within the survey area as indicated by topographic changes, blue-line features, or visible drainage patterns. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program "My Waters" data layers were also reviewed to determine whether any hydrologic features and wetland areas had been documented within the vicinity of the site. Similarly, the Soil maps from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2021) were reviewed to identify the soil series on-site and to check if they have been identified regionally as hydric soils. Upstream and downstream connectivity of waterways (if present) was reviewed in the field, on aerial imagery, and topographic maps to determine jurisdictional status. No obvious signs of jurisdictional features were observed during the literature review.

3.1.4 HYDROLOGY AND HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY

Hydrologically, the project site is located within the Beaumont Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA 801.62), as identified on the Calwater Watershed maps. This Hydrologic Sub-Area comprises a 29,339-acre drainage area within the larger San Timoteo Wash Hydrologic Area (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC10] 1807020304) (CalTrans, 2023). The San Timoteo Wash watershed in Cherry Valley is bordered to the north by the Upper Santa Ana River watershed, to the west by the Lower San Jacinto River and Middle Santa Ana River watersheds, to the east by the San Gorgonio River watershed, and to the south by the Upper Middle San Jacinto River watershed (Figure 5 in Appendix A).

3.1.5 DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

The site is not located within or adjacent to any USFWS-designated Critical Habitat. No further action is required.

3.1.6 MSHCP

Prior to the field visit the Riverside Conservation Authority's website and databases were searched. This includes the MSHCP plan itself and any relevant protocol survey requirements. The database also includes a mapping program that contains site-specific information related to criteria cell location, special survey areas for plants and animals, and vegetation mapping.

A summary of the MSHCP Conservation Goals and Policies as they relate to this Project is provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: MSHCP Conservation Goals for Project Area

Conservation Goals	Within /Adjacent	Not Within /Adjacent
Proposed Constrained Linkages: **None**		X
Core Areas: **None**		X

Conservation Goals	Within /Adjacent	Not Within /Adjacent
Linkages: **None**		X
Constrained Linkage:		X
Habitat Block:		X
Core: **None**		X
Criteria Cell**:**		X
Pre-existing conservation Area		X
Riparian/Riverine or Vernal Pool Habitat		X
Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area	X	
Urban/Wildlife Interface		X
Mammal Survey Area		X
Amphibian Survey Area		X
Burrowing Owl Survey Area	X	

3.2 FIELD STUDY RESULTS

3.2.1 HABITAT

During the May 2023 survey, the habitat on-site consists of a mix of ruderal vegetation/bare ground. The ruderal vegetation is classified as *Avena spp.-Broums spp.* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance (Sawyer, 2015), or wild oats and annual brome grasslands. The site also contains multiple large old growth eucalyptus trees (blue gum tree [*Eucalyptus globulus*]). The also contains historical disturbances in the form of residential development and vehicle traffic. Table 1 in Appendix D contains a list of all plants found on-site. Surrounding land uses include rural residential developments and two schools.

3.2.2 WILDLIFE

Species observed or otherwise detected on or in the vicinity of the project site during the surveys included; red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). A complete list of all species observed is included in Table 1 in Appendix D.

The project site is located within a mostly rural developed area of Cherry Valley. Although the site is mostly undeveloped, other observations precluded sensitive wildlife from using the site, including, domestic cats (*Felis catus*) observed on-site, a red-tailed hawk nest observed on-site, and the level of human activity observed on-site (foot traffic, vehicle traffic, etc.).

3.2.3 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

No State and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species or other sensitive species were observed on-site during surveys.

3.2.4 NESTING BIRDS

Portions of the Project site and the immediate surrounding area provide suitable habitats for nesting birds. There are mature trees and shrubs within and adjacent to the site that provide bird nesting habitat. As such the Project site is subject to the following nesting bird regulations. Recommendations for avoidance and minimization are in Section 4.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (as amended). This Act implements four international conservation treaties that the U.S. entered into with Canada in 1916, Mexico in 1936, Japan in 1972, and Russia in 1976. It is intended to ensure the sustainability of populations of all protected migratory bird species. The Act has been amended with the signing of each treaty, as well as when any of the treaties were amended, such as with Mexico in 1976 and Canada in 1995. The Act prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

California Fish and Game Code

The Project site is also subject to Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code. Section 3503 states, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto”. Section 3503.5 states, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto”.

3.2.5 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Waters of the United States and Waters of the State

The USACE has the authority to permit the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 CWA. While the Regional Water Quality Board has authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the State under Section 401 CWA as well as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no drainage features were present on site. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any wetlands, Waters of the U.S., or Waters of the State.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 - State Lake and/or Streambed

The CDFW asserts jurisdiction over any drainage feature that contains a definable bed and bank or associated riparian vegetation. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no definable bed or bank features exist on the project site. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any areas under CDFW jurisdiction.

3.2.6 WETLANDS AND BLUELINE STREAM

National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps did identify a portion of the parcel as containing a historically mapped Riverine System with the classification code, R4SBA. The classification code is described below:

> System **Riverine (R)**: The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created which periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.
>
> Subsystem **Intermittent (4)**: This Subsystem includes channels that contain flowing water only part of the year. When the water is not flowing, it may remain in isolated pools or surface water may be absent.
>
> Class **Streambed (SB)**: Includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.
>
> Water Regime **Temporary Flooded (A)** : Surface water is present for brief periods (from a few days to a few weeks) during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the ground surface for the most of the season.

This system was also historically mapped as a blue line stream on the Beaumont 7.5-minute quadrangle maps (1994).

Although the NWI and quad maps indicate the presence of a blueline stream, this historically mapped feature is no longer present on-site as there is no area within the Project boundary that meets the current definitions of a streambed or river (Appendix C). This historic feature was the previous alignment of Little San Gorgonio Creek. However, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District has channelized this creek and diverted flows away from this previous aglinment. As such, there are no signs or evidence of the blueline steam present within the site as no water from Little San Gorogoino Creek flows within the previous alignment of that creek.

