
Center Street
Commerce Building
Biological Resources
Assessment



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List of Abbreviated Terms

BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSHCP	Multi Species Habitat Conservation Plan
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Planning
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administrations' National Marine Fisheries Service
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of MIG | Hogle-Ireland's biological resources assessment of the approximately 15.63 acre project site located at 6550 Center Street (APNs 246-040-027, 246-040-028, 246-040-002, and 246-070-017) in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California.

The project consists of the proposed construction of a 308,000-square-foot warehouse. The City of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, required this report in compliance with the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). The City of Riverside indicated that, according to the MSHCP, burrowing owl and narrow endemic plant species San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), and San Miguel Savory (*Clinopodium chandleri*) may be present on-site.

The purpose of this assessment is to verify the type, location and extent of potential sensitive biological resources within the project site and vicinity. MIG | Hogle-Ireland conducted a field survey of the project site on April 7, 2015. This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) provides information regarding the location, extent and condition of biological resources occurring on the project site. The BRA provides a thorough description of the biological setting of the site and surrounding area, as well as a description of the vegetation communities, wildlife (including potential movement/migration corridors), special status species, sensitive natural communities, and potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands. An assessment of project impacts and recommended mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts to sensitive habitats and species is also included in the report. The evaluation of potential project impacts follows the checklist items from Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines and has been prepared in a format suitable to support CEQA review and to submit with any future regulatory application packages that might be required.

1.1 Regional and Local Setting

The City of Riverside is located in northwest Riverside County. The Santa Ana River is adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the City. The project site is located south of Interstate 10, west of Interstate 215 Freeway, east of Riverside Avenue, between Center Street and Placentia Lane in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. Specifically, the project site is located north of the intersection of Sieck Road and Placentia Lane and southeast of the intersection of Center Street and Placentia Lane (See Figure 1, Regional and Vicinity Map and Figure 2, Aerial Map). The project site is within Section 12, T2S, R5W, of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Bernardino South Quadrangle. The project site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 835 feet above mean sea level.

The project site is comprised of three currently undeveloped vacant parcels and one partially developed parcel located between Center Street and Placentia Lane. Land uses surrounding the project site include commercial and industrial facilities to the north, west, and east (e.g., multiple towing companies), and recreational uses to the south (i.e., A.B. Brown Sports Complex Park).

1.2 Project Summary

Mr. Art Day is proposing to develop a 308,000-square-foot warehouse on the 15.63 acre project site (See Figure 3, Proposed Site Plan). According to the proposed site plan, the building footprint will be 302,500-square-feet and the mezzanine area will be 5,500-square-feet. The proposed landscape area

will be 104,371-square-feet. A total of 368 parking stalls are proposed. One entrance to the project site is proposed via Center Street.

2 Regulatory Setting

The following discussion identifies federal, state, and local environmental regulations that serve to protect sensitive biological resources relevant to the proposed project site and CEQA review process.

2.1 Federal

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, as amended, provides the regulatory framework for the protection of plant and animal species (and their associated critical habitats), which are formally listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as endangered or threatened under the FESA. The FESA has the following four major components: (1) provisions for listing species, (2) requirements for consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries), (3) prohibitions against "taking" (meaning harassing, harming, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct) of listed species, and (4) provisions for permits that allow incidental "take". The FESA also discusses recovery plans and the designation of critical habitat for listed species. Section 7 requires Federal agencies, in consultation with, and with the assistance of the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to insure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat for these species. Both the USFWS and NOAA Fisheries share the responsibility for administration of the FESA.

2.1.2 The Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, prohibits taking, killing, possessing, transporting, and importing of migratory birds, parts of migratory birds, and their eggs and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. As used in the act, the term "take" is defined as meaning, "to pursue, hunt, capture, collect, kill or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, capture, collect or kill, unless the context otherwise requires." With a few exceptions, most birds are considered migratory under the MBTA. Disturbances that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort or loss of habitat upon which these birds depend would be in violation of the MBTA.

2.2 State

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted similar laws to the FESA, the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) in 1977, and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The CESA expanded upon the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code. To align with the FESA, CESA created the categories of "threatened" and "endangered" species. It converted all "rare" animals into the CESA as threatened species, but did not do so for rare plants. Thus, these laws provide the legal framework for protection of California-listed rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) implements NPPA and CESA, and its Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a computerized inventory of information on the general location and status of California's rarest plants, animals, and natural communities. During the CEQA review

process, the CDFW is given the opportunity to comment on the potential of the proposed Project to affect listed plants and animals.

2.2.2 Native Plant Protection Act

The NPPA of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code, §§ 1900 through 1913) directed the CDFW to carry out the Legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State." The NPPA is administered by the CDFW, which has the authority to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to protect them from "take."

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA was enacted in 1970 to provide for full disclosure of environmental impacts to the public before issuance of a permit by state and local public agencies. CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et. seq.) requires public agencies to review activities which may affect the quality of the environment so that consideration is given to preventing damage to the environment. When a lead agency issues a permit for development that could affect the environment, it must disclose the potential environmental effects of the project. This is done with an Initial Study and Negative Declaration (or Mitigated Negative Declaration) or with an Environmental Impact Report. Certain classes of projects are exempt from detailed analysis under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 defines endangered, threatened, and rare species for purposes of CEQA and clarifies that CEQA review extends to other species that are not formally listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Acts but that meet specified criteria.

2.2.4 Fully Protected Species and Species of Special Concern

The classification of "fully protected" was the CDFW's initial effort to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibian and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most of the species on these lists have subsequently been listed under CESA and/or FESA. The Fish and Game Code sections (fish at §5515, amphibian and reptiles at §5050, birds at §3511, and mammals at §4700) dealing with "fully protected" species states that these species "...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species," (CDFW Fish and Game Commission 1998) although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research. This language makes the "fully protected" designation the strongest and most restrictive regarding the "take" of these species. In 2003, the code sections dealing with fully protected species were amended to allow the CDFW to authorize take resulting from recovery activities for state-listed species.

Species of special concern are broadly defined as animals not listed under the FESA or CESA, but which are nonetheless of concern to the CDFW because they are declining at a rate that could result in listing or historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. This designation is intended to result in special consideration for these animals by the CDFW, land managers, consulting biologist, and others, and is intended to focus attention on the species to help avert the need for costly listing under FESA and CESA and cumbersome recovery efforts that might ultimately be required. This designation also is intended to stimulate collection of additional information on the biology, distribution, and status of poorly known at-risk species, and focus research and management attention on them. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the CEQA during project review.