3.3 MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

The Project is located within The Pass Area Plan of the MSHCP. The target conservation acreage range for The Pass Area Plan is 22,510 – 27,895 acres; it is composed of approximately 13,970 acres of existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands and 8,540 – 13,925 acres of Additional Reserve Lands.

The MSHCP Conservation Area comprises a variety of existing and proposed Cores, Linkages, Constrained Linkages, and Noncontiguous Habitat Blocks (referred to herein generally as "Cores and Linkages"). The Cores and Linkages within the Pass Area Plan include:

- Contains the Proposed Constrained Linkage 22
- Contains the Proposed Constrained Linkage 23
- Contains a portion of Proposed Core 3

- Contains a portion of Proposed Linkage 6
- Contains Proposed Linkage 12
- Contains a portion of Existing Core I
- Contains a portion of Existing Core K
- Contains a portion of Existing Noncontiguous Habitat Block B

3.3.1 PUBLIC QUASI-PUBLIC LANDS (PQP) AND COVERED ROADS

Pursuant to Sections 3.2.1 PQP Lands are a Subset of MSHCP Conservation Area lands totaling approximately 347,000 acres of lands known to be in public/private ownership and expected to be managed for open space value and/or in a manner that contributes to the Conservation of Covered Species (including lands contained in existing reserves), as generally depicted in Figure 3-1 of the MSHCP, Volume I. Section 7.2.1 Existing Roads within Existing PQP Lands are existing roadways within existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands, including interstates, freeways, State highways, city and county maintained roadways, as well as local roads, which are not city, or county maintained that provide property access. This latter category of other maintained roadways are generally maintained by the adjacent property owners, either individually or collectively. Table 7-1, of the MSHCP, provides an estimate summarizing the extent of these various types of existing roadways which are permitted to remain within Public/Quasi-Public Lands.

The Project site is not located within or adjacent to any PQP Lands and will not impact a covered road.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.2 SUBUNIT AREA/CELL CRITERIA

Pursuant to Section 3.3.12, Subunits are areas within an area plan that contain target conservation acreages along with a description of the planning species, biological issues, and considerations. The Project site is not located within a subunit area or cell criteria.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.3 NARROW ENDEMIC PLANT SPECIES

Pursuant to Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP, focused surveys for narrow endemic plant species are required for properties within the mapped areas if the appropriate habitat is present. The survey area maps have been reviewed and assessed, and the proposed project is located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area based on Figure 6-1 of the MSHCP. The Narrow Endemic Plant Species in this area are.

- Yucaipa onion
- Many-stemmed dudleya

Table 2 – Narrow Endemic Plant Species

Species Name *(Scientific Name)* Status	**Habitat Description**	**Comments**
Yucaipa onion (*Allium marvinii*) CRPR 1B.2 MSHCP Covered	This species has been previously associated within clay openings in chaparral habitat at elevations between 760 and 1065 m	Not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of suitable habitat, including suitable clay and clay associated substrates.
Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) CRPR 1B.2 MSHCP Covered	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Often occurring in clay soils.	Not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of suitable habitat, including suitable clay and clay associated substrates.

Based on the habitat assessment completed for each of these species, suitable habitat is absent from the Project site and these species are not expected to occur within the Project site.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.4 ADDITIONAL SURVEY NEEDS AND PROCEDURES

Based on Figures 6-2 (Criteria Area Species Survey Areas), 6-3 (Amphibian Species Survey Areas), 6-4 (BUOW Survey Areas), and 6-5 (Mammal Species Survey Areas) of the MSHCP and the MSHCP Mapping Program, the site is located in an area where additional surveys are needed for BUOW in conjunction with MSHCP implementation in order to achieve coverage for these species.

- *BUOW: Pursuant to MSHCP Section 6.3.2, surveys shall be conducted within suitable habitat for BUOW, according to accepted protocols.*
    - *Survey Results: Based on the May 2023 field survey, the site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The property is located within a rural developed area and contains existing development and human disturbances. No burrowing owls were observed during the site visit. No burrows of any kind were located within the property site. No portion of the project site showed any evidence of past or present BUOW activity. No feathers, whitewash, or castings were found. Additionally, the site also had predator species present, unrestrained domestic cats and an active red-tailed hawk nest. No suitable habitat exists on-site and predator species were present; therefore, no focused surveys are required.*

3.3.5 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE AREAS AND VERNAL POOLS

The MSHCP describes the protection of Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools within the MSHCP Plan Area as important to the conservation of certain amphibian, avian, fish, invertebrate and plant species. The MSHCP describes guidelines to ensure that the biological functions and values for species inside the MSHCP Conservation Area are maintained, as outlined in Volume 1, Section 6.1.2.

Riparian/ Riverine

Pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, Riparian/Riverine areas are lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent vegetation, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from nearby freshwater sources, or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. Riverine habitat includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained in natural or artificial channels periodically or continuously containing flowing water or which forms a connecting link between the two bodies of standing water. Riverine habitat is bounded on the landward side by upland, by the channel bank (including natural and man-made levees), or by wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, mosses, or lichens. In braided streams, the system is bounded by the banks forming the outer limits of the depression within which the braiding occurs. Springs discharging into a channel are considered part of the riverine habitat. The term riparian is used to define the type of wildlife habitat found along the banks of a river, stream, lake, or other body of water. Riparian habitats are ecologically diverse and can be found in many types of environments including grasslands, wetlands, and forests.

The Project site does not contain any areas that meet the definition of Riparian/Riverine.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

Vernal Pools

Pursuant to Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, Vernal Pools are seasonal wetlands that occur in depression areas that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (soils, vegetation, and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics should consider (1) the length of time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics, and (2) the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.

The Project site does not contain the appropriate soils, vegetation, or hydrology to allow for vernal pools. There was no evidence such as mud cracks, fine-soil deposition, water-stain rings or other characteristics of water ponding for a sufficient period of time to allow for the development of vernal pools.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

Fairy Shrimp

The MSHCP contains coverage for three species of fairy shrimp (Riverside, vernal pool, and Santa Rosa fairy shrimps). As mentioned in the Vernal Pool discussion, the site does not contain vernal pools. Vernal pools are a required constituent element for all three fairy shrimp species in the MSHCP. As such, they are considered absent from the Project site. Additionally, the primary constituent elements for fairy shrimps are:

> Small to large pools with moderate to deep depths that hold water for sufficient lengths of time necessary for fairy shrimp incubation and reproduction, but not necessarily every year; the

associated watershed(s) and other hydrologic features that support pool basins and their related pool complexes; flat or gently sloping topography; and any soil type with a clay component and/or an impermeable surface or subsurface layer known to support vernal pool habitat. All proposed critical habitat areas contain one or more of the primary constituent elements for the Riverside fairy shrimp.

As described above the soils on-site are sandy loam in nature, which are not suitable for fairy shrimp. As such, they are considered absent from the Project site.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

Riparian Birds

The MSCHP includes coverage for many riparian birds, including least Bell's vireo, southwestern willow flycatcher, and yellow-billed cuckoo. As mentioned above in the Riparian/Riverine section, the site does not contain any riparian or riverine habitats which are a required constituent element for the riparian bird species. As such, these species are considered absent from the Project site.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.6 INFORMATION ON OTHER SPECIES

Delhi sands flower-loving fly

The Delhi Sands flower-loving fly is found at low numbers and is narrowly distributed within the Plan Area. This species is restricted by the distribution and availability of open Habitats within the fine, sandy Delhi series soils. USFWS has identified three main population areas are known to currently or to have at one time existed in the Plan Area. One is located in the northwestern corner of the Plan Area, a second is located in the Jurupa Hills, and the third is located in the Agua Mansa Industrial Center area. Because the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly requires a specific Habitat type, this species will require site-specific considerations, protection and enhancement of this limited Habitat type, and species-specific management to maintain the Habitat and populations.

The Project site does not contain the appropriate soils for this species and is not within or near known areas for this species.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

Species Not Adequately Conserved

As described in Section 2.1.4, of the 146 Covered Species addressed in the MSHCP, 118 species 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 for those species. For 16 of the 28 species, particular species-specific conservation objectives, which are identified in Table 9-3, must be satisfied to shift those particular species to the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved. For the remaining 12 species, a Memorandum of Understanding must be executed with the Forest Service that addresses management for these species on Forest Service Land in order to shift these species to the list of Covered Species Adequately Conserved.

The Project site does not contain the appropriate habitats for any of these species. There is no occurrence potential for any of these species to occur within the Project site.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.7 URBAN/ WILDLANDS INTERFACE

Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP presents guidelines to minimize the indirect effects of projects in proximity to the MSCHP Conservation areas. This section provides mitigation measures for impacts associated with Drainage, Toxics, Lighting, Noise, Invasives, Barriers, and Grading/Land Development.

The Project site is not within or adjacent to any area the meets the definition of an urban/wildland interface. The site is fenced off and mostly surrounded by other fenced off developed parcels.

- *No further discussion on this subject is made in this analysis*

3.3.8 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (VOLUME I, APPENDIX C)

Appendix C of the MSHCP details Best Management Practices (BMPs) that should be implemented. However, the project does not impact any of the covered species or habitats described in the MSHCP or any federally or state-listed species. As such, there are only two BMPs that could qualify as required for this project:

> 13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
>
> 14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with an orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.

SECTION 4.0 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the literature review and personal observations made in the immediate vicinity, no State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species are documented/or expected to occur within the Project site. Additionally, no plant species with the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 were observed on-site or documented/expected to occur on-site. No other sensitive species were observed within the project area or buffer area.

Jurisdictional Delineation

There are no streams, channels, washes, or swales that meet the definitions of Section 1600 of the State of California Fish and Game Code (FGC) under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, Section 401 (“Waters of the State”) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or “Waters of the United States” (WoUS) as defined by Section 404 of the CWA under the

jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) within the subject parcel. Therefore, no permit from any regulatory agency will be required.

MSHCP Consistency

The site is not mapped within a criteria cell or subunit. The Project is also consistent with the MSHCP policies found in Section 6 which include Riparian/Riverine Areas/ Vernal Pools; Narrow Endemic Plant Species; Urban/Wildlands Interface; and Surveys for Special Status Species. The site is not located within an area mapped for Criteria Area Plant Species, Special Status Species, Riparian/Riverine/Vernal Pools, and Urban/Wildlife Interface. The site is mapped within an area for Narrow Endemic Plant species. However, there is no suitable habitat within the Project site for those species. Therefore, the Project is consistent with MSCHP policies and conditions.

Nesting Birds

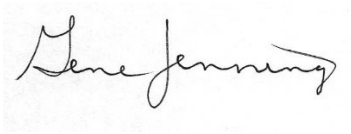
Since there is some habitat within and adjacent to the Project site that is suitable for nesting birds in general, the following mitigation measure should be implemented.