2.2.5 California Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 3503 and 3513

According to Section 3503 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird (except English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) and European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)). Section 3503.5 specifically protects birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3513 essentially overlaps with the MBTA, prohibiting the take or possession of any migratory non-game bird. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “take” by the CDFW.

2.2.6 Other Sensitive Plants – California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a non-profit plant conservation organization, publishes and maintains an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California in both hard copy and electronic version (www.cnps.org/rareplants/inventory/6thedition.htm).

The Inventory assigns plants to the following categories:

- 1A Presumed extinct in California;
- 1B Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- 2 Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere;
- 3 Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and
- 4 Plants of limited distribution – A watch list.

Additional endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon as follows:

- 1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree of immediacy of threat).
- 2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened).
- 3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

Plants on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Inventory consist of plants that may qualify for listing, and the CDFW, as well as other state agencies (e.g., California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). As part of the CEQA process, such species should be fully considered, as they meet the definition of threatened or endangered under the NPPA and Sections 2062 and 2067 of the California Fish and Game Code. California Rare Plant Rank 3 and 4 species are considered to be plants about which more information is needed or are uncommon enough that their status should be regularly monitored. Such plants may be eligible or may become eligible for state listing, and CNPS and CDFW recommend that these species be evaluated for consideration during the preparation of CEQA documents (CNPS 2001, 2015).

2.2.7 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES program requires permitting for activities that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. This includes discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction sources. These are considered point-sources from a regulatory standpoint. Generally, these permits are issued and monitored under the oversight of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and administered by each regional water quality control board. Construction activities that disturb one acre or more (whether a single project or part of a larger development) are required to obtain coverage under the

state's General Permit for Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. All dischargers are required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit. The activities covered under the Construction General Permit include clearing, grading, and other disturbances. The permit requires preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) with a monitoring program. The project will require coverage under the Construction General Permit.

2.2.8 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are natural communities and habitats that are either unique in constituent components, of relatively limited distribution in the region, or of particularly high wildlife value. These communities may or may not necessarily contain special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are usually identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the CDFW (i.e., CNDDDB) or the USFWS. The CNDDDB identifies a number of natural communities as rare, which are given the highest inventory priority (Holland 1986; CDFW 2015). Impacts to sensitive natural communities and habitats must be considered and evaluated under the CEQA (CCR: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G).

2.3 Local

2.3.1 Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan

In June of 2003, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors adopted a comprehensive Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) to provide a regional conservation solution to species and habitat issues that have historically threatened to stall infrastructure and land use development. The MSHCP is a multi-jurisdictional effort that encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres (1,966 square miles) and includes all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County line, and fourteen cities, including the City of Riverside (City of Riverside General Plan, 2007). The project site is located within the MSHCP area.

2.3.2 City of Riverside General Plan

The City of Riverside General Plan contains an Open Space and Conservation Element. The following objectives and policies pertain to the protection of biological resources.

Objective OS-5	Protect biotic communities and critical habitats for endangered species throughout the General Plan Area.
Policy OS-5.2	Continue to participate in the MSHCP Program and ensure all projects comply with applicable requirements.

3 Methods

The analysis of potential biological resources impacts associated with the development of the project involved a review of available background information pertaining to biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project site and completion of a field survey. The methods of the background review and field survey are summarized below. In addition, the specific methods used to assess the existing conditions of the project site described in Section 4 (Existing Conditions) (i.e., assessment of the plant communities and wildlife habitats and their potential to support special-status species and sensitive natural communities) are described below.

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, MIG | Hogle-Ireland reviewed available background information pertaining to the biological resources on and in the vicinity of the project. Available literature and resource mapping reviewed included the occurrence records for special-status species and sensitive natural communities and numerous other information sources listed below:

- CDFW's CNDDDB record search of the Devore, San Bernardino North, Harrison Mountain, Fontana, San Bernardino South, Redlands, Riverside West, Riverside East, and Sunnymead USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles (CDFW 2015);
- CNPS Electronic Inventory search of USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles listed above (CNPS 2001, CNPS 2015);
- United States Department of Agricultural (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) web soil survey (USDA NRCS 2015);
- USFWS's Federal Endangered and Threatened Species in Riverside County and San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (USFWS 2015);
- USFWS's National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2015);
- The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Baldwin, B.G., et al. 2012); and

3.2 Field Surveys

A biological field survey was conducted by biologist Lauren Huff (Senior Biologist) and Savannah Richards (Project Ecologist) on April 7, 2015. The biological field survey was conducted to assess the existing conditions of the project site, including recording observed plant and wildlife species, characterizing and delineating the vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, and evaluating the potential for these habitats to support special-status species and sensitive communities.

3.2.1 Plant Communities and Wildlife Habitats

Plant communities on-site were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph (See Figure 4, Vegetation Communities Map) and were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies.

3.2.2 Sensitive Habitats and Aquatic Features

Habitats were assessed to determine if any wetlands and “waters” potentially subject to jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, or CDFW were present. The project site was evaluated for the presence of wetland indicators including dominance by hydrophytic plant species and presence of wetland hydrology. The site was also inspected for the presence of drainages, streams, and other aquatic features, including those that support stream-dependent (riparian) plant species that may be considered jurisdictional by CDFW (See Figure 5, Wetlands Map). In addition, plant communities were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies.

3.2.3 Special-Status Species Habitat Assessment

During the biological field survey, MIG | Hogle-Ireland biologists traversed the entire project site by foot, in order to evaluate the suitability of all vegetation communities to support special status species documented for the project site vicinity. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species include those plant and animals listed, proposed for listing or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the USFWS or NOAA Fisheries under the FESA, those listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened or endangered by the CDFW under the CESA, animals designated as Fully Protected or Species of Special Concern by the CDFW, birds protected by the USFWS under the MTBA and/or by the CDFW under Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513, and plants occurring on List 1A, List 1B, List 2, List 3, and List 4 of the CNPS Inventory.

The potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on the project site was initially evaluated by developing a list of special-status species that are known to or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site based on a review of past studies including species-specific studies; search of current database records (e.g., CNDDDB and CNPS Electronic Inventory records); and review of the USFWS list of federal endangered and threatened species (See Appendix D). The potential for occurrence of those species included on the list were then evaluated based on the habitat requirements of each species relative to the conditions observed during the field survey conducted by MIG | Hogle-Ireland. Each species was evaluated for its potential to occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site according to the following criteria.

Not Expected: There is no suitable habitat present on the project site (i.e., habitats on the project site are clearly unsuitable for the species requirements [e.g., foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, disturbance regime, etc.]). Additionally, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has no potential of being found on the project site.