> Nesting bird nesting season generally extends from February 1 through September 15 in southern California and specifically, March 15 through August 31 for migratory passerine birds. To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist will conduct pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys (NBS) prior to Project-related disturbance to nestable vegetation to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action will be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist will set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which will be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage, and expected types, intensity, and duration of the disturbance. The nests and buffer zones shall be field-checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no-work buffer zone shall be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity shall commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein, and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this analysis to the best of my ability, and the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This report was prepared in accordance with professional requirements and standards. Fieldwork conducted for this assessment was performed by me. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project proponent and that I have no financial interest in the project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-534-4547 should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Gene Jennings
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

Appendices:

- Appendix A – Figures
- Appendix B – Site Photos
- Appendix C – Regulatory Framework
- Appendix D – Tables

Section 5 – REFERENCES

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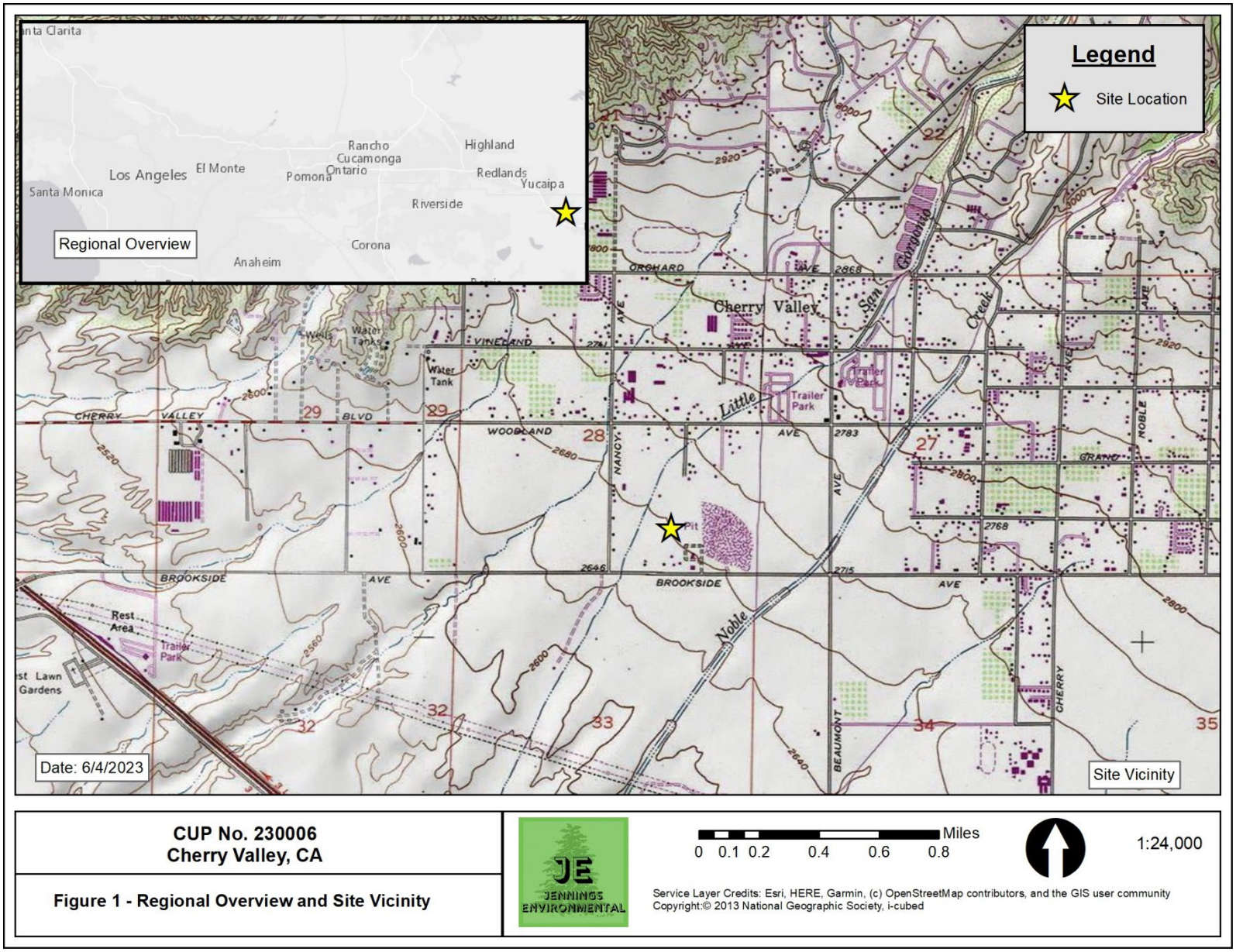
Appendix A - Figures


Legend
Site Location
Regional Overview
Santa Clarita
Los Angeles
El Monte
Pomona
Rancho Cucamonga
Ontario
Highland
Redlands
Yucaipa
Riverside
Santa Monica
Corona
Anaheim
Cherry Valley
ORCHARD AVE
VINELAND AVE
CHERRY VALLEY BLVD
WOODLAND AVE
BROOKSIDE AVE
Little San Gorgonio Creek
Noble Creek
NANCY AVE
BEAUMONT AVE
Trailer Park
Water Tank
Wells
Pit
Rest Area
Lawn Gardens
Date: 6/4/2023
Site Vicinity
CUP No. 230006
Cherry Valley, CA
Figure 1 - Regional Overview and Site Vicinity
JE JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles
1:24,000
Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

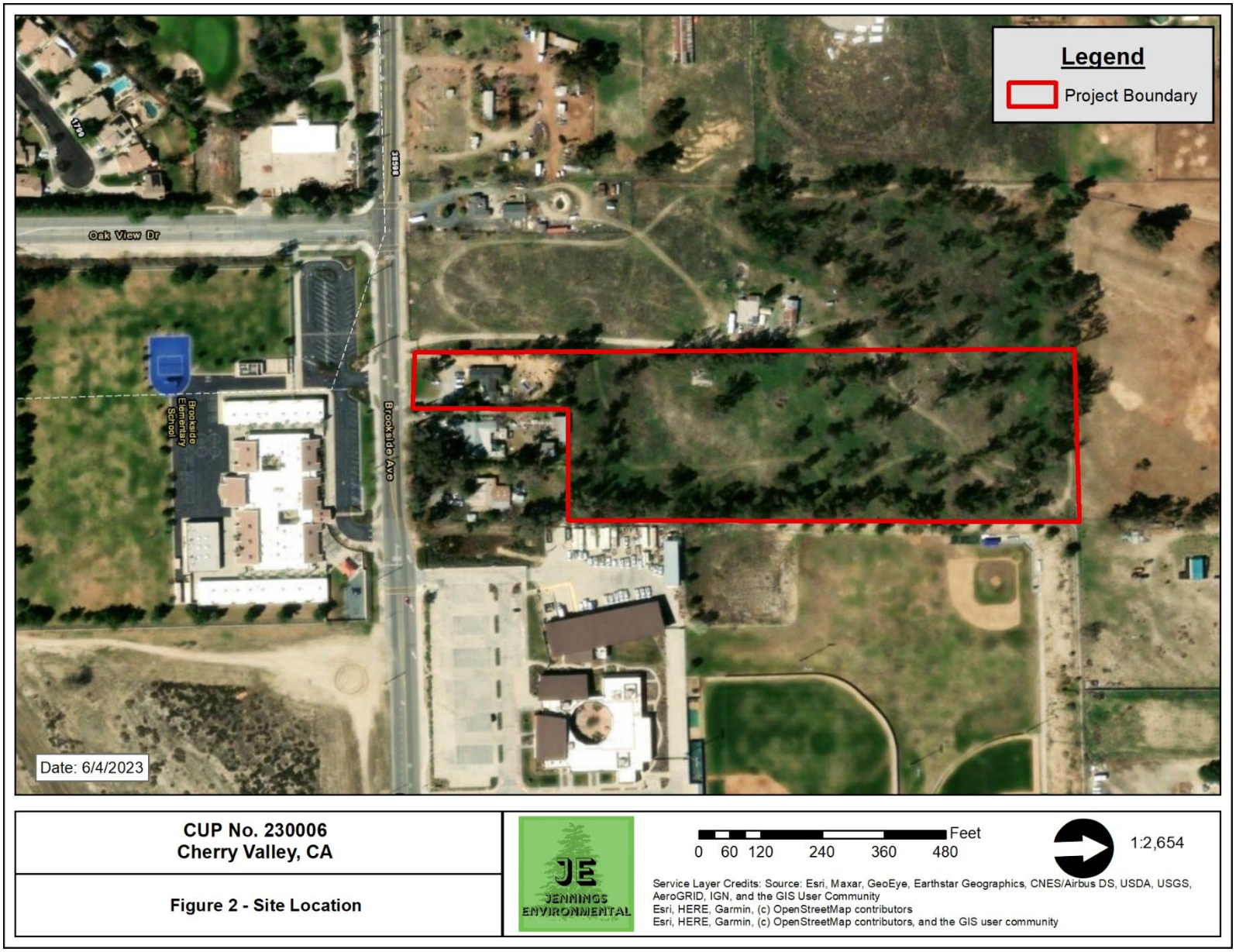
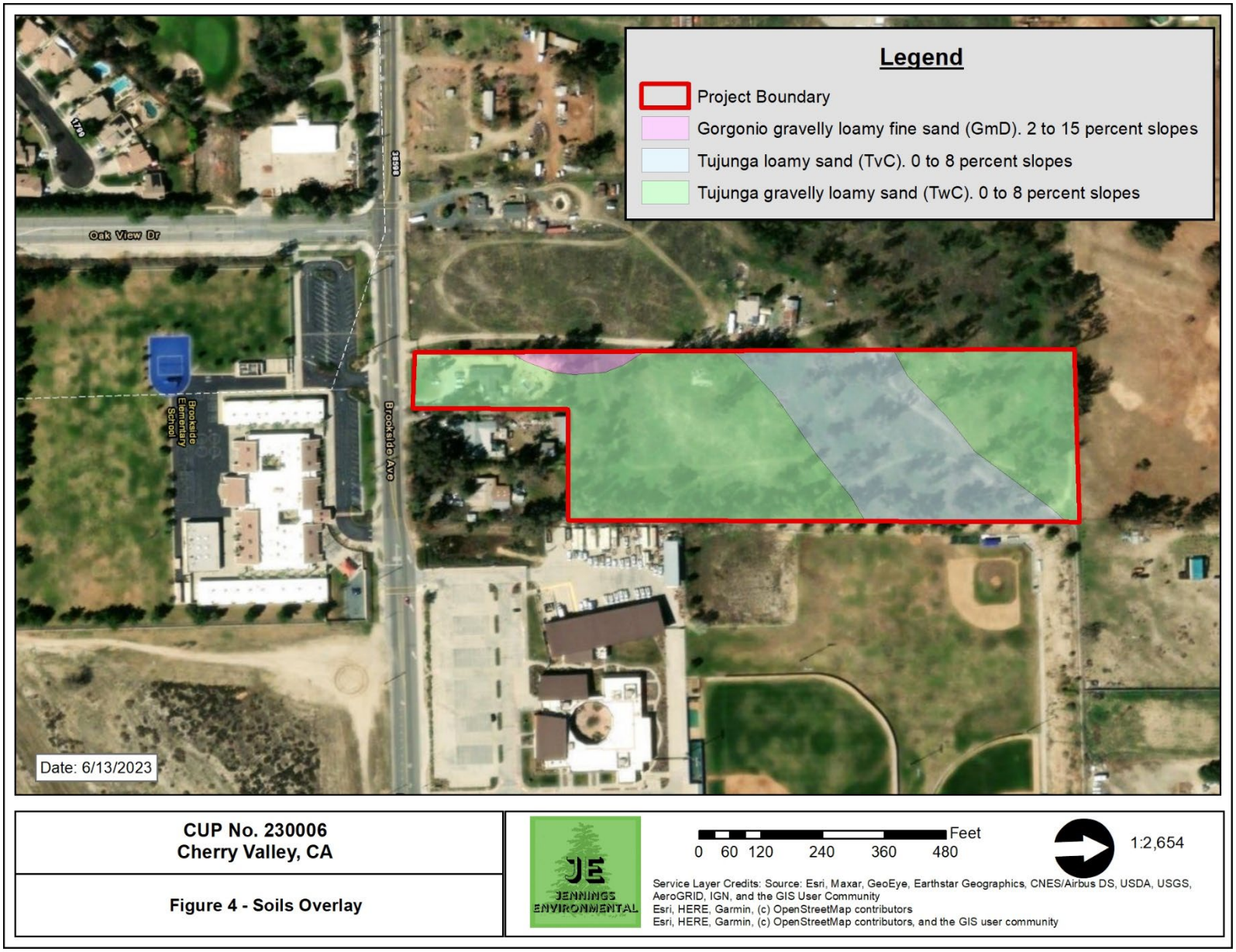