Low Potential: Limited suitable habitat is present on the project site (i.e., few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of habitat on the project site is unsuitable or of very low quality). Additionally, there are no or few recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.

Moderate Potential: Suitable habitat is present on the project site (i.e., some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or the majority of the habitat on the project site is suitable or of marginal quality). Additionally, there are few or many recent

known records of occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the project site.

High Potential: Highly suitable habitat is present on the project site (i.e., all habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or all of the habitat on the project site is highly suitable or of high quality). Additionally, there are few or many recent known records of occurrences in the vicinity of the project site. This species has a high probability of being found on the project site.

Present. Species was observed on the project site (i.e., species was either observed during recent surveys or has a recorded observation in the CNDDDB on the project site).

Appendix A presents the list of special-status plants and animals (respectively) that have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site, their habitat requirements, and a ranking of potential for occurrence on the project site. Nomenclature used for plant names follows the Second Edition of The Jepson Manual (Baldwin, B.G., et al. 2012). Nomenclature for wildlife follows CDFW's Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, And Mammal Species in California (2011) and any changes made to species nomenclature as published in scientific journals since the publication of CDFW's list.

4 Existing Conditions

The following provides a description of the physical characteristics, vegetation communities and associated wildlife habitats, wildlife movement corridors, sensitive natural communities, special-status species, and jurisdictional wetlands and other waters present or potentially present on the project site. Representative photographs of the project site and vicinity are included in Appendix B of this report.

4.1 General Description

The project site is bounded on the north by Center Street, on the south by Placentia Lane, on the east by a towing company, and on the west by vacant land.

4.2 Physical Characteristics

The project site is located north of the intersection of Sieck Road and Placentia Lane and southeast of the intersection of Center Street and Placentia Lane on four parcels (APNs 246-040-027, 246-040-028, 246-070-002, and 246-070-017). One vacant house is located on the southern portion of the project site. Several dilapidated sheds are located in the central portion of the project site north west of the vacant house. Approximately four dilapidated mobile homes are located in the southeast portion of the project site.

The site is located within the Santa Ana watershed (HUC 18070203) which is a subbasin of the South Coast watershed. The project site is situated in a valley on alluvial soils with the La Loma Hills located approximately 0.6 miles to the north, the Santa Ana River located approximately 0.8 miles to the west, and the Jurupa Mountains located approximately 2.7 miles to the west. The project site topography is relatively flat with an elevation of 835 feet above mean sea level.

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, a total of four soil series are present within the project site (See Figure 6, Soil Map): 1) Grangeville fine sandy loam, saline-alkali (Gs); 2) San Emigdio fine sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes (SfA); 3) Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB); and 4) Grangeville fine sandy loam, drained, 0 to 2 percent slopes (GtA). The Grangeville series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in moderate coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granitic rock sources. Grangeville soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains and have slopes ranging from 0 to 2 percent. The San Emigdio series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in dominantly sedimentary alluvium. San Emigdio soils are on fans and floodplains and have slopes of 0 to 15 percent. The Tujunga series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 9 percent (USDA NRCS 2015).

The most prominent surface water feature in the vicinity of the project site is the Santa Ana River, located approximately 0.8 miles to the west. The annual average rainfall for Riverside is approximately 10.21 inches (WRCC 2015).

4.3 Plant Communities & Associated Wildlife Habitats

As described in Section 3 (Methods), plant communities on-site were mapped in the field onto a color aerial photograph (See Figure 4, Vegetation Communities Map) and were evaluated to determine if they are considered sensitive under federal, state, or local regulations or policies. Biological communities

were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations.

4.3.1 Vegetation Communities

Portions of the project site are developed. Disturbed/ruderal habitat, as well as native and ornamental vegetation was observed on the project site during the biological field survey on April 7, 2015. These vegetation communities are described in more detail below.

Ornamental Vegetation (0.2 acres)

The site contains several ornamental tree species. Chinaberry trees (*Melia azedarach*) are located along the fence line near the project site's southwest corner, south of the vacant home, and adjacent to the dilapidated sheds. Peruvian Peppertrees (*Schinus molle*) are located adjacent to the vacant home and adjacent to the dilapidated sheds.

Native Trees and Shrubs (0.25 acres)

The site contains several native tree and shrub species interspersed throughout the disturbed and ruderal habitat areas. A group of cottonwood trees and a hackberry tree are located near the southeast corner of the project site. Several elderberry shrubs are located adjacent to the dilapidated sheds and along the fence line in the southwest corner of the project site. With the exception of these remnant trees and shrubs, no other native vegetation or habitat occurs on site.

Developed (0.5 acres)

One vacant house and several vacant, dilapidated sheds are located in the south-central portion of the project site. In addition, approximately four vacant, dilapidated mobile homes are located in the southeastern portion of the project site.

Disturbed/Ruderal (14.68 acres)

This vegetation type typically includes areas cleared of natural vegetation as a result of disturbance activities and either lack vegetation completely or support various non-native ruderal plant species. On-site disturbed/ruderal includes those areas previously disturbed from fill activities of the water recharge basins. This habitat type covers 94%. This community is characterized by bare dirt areas supporting no vegetation or areas supporting a dominance of non-native ruderal plant species (e.g., *Bromus* sp. and *Hordeum* sp.). Plant species that were observed are included in Appendix C.

4.3.2 Jurisdictional Waters/Wetlands

No potential jurisdictional waters, wetlands or streambeds were noted to occur on site (See Figure 5).

4.3.3 Wildlife

Wildlife species that were encountered on site include Black-chinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*), Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Chicken (*Gallus* sp.) from neighboring towing company, Common raven (*Corvus corax*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*), Unknown blackbird (*Euphagus* sp.), and White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). In addition, several small burrows were observed throughout the site likely belonging to gophers (*Thomomys bottae*). No ground squirrel

(*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were observed on the project site. No special status species or their habitat was identified on the project site.

4.3.4 Sensitive Plant Communities

CDFW and CNPS have identified several native plant communities that are rare and unique to California. While they have no legal, protective status, impacts to these plant communities may be considered “significant” under CEQA. Sensitive plant communities identified by CDFW in Riverside County in the vicinity of the project site include Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern mixed Riparian Forest, and Southern Riparian Forest (CNDDDB 2015). No sensitive plant communities were observed on the project site.