Legend
Project Boundary
Oak View Dr
Brookside Elementary School
Brookside Ave
Date: 6/4/2023
CUP No. 230006
Cherry Valley, CA
Figure 2 - Site Location
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
0 60 120 240 360 480
Feet
1:2,654
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Figure 3 - Context Site Plan


Legend
Project Boundary
Gorgonio gravelly loamy fine sand (GmD). 2 to 15 percent slopes
Tujunga loamy sand (TvC). 0 to 8 percent slopes
Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (TwC). 0 to 8 percent slopes
Oak View Dr
Brookside Elementary School
Brookside Ave
Date: 6/13/2023
CUP No. 230006
Cherry Valley, CA
Figure 4 - Soils Overlay
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
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Feet
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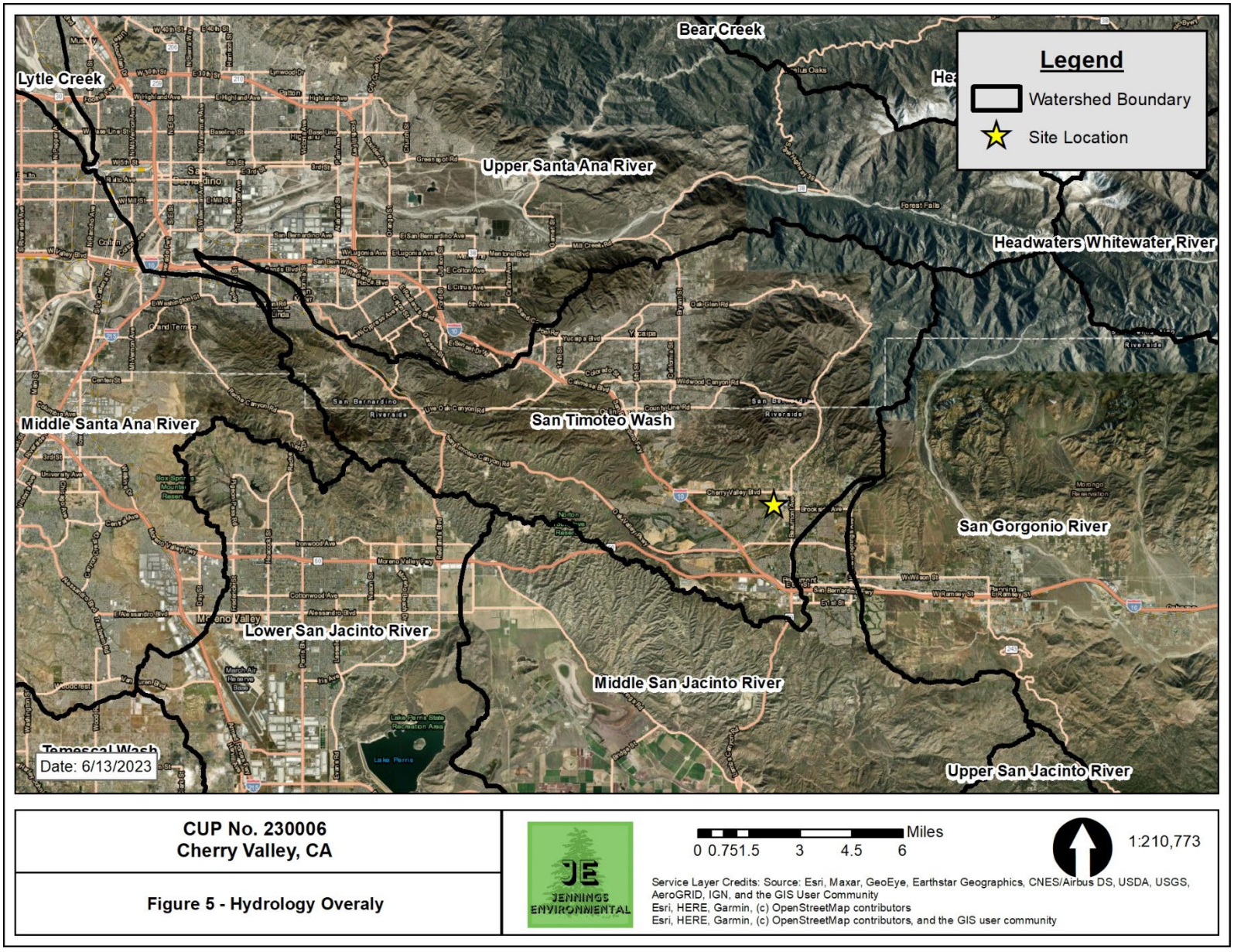
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community


Bear Creek
Lytle Creek
Upper Santa Ana River
Headwaters Whitewater River
Middle Santa Ana River
San Timoteo Wash
San Gorgonio River
Lower San Jacinto River
Middle San Jacinto River
Upper San Jacinto River
Legend
Watershed Boundary
Site Location
Date: 6/13/2023
CUP No. 230006
Cherry Valley, CA
Figure 5 - Hydrology Overaly
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
Miles
0 0.751.5 3 4.5 6
1:210,773
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Appendix B - Photos

	Photo 1 – Western edge of parcel, facing northeast.
	Photo 2 – Western edge of parcel, facing south.

	Photo 3 – Western edge of parcel, facing north.
	Photo 4 – Northwest corner of parcel, facing southeast.

Appendix C – Regulatory Framework

1.1 FEDERAL JURISDICTION

1.1.1 United States Army Corps of Engineers

Activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California are regulated by agencies at the federal, state, and regional levels. At the federal level, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Program regulates activities within wetlands and waters of the US pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

At the state level, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates activities within the bed, bank, and associated habitat of a stream under the Fish and Game Code §§ 1600–1616. The California State Water Resources Board (SWRB) delegates authority at the regional level to Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) that are responsible for regulating discharge into waters of the US under Section 401 of the federal CWA and waters of the State under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act.

The CWA was implemented to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Waters of the United States (33 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 328 Section 328.3). "Waters of the US" are defined as follows:

> **§ 328.3 Definitions.**
> For the purpose of this regulation these terms are defined as follows:
> (a) *Waters of the United States* means:
> (1) Waters which are:
> (i) Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
> (ii) The territorial seas; or
> (iii) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
> (2) Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under paragraph (a)(5) of this section;
> (3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:
> (i) That are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water; or
> (ii) That either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section;
> (4) Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:
> (i) Waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or
> (ii) Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (a)(3)(i) of this section and with a continuous surface connection to those waters; or
> (iii) Waters identified in paragraph (a)(2) or (3) of this section when the wetlands either alone or in combination with similarly situated

waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(5) Intrastate lakes and ponds, streams, or wetlands not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section:

(i) That are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3)(i) of this section; or

(ii) That either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) The following are not ''waters of the United States'' even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(2) through (5) of this section:

(1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons, designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act;

(2) Prior converted cropland designated by the Secretary of Agriculture The exclusion would cease upon a change of use, which means that the area is no longer available for the production of agricultural commodities. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA;

(3) Ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only dry land and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water;

(4) Artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased;

(5) Artificial lakes or ponds created by excavating or diking dry land to collect and retain water and which are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing;

(6) Artificial reflecting or swimming pools or other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land to retain water for primarily aesthetic reasons;

(7) Waterfilled depressions created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction or excavation operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of waters of the United States; and

(8) Swales and erosional features (*e.g.,* gullies, small washes) characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.

(c) In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Wetlands* means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that

under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically
adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

(2) *Adjacent* means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring. Wetlands separated from other waters of the United States by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like are ''adjacent wetlands.''

(3) *High tide line* means the line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such at those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

(4) *Ordinary high water mark* means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

(5) *Tidal waters* means those waters that rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by hydrologic, wind, or other effects.

(6) *Significantly affect* means a material influence on the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. To determine whether waters, either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, have a material influence on the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the
functions identified in paragraph (c)(6)(i) of this section will be assessed and the factors identified in paragraph (c)(6)(ii) of this section will be considered:

(i) Functions to be assessed:

(A) Contribution of flow;

(B) Trapping, transformation, filtering, and transport of materials (including nutrients, sediment, and other

pollutants);

(C) Retention and attenuation of floodwaters and runoff;

(D) Modulation of temperature in waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section; or

(E) Provision of habitat and food resources for aquatic species located in waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(ii) Factors to be considered:

(A) The distance from a water identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(B) Hydrologic factors, such as the frequency, duration, magnitude, timing, and rate of hydrologic connections, including shallow subsurface flow;

(C) The size, density, or number of waters that have been determined to be similarly situated;

(D) Landscape position and geomorphology; an

(E) Climatological variables such as temperature, rainfall, and snowpack.

1.2 STATE JURISDICTION

The State of California (State) regulates discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA as well as the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne; California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Waters of the State are defined by Porter-Cologne as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (Water Code Section 13050(e)). Waters of the State broadly includes all waters within the State's boundaries (public or private), including waters in both natural and artificial channels.

1.2.1 Regional Water Quality Control Board

Under Porter-Cologne, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the local Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) regulate the discharge of waste into waters of the State. Discharges of waste include "fill, any material resulting from human activity, or any other 'discharge' that may directly or indirectly impact 'waters of the state.'" Porter-Cologne reserves the right for the State to regulate activities that could affect the quantity and/or quality of surface and/or groundwaters, including isolated wetlands, within the State. Wetlands were defined as waters of the State if they demonstrated both wetland hydrology and hydric soils. Waters of the State determined to be jurisdictional for these purposes require, if impacted, waste discharge requirements (WDRs).

When an activity results in fill or discharge directly below the OHWM of jurisdictional waters of the United States (federal jurisdiction), including wetlands, a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification is required. If a proposed project is not subject to CWA Section 401 certification but

involves activities that may result in a discharge to waters of the State, the project may still be regulated under Porter-Cologne and may be subject to waste discharge requirements. In cases where waters apply to both CWA and Porter-Cologne, RWQCB may consolidate permitting requirements to one permit.

1.2.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife.

CDFW defines a "stream" (including creeks and rivers) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1.72). The jurisdiction of CDFW may include areas in or near intermittent streams, ephemeral streams, rivers, creeks, dry washes, sloughs, blue-line streams that are indicated on USGS maps, watercourses that may contain subsurface flows, or within the flood plain of a water body. CDFW's definition of "lake" includes "natural lakes or man-made reservoirs." CDFW limits of jurisdiction typically include the maximum extents of the uppermost bank-to-bank distance and/or the outermost extent of riparian vegetation dripline, whichever measurement is greater.