4.4 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Providing functional habitat connectivity between natural areas is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations and allowing for the continued dispersal of native plant and animal species. The regional movement and migration of wildlife species has been substantially altered due to habitat fragmentation over the past century. This fragmentation is most commonly caused by development of open areas, which can result in large patches of land becoming inaccessible and forming a virtual barrier between undeveloped areas. Additional roads associated with development, although narrow, may result in barriers to smaller or less mobile wildlife species. Habitat fragmentation results in isolated islands of habitat, which affects wildlife behavior, foraging activity, reproductive patterns, immigration and emigration or dispersal capabilities, and survivability. Wildlife corridors can consist of a sequence of stepping-stones across the landscape (i.e., discontinuous areas of habitat such as isolated wetlands), continuous lineal strips of vegetation and habitat (e.g., riparian strips and ridge lines), or they may be parts of larger habitat areas selected for its known or likely importance to local wildlife.

The project site is comprised of three currently undeveloped vacant parcels and one partially developed parcel located between two busy roads (Center Street and Placentia Lane). Land uses bordering the project site include commercial and industrial facilities to the north, west, and east (e.g., multiple towing companies), and recreational uses to the south (i.e., A.B. Brown Sports Complex Park). Therefore, the movement of wildlife species at the project site is substantially limited due to the habitat fragmentation caused by development and the project site does not serve as a continuous regional connection for wildlife species. In addition, the project site is outside of any species movement corridors identified by local or regional plans.

4.5 Special-Status Plants

Based upon a review of species occurrence databases, it was determined that no special-status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the project site or have the potential to occur on the project site (CNDDDB, CNPS, USFWS 2015). Since no special-status plant species are expected to occur on the project site or in the vicinity, no narrow endemic species are expected to occur on the project site. This determination was made due to the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the absence of known occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, and/or the project site is outside the species known range of distribution. A table presenting all special-status plant species considered and evaluated for their potential occurrence on the project site, including plant species’ habitat requirements and reported blooming periods, is provided in Appendix A2.

4.6 Special-Status Animals

A number of bird, mammal, amphibian, and invertebrate species with special-status are known or suspected to occur in Riverside County, and have varying potential for occurrence in the project site vicinity. 54 special-status animal species are known to or have the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site (CNDDDB 2015). Of these animal species, 50 are not expected to occur on the project site (species ranked as “Not Expected” or “Low Potential”). Reasons include the absence of essential habitat requirements for the species, the distance to known occurrences and/or the species distributional range, the limited availability of foraging and nesting habitat, amount of site disturbance from past and present land uses, and/or the proximity of human-related disturbances. Based on the CNDDDB, and the biological field survey and habitat suitability analysis conducted by MIG | Hogle-Ireland’s biologists on April 7, 2015, only four of the species listed in Appendix A1 (i.e., Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)) have a moderate to high potential for use or occurrence in the site vicinity. These species and their potential to occur on site are discussed in detail below. In addition, the Riverside MSHCP identifies the project site as occurring within a burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) survey area. Therefore, the potential for burrowing owl to occur on the project site is also discussed in more detail below.

The Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) have a moderate potential to occur on the project site. Suitable habitat for the Coastal whiptail and Coast horned lizard exists in the form of disturbed/ruderal habitat which provides open areas and sandy soil. Suitable habitat for the Loggerhead shrike exists in the form of open areas with perches for scanning and hunting. Suitable habitat for the California horned lark exists in the form of disturbed/ruderal habitat which provides open grassy areas. The Coastal whiptail and the California horned lark have no legal protection status. However, the Coast horned lizard and the Loggerhead shrike are identified as California Species of Special Concern and are discussed in further detail below.

Coast Horned Lizard

The coast horned lizard is a CDFW Species of Special Concern that occupies open habitat consisting of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. It is found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil and is often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills. The coast horned lizard is a diurnal lizard. Most activity occurs during the middle of the day in the spring and fall but is restricted to morning and late afternoon during mid-summer. Nocturnal activity may occur during particularly warm periods (CDFG 1990).

Little is known about habitat requirements for breeding and egg-laying. Males may use elevated "viewing platforms" such as cow dung to locate females during the reproductive season. Eggs are apparently laid in nests constructed by females in loose soil. The reproductive season for the coast horned lizard varies from year to year and geographically depending on local conditions. Egg-laying has been reported in southern California extending from late May through June with a mean clutch size of 13 eggs. A range of six to 16 eggs has been reported and hatching probably occurs after two months. The coast horned lizard is apparently unique among lizards in using a belly-to-belly position during copulation (CDFG 1990).

Loggerhead Shrike

The Loggerhead shrike, a CDFW Species of Special Concern, is a common resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California. It prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. The Loggerhead shrike eats mostly large insects; however, it also takes small birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, carrion, and various other invertebrates. It searches for prey from a perch at least two feet above ground, often much higher. It typically builds its nest on a stable branch in densely-foliaged shrub or tree that is well-concealed. In California, the Loggerhead shrike lays eggs from March into May, and young become independent in July or August. It is a monogamous, solitary nester with a clutch size of 4 to 8 (CDFW 1990).

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is a CDFW Species of Special Concern that occupies open habitats such as grasslands, agricultural fields, savannahs and sparse brush lands. The burrowing owl lives in the abandoned burrows of ground squirrels and other burrowing animals, modifying the burrows to suit their needs by digging. It is one of the few owl species often seen during the day and early evening hours, perched on fence posts or at the entrance to their burrows. Their diet is predominantly large insects and small rodents, but they will also take small birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, scorpions and other available prey. Burrowing owls typically breed between early March and late August. After the breeding season, secondary burrows may be used for cover and roost sites. During winter, attachment to a particular burrow is reduced (CDFG 2012).

The burrowing owl typically favors flat, open grassland or gentle slopes and sparse-shrub land ecosystems. These owls prefer annual or perennial grasslands, typically with sparse or nonexistent tree or shrub canopies; however, they also colonize man-made structures, such as cement culverts, asphalt, debris piles, or openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement. In California, burrowing owls are found in close association with California ground squirrels. Burrowing owl can forage up to 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) from the burrow, but generally stay within 600 meters (1,968 feet). Evidence of owl use of a burrow includes sign such as molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments or excrement at or near a burrow entrance (California BUOW Consortium 1993).

Burrowing owl and/or evidence of burrowing owl were not observed during the April 7 biological field survey, which corresponded with the nesting period. In addition, no burrows or manmade structures suitable for burrowing owl were observed on the project site during the April 7 biological field survey. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the project site.

Other Protected Bird Species

The existing trees on the project site support suitable nesting habitat for songbirds. Although no active nests were observed during the field surveys, there is potential for ground-, tree-, and shrub-nesting birds to establish nests on the project site in the future. These species are protected under the MBTA and would be protected under the California Fish and Game Code when actively nesting.

Bats

Dilapidated sheds and trees on the project site could provide foraging and marginal roosting habitat for several bat species. As a result, bat species have potential to occur on the project site. These species are protected under the California Fish and Game Code.

5 Environmental Impacts

This section describes potential impacts to sensitive biological resources—including special-status plants and animals, and aquatic resources—that may occur in the project site. Each impact discussion includes Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs) that would be implemented during the project to avoid and/or reduce the potential for and/or level of impacts to each resource. With the implementation of the AMMs, all impacts to biological resources are anticipated to be reduced to less than significant pursuant to CEQA.

5.1 Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project could have a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrologic interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state HCP

Direct take of a federally or state-listed species is considered a significant impact. Temporary and/or permanent habitat loss is not considered a significant impact to sensitive species (other than for listed or candidate species under the FESA and CESA) unless a significant percentage of total suitable habitat throughout the species' range is degraded or somehow made unsuitable, or areas supporting a large proportion of the species' population are substantially and adversely impacted.

Potential impacts to nesting bird species will be considered significant due to their protection under the MBTA and California fish and game code, and such impacts will need to be avoided.

A specific discussion of the thresholds of significance for the project site follows.

5.2 Discussion of Thresholds of Significance

a) *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;*

No special-status plant species are anticipated to occur on the project site; therefore, no impact will occur. No wildlife species listed by the State and/or Federal government as endangered or threatened were identified during the field investigations conducted on April 7, 2015.

The coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) have a moderate potential to occur on the project site. Suitable habitat for the coastal whiptail and coast horned lizard exists in the form of disturbed/ruderal habitat which provides open areas and sandy soil. Suitable habitat for the California horned lark exists in the form of disturbed/ruderal habitat which provides open grassy areas. The Coastal whiptail and the California horned lark have no legal protection status. However, the coast horned lizard is a California Species of Special Concern. Thus, Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 have been included to reduce impacts to the coast horned lizard to less than significant levels.

The City of Riverside indicated that, according to the Western Riverside County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), the project site is within a burrowing owl survey area and burrowing owls may be present on-site. The April 7, 2015 biological field survey revealed that the project site is comprised of ruderal and disturbed plant communities. Burrowing owl and/or sign (e.g. whitewash at burrows) was not observed during April 7, 2015 biological field survey. Due to the absence of suitable burrow habitat, burrowing owl has a low potential to occur on the project site. Impacts to burrowing owls will be less than significant.

The trees on the project site could support suitable nesting habitat for other songbirds. Although no active nests were observed during the 2015 field surveys, there is potential for ground-, tree-, and shrub-nesting birds to establish nests on the project site in the future. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 are included to reduce impacts to migratory songbirds to less than significant levels.

Several species of bats are known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Several dilapidated sheds, mobile homes, and trees are located on the project site that could provide suitable roosting habitat for bat species. Thus, Mitigation Measure BIO-3 is included to reduce impacts to roosting bats.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 To avoid impacts to nesting birds, construction activities and construction noise should occur outside the avian nesting season (prior to February 1 or after September 1/August 31). If construction and construction noise occurs within the avian nesting season (during the period from February 1 to August 31), all suitable habitats shall be thoroughly surveyed for the presence of nests by a qualified biologist no more than five days before commencement of any vegetation removal. If it is determined that the project site is occupied by nesting birds, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 shall apply. Conversely, if the project site is found to be absent of nesting birds, Mitigation Measure BIO-2 shall not be required.

BIO-2 If pre-construction nesting bird surveys result in the location of active nests, no grading or heavy equipment activity shall take place within 300 feet of sensitive bird nests and 500 feet of raptor nests, or as determined by a qualified biologist. Protective measures (e.g., sampling) shall be required to ensure compliance with the MBTA and relevant California Fish and Game Code requirements.

BIO-3 A pre-construction survey shall be conducted in suitable habitat (e.g., dilapidated sheds and trees) for roosting bats within 14 days prior to activities that remove vegetation or suitable structures. If an occupied maternity or colony roost is detected, CDFW shall be contacted about how to proceed. Typically, a buffer exclusion zone would be established around each occupied roost until bat activities have ceased. The size of the buffer would take into account:

- Proximity and noise level of project activities;
- Distance and amount of vegetation or screening between the roost and construction activities;
- Species-specific needs, if known, such as sensitivity to disturbance.

Due to restrictions of the California Health Department, direct contact by workers with any bat is not allowed. The qualified bat biologist will be contacted immediately if a bat roost is discovered during project construction.

b) *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;*

The April 7, 2015 biological field survey revealed that ornamental vegetation, native vegetation, developed, and disturbed/ruderal habitats exist on the 15.63-acre project site. No sensitive natural vegetation communities or riparian habitat are present on the project site. As such, no impact to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural vegetation communities will occur.

c) *Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;*

No jurisdictional waters were observed on the project site during the April 7, 2015 field visit. Therefore, no impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources will occur due to project implementation.

The project could have indirect impacts (e.g., inadvertent damage by construction equipment or decreased water/habitat quality due to runoff) on sensitive natural communities downstream or in the vicinity of the project site. However, with the implementation of the project SWPPP, including Best Management Practices, these impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

d) *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish and wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of a native wildlife nursery site;*

The project site is primarily urban and is not located within an established wildlife movement corridor. Additionally, the project is not in a known wildlife nursery site. Thus, impacts to wildlife species, migratory corridors and native wildlife nursery sites will not be impacted due to project implementation and impacts will remain less than significant.

e) *Conflict with an local polices or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or*

The City of Riverside General Plan contains an Open Space and Conservation Element. The following objectives and policies pertain to the protection of biological resources.

Objective OS-5 Protect biotic communities and critical habitats for endangered species throughout the General Plan Area.

Policy OS-5.2 Continue to participate in the MSHCP Program and ensure all projects comply with applicable requirements.

The City of Riverside does not have a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Therefore, project implementation will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances pertaining to biological resources.

f) *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.*

The project site is located within the MSHCP area. The City of Riverside, as the lead agency for the project, requires that the project comply with the Western Riverside County MSHCP. The MSHCP identifies that the project area is located in a burrowing owl and narrow endemic plant species (i.e., San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), and San Miguel Savory (*Clinopodium chandleri*)) survey area. Therefore, surveys were conducted in order to ensure that no burrowing owl or narrow endemic plant species have potential to occur on the project site. The biological field survey conducted on April 7, 2015 revealed that no suitable burrowing owl habitat exists on the project site. In addition, no habitat that could support narrow endemic plant species was observed on the project site during the biological field survey. The project will comply with measures identified in the MSHCP. Therefore, conflicts with the MSHCP are not anticipated.