In a CDFW guidance of stream processes and forms in dryland watersheds (Vyverberg 2010), streams are identified as having one or more channels that may all be active or receive water only during some high flow event. Subordinate features, such as low flow channels, active channels, banks associated with secondary channels, floodplains, and stream-associated vegetation, may occur within the bounds of a single, larger channel. The water course is defined by the topography or elevations of land that confine a stream to a definite course when its waters rise to their highest level. A watercourse is defined as a stream with boundaries defined by the maximal extent or expression on the landscape even though flow may otherwise be intermittent or ephemeral.

Artificial waterways such as ditches (including roadside ditches), canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other artificially created water conveyance systems also may be under the jurisdiction of CDFW. CDFW may claim jurisdiction over these features based on the presence of habitat characteristics suitable to support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, and/or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. As with natural waterways, the limit of CDFW jurisdiction of artificial waterways includes the uppermost bank-to-bank distance and/or the outermost extent of riparian vegetation dripline, whichever measurement is greater.

CDFW does not have jurisdiction over wetlands but has jurisdiction to protect against a net loss of wetlands. CDFW supports the wetland criteria recognized by USFWS; one or more indicators

of wetland conditions must exist for wetlands conditions to be considered present. The following is the USFWS accepted definition of a wetland:

> Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the lands supports hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated withwater or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year (Cowardin et al. 1979).

In A Clarification of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetland Definition (Tiner 1989), the USFWS definition was further clarified "that in order for any area to be classified as wetland by the Service, the area must be periodically saturated or covered by shallow water, whether wetland vegetation and/or hydric soils are present or not; this hydrologic requirement is addressed in the first sentence of the definition." When considering whether an action would result in a net loss of wetlands, CDFW will extend jurisdiction to USFWS-defined wetland conditions where such conditions exist within the riparian vegetation that is associated with a stream or lake and does not depend on whether those features meet the three-parameter USACE methodology of wetland determination. If impacts to wetlands under the jurisdiction of CDFW are unavoidable, a mitigation plan will be implemented in coordination with CDFW to support the CDFW policy of "no net loss" of wetland habitat.

Appendix D – Tables

Table 1. Species Observed On-Site

Common Name	Scientific Name
Plants	
Ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*
Common stork's bill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Stinknet	*Oncosiphon pilulifer*
Foxtail brome	*Bromus madritensis*
Wall barley	*Hordeum murinum*
Blue gum tree	*Eucalyptus globulus*
Peruvian pepper tree	*Schinus molle*
Beavertail cactus	*Opuntia basilaris*
Common fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Miniature lupin	*Lupinus bicolor*
Tree cholla	*Cylindropuntia imbricata*
Birds	
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Lawrence's goldfinch	*Spinus lawrencei*
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Mammals	
Domestic cat	*Felis catus*
California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*

Table 2 – CNDDB Potential to Occur for the *Beaumont and El Casco* Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	None, None	G5T2?, S2, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None, None	G5, S4, CDFW-WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None, Threatened	G1G2, S2, CDFW-SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	None, None	G1, S1, 1B.2	Chaparral. In openings on clay soils. 850-1070 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None, None	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low suitable habitat for this species does occur on site. As such, this species is considered **to have low occurrence potential**.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-FP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None, None	G5, S2S3, CDFW-WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None, None	G5T5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk-vetch	None, None	GUT1, S1, 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, playas. Lake margins, alkaline sites. 75-350 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Endangered, None	G5T1, S1, 1B.2	Sonoran desert scrub, desert dunes. Sandy flats, washes, outwash fans, sometimes on dunes. 35-695 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri	Jaeger's milk-vetch	None, None	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 365-1040 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Atriplex coronata var. notatior	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Endangered, None	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None, None	G5T1, S1, 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None, Candidate Endangered	G2, S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral. 195-2530 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G4, S4, 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	None, None	G4, S4, 4.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis	smooth tarplant	None, None	G3G4T2, S2, 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	Low suitable habitat for this species does occur on site. As such, this species is considered **to have low occurrence potential**.
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura pocket mouse	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral and grassland in San Diego County. Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	None, Endangered	G3, S3, 1B.3	Riparian scrub, coastal scrub, chaparral. Low sand bars in river bed; mostly in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. 640-1645 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered, Candidate Endangered	G5T1, S1, CDFW-SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Threatened, Threatened	G2, S3	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-WL	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S3	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None, None	G5T4Q, S4, CDFW-WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None, None	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None, None	G4G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None, None	G4T2, S2, 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1375 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None, None	G5T3, S3, 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	None, None	G4, S2, 2B.1	Mojavean desert scrub. Sandy or gravelly slopes and washes.150-1280 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Nama stenocarpa	mud nama	None, None	G4G5, S1S2, 2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Lake shores, river banks, intermittently wet areas. 15-815 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None, None	G5T2, S1S2, CDFW-SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	None, None	G4, S3?, 2B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy or rocky canyons. -30-1090 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-WL	Shallow freshwater marsh. Dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Progne subis	purple martin	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly; also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian forest	This habitat type is **absent** from the Project site.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None, None	G3, S3.2	Riparian forest	This habitat type is **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None, None	G2G3, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	None, None	G4T3, S1, 2B.1	Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 5-435 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S3	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Coding and Terms

E = Endangered T = Threatened C = Candidate FP = Fully Protected SSC = Species of Special Concern R = Rare

State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

State Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 = 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 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
? = Uncertainty in the exact status of an element (could move up or down one direction from current rank)

Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank**)** attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa.* The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

State Ranking:

S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of 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 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 from the State.
S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.
4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)