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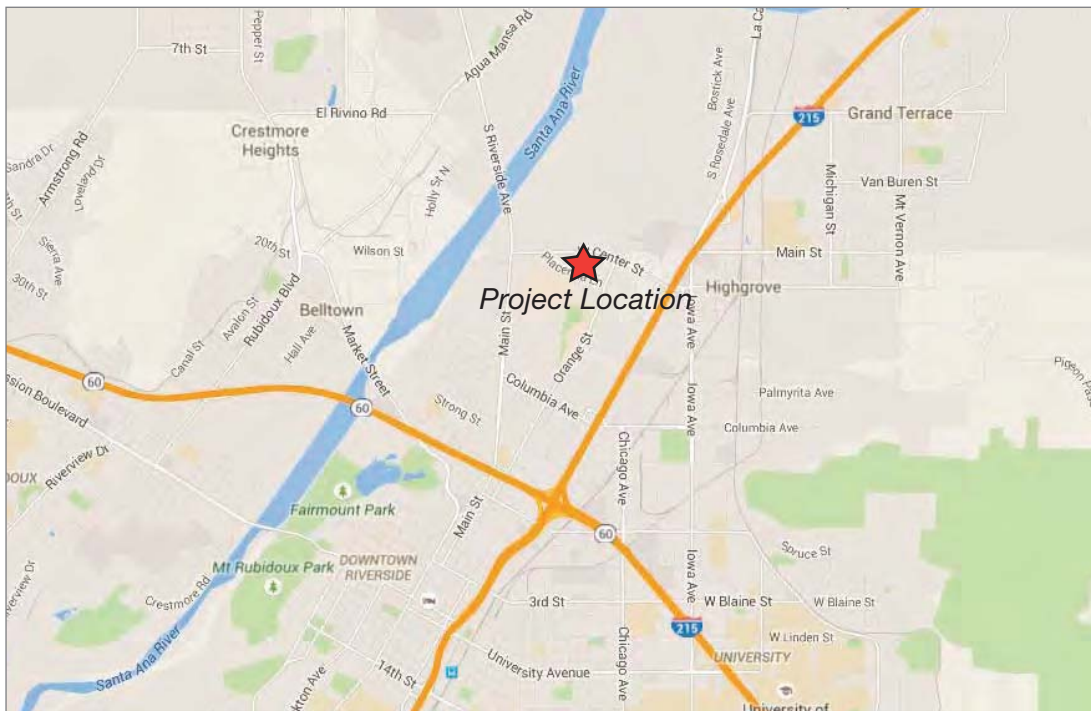
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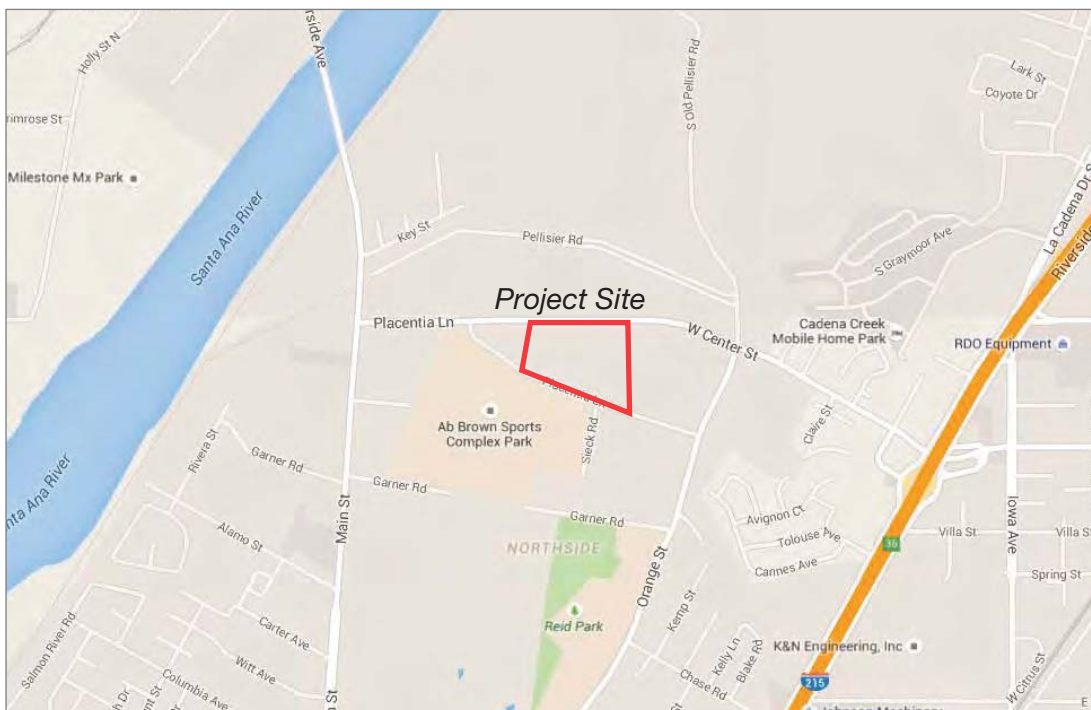
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Source: Google Maps, 2015

Regional



Source: Google Maps, 2015

Vicinity



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Figure 1. Regional and Vicinity Map



Figure 2. Aerial Map

Center Street Commerce Building
6055 Center Street, Riverside, California

Source: Google Earth, 2015

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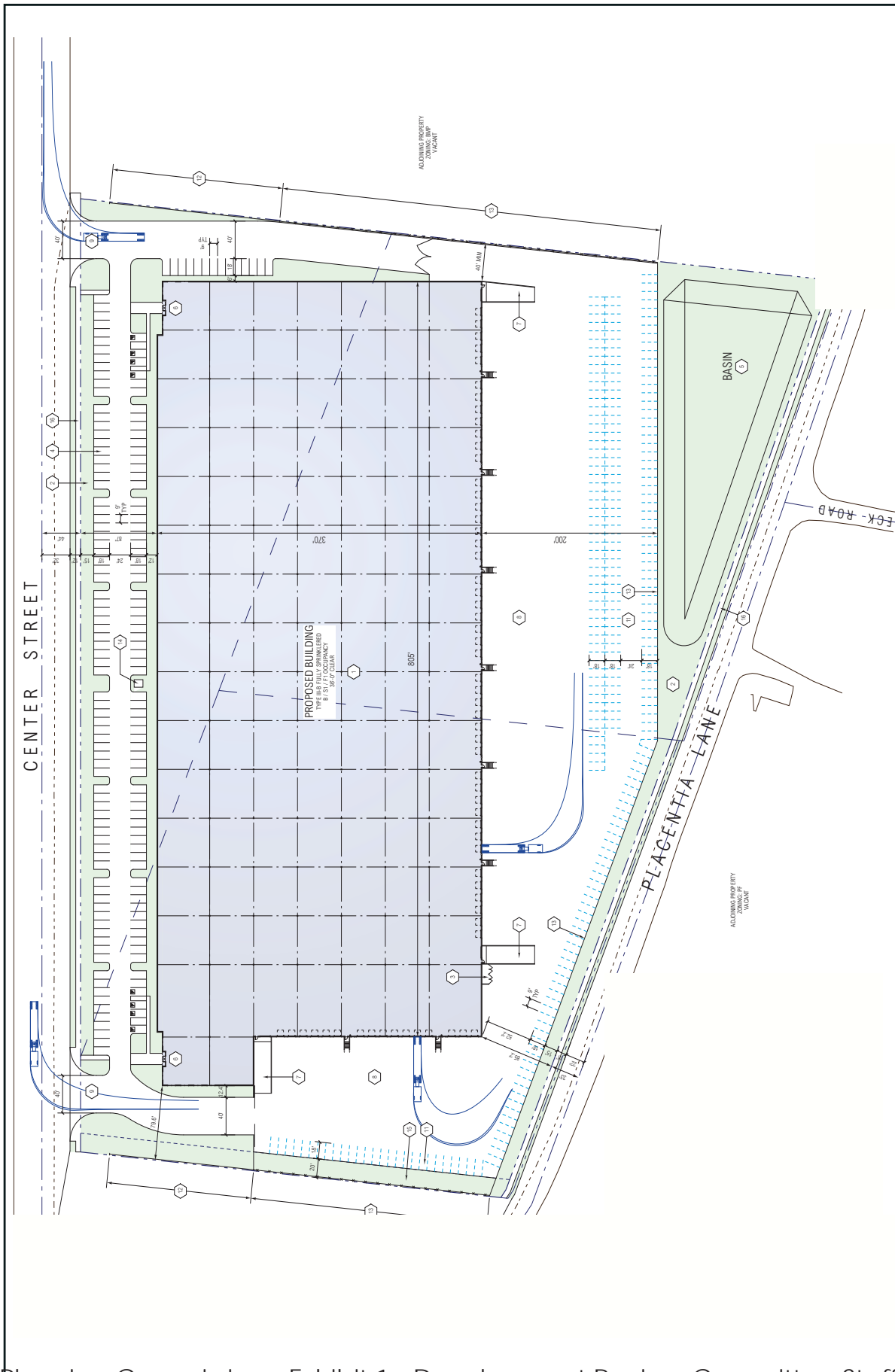


Figure 3. Proposed Site Plan

Center Street Commerce Building
6055 Center Street, Riverside, California

Source: RGA, 2015



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Source: Site Visit on April 7, 2015 & Google Earth, 2015



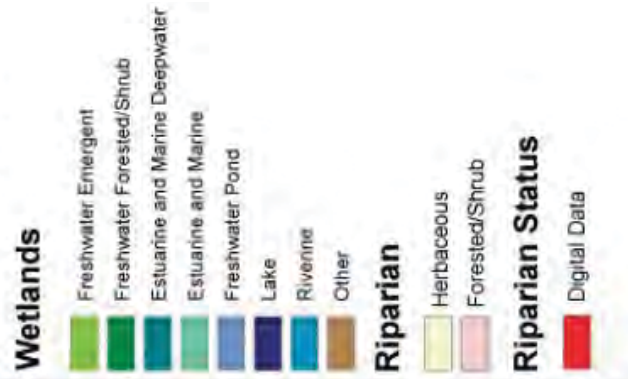
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Figure 4. Vegetation Communities Map

Center Street Commerce Building
6055 Center Street, Riverside, California

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory



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

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Mapper, 2015

Figure 5. Wetlands Map

Center Street Commerce Building
 6055 Center Street, Riverside, California



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Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, 2015



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Figure 6. Soil Map

Center Street Commerce Building
6055 Center Street, Riverside, California

Appendix A1: Special-status animal species with Potential to Occur on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
INVERTEBRATES				
Busck's gallmoth <i>Carolella busckana</i>	--	--	No habitat information available.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Desert cuckoo wasp <i>Ceratochrysis longimala</i>	--	--	No habitat information available.	Not Expected. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Greenest tiger beetle <i>Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima</i>	--	--	Inhabits riparian woodland. Found in the woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River basin and usually occurs in open spots between trees and in sand flats along streams.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Andrew's marble butterfly <i>Euchloe hyantis andrewsi</i>	--	--	Inhabits lower montane coniferous forest, hills, and washes. Found in yellow pine forest near Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino County at elevations of 5,000-6,000 feet.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site has an approximate elevation of 835 feet; therefore, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly <i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	FE	--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Delhi soil series is not present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	FE	--	Inhabits coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Found in seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
FISHES				
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT	CSC	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	--	CSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mohave and San Diego river basins. Inhabits slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Santa Ana speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	--	CSC	Inhabits headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 Celsius. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
AMPHIBIANS				
San Gabriel slender salamander <i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>	--	--	Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains. Found under rocks, wood, fern fronds and on soil at the base of talus slopes.	Not Expected. The project site topography is relatively flat and no talus slopes are present; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	CSC	Inhabits lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to nearby estivation habitat.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. No suitable dispersal or estivation habitat is present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog <i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	SE, CSC	Typically found in steep gradient streams in the chaparral belt and may range into small meadow streams at higher elevations. In southern California, USFWS (2006) concluded that <i>Rana muscosa</i> require water source(s) found between 1,214 to 7,546 feet in elevation that are permanent.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. In addition, the project site is located at an approximate elevation of 835 feet; therefore, the project site is located outside this species known elevation range. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, wetland. Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. No vernal pools are present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
REPTILES				
Silvery legless lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Found in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. Prefer soils with high moisture content.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site does not have high soil moisture content. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Orangethroat whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	--	CSC	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 (i.e., termites).	Low Potential. Low-quality suitable habitat is present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat with some small shrubs and sandy areas. It does not contain coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood habitat, or washes. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
Coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	--	--	Found in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Moderate Potential. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. Additionally, there are few recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Rosy boa <i>Charina trivirgata</i>	--	--	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation and rocky cover. Prefers habitats with a mix of brushy cover and rocky soil such as coastal canyons and hillsides, desert canyons, washes and mountains	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain chaparral or Mojavean and Sonoran desert scrub habitat. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Southern rubber boa <i>Charina umbratica</i>	--	ST	Inhabits meadow and seep, riparian forest, riparian woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, wetland habitats. Known from the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains. Found in vicinity of streams or wet meadows. Requires loose, moist soil for burrowing; seeks cover in rotting logs, rock outcrops, and under surface litter.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain montane forest habitat or contain moist soil or suitable refuge habitat. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain chaparral, woodland, grassland, rocky, or desert habitat. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	--	--	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain rocky or moist areas near intermittent streams. Additionally, the project site is dominated by open or barren areas; therefore, this species is unlikely to move through the project area. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--	CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for refuge, and abundant supply of insects.	Moderate Potential. Suitable habitat is present on the project site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the project site.
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits marsh and swamp, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, wetland habitats in coastal California from Salinas to northwest Baja California. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
BIRDS				
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	--	--	Inhabits cismontane woodland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane, coniferous forest. Found in chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type woodlands. Nest sites occur mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Low Potential. There are some trees on the project site that could be used for nesting; however, the habitat is low-quality since it is not located near water or within a woodland. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, swamp, and wetland habitats. 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 kilometers of the colony.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	--	--	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site has relatively flat topography and consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i>	--	--	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and no chaparral or coastal scrub habitat exists on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits 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 (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>).	Low Potential. Although, disturbed/ruderal open habitat is present on the project site, no California ground squirrel burrows were observed within the project site during the field visit. In addition, no evidence of this species (e.g., feathers, whitewash, pellets) were observed during the field visit. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	--	--	Inhabits open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Feeds on ground squirrels and mice.	Low Potential. Some marginal suitable habitat is present for this species; however, this species is not known to nest in California. No ground squirrel burrows were observed on the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--	ST	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and is surrounded by urban development. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	SE	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.) often mixed with cottonwoods (<i>Populus</i> sp.), with lower story of blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.), nettles (<i>Urtica</i> sp.), or wild grape (<i>Vitis girdiana</i>).	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River, which provides suitable habitat, is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	SE	Riparian woodland in Southern California.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River, which provides suitable habitat, is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	--	--	Inhabits open areas, including short-grass prairies, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Moderate Potential. Suitable habitat is present on the project site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the project site.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD	SE	Inhabits ocean shore, lake margins and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Not Expected. No water bodies are present on the project site; therefore, there is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--	CSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River, which provides suitable habitat, is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits 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.	Moderate Potential. Suitable habitat is present on the project site. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	FT	CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 feet in Southern California. Inhabits low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits riparian areas in close proximity to water. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River, which provides suitable habitat, is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Lawrence's goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	--	--	Nests in open oak or other arid woodland and chaparral, near water. Nearby herbaceous habitats used for feeding. Closely associated with oaks.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and no oak trees or water exists on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms below 2,000 feet. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways (usually <i>salix</i> , <i>baccharis</i> , <i>Prosopis</i>).	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The Santa Ana River, which provides suitable habitat, is located approximately 0.8 miles west of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits 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 Potential. Limited suitable habitat (e.g., trees and dilapidated sheds) is present on the project site. The project site is highly disturbed with some small residences present; therefore, pallid bats are unlikely to roost in this area. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits chaparral, coastal scrub. Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush habitats in western San Diego County. Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Low Potential. Low-quality suitable habitat is present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and few shrubs, rocks, or gravel areas are present on the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
Pallid San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits desert border areas in eastern San Diego County in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper habitats. Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Not Expected. Low-quality suitable habitat is present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and few shrubs, rocks, or gravel areas are present on the project site. There are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	FE	CSC	Inhabits alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain coastal or alluvial scrub habitat. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE	ST	Inhabits primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum sp.</i>), chamise (<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>), brome grass (<i>Bromus sp.</i>) and filaree (<i>Erodium sp.</i>). Will burrow into firm soil.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat is present on the project site. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and does not contain coastal scrub or sagebrush habitat. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Low Potential. Limited suitable roosting habitat is present on the project site within the trees on-site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
San Bernardino flying squirrel <i>Glaucomys sabrinus californicus</i>	--	CSC	Known from black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>) or white fir (<i>Abies concolor</i>) dominated woodlands between 5,200 – 8,500 feet in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range. Need cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover and nearby water.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. In addition, the project site is located at approximately 835 feet, which is outside this species known elevation range. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Western yellow bat <i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	--	CSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low Potential. Limited suitable roosting habitat is present on the project site within the trees on-site; however, no riparian or aquatic resources are located on the project site. The Santa Ana River is approximately miles west of the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	--	CSC	Found in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous edges. Inhabits coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Low Potential. There is low-quality suitable habitat present on the project site since very few shrubs are present on the project site. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits 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 and rocky cliffs and slopes.	Not Expected. There is no suitable scrub habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Myotisotis femorosaccus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits a variety of arid areas in Southern California, including pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian. Prefers rocky areas with high cliffs.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project area. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Federal	State		
Southern grasshopper mouse <i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Not Expected. There is no suitable scrub habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
White-eared pocket mouse <i>Perognathus alticolus alticolus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits ponderosa and Jeffrey pine habitats. Also found in mixed chaparral and sagebrush habitats in the San Bernardino Mountains. Burrows are constructed in loose soil.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	--	CSC	Inhabits lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Found in open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Not Expected. There is no suitable grassland or sage habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--	CSC	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.	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site and no burrows of suitable size were observed on the project site during the April field visit. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

KEY:

(nesting and/or wintering) = For most taxa, the CNDDDB is interested in information that indicates the presence of a resident population. For some species (primarily birds), the CNDDDB only tracks certain parts of the species range or life history (e.g., nesting locations).

STATUS:Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

FD: Federally-delisted

State

SE: State-listed Endangered

ST: State-listed Threatened

CSC: State Species of Special Concern

SOURCES:

1 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), BIOS 5 Data Viewer, and NatureServe.org Explorer were used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDDB records are from CNDDDB 2015

Appendix A2: Special status plant species With Potential to Occur on the Project Site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Dicots						
Singlewhorl burrobush <i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, Sonoran desert scrub. Sandy soils.	10-500 m; Native shrub; Blooms August to November	Not Expected. Although sandy soils are present, there is no suitable scrub habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
San Diego ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	FE	--	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Sandy loam or clay soil in valleys; persists where disturbance has been superficial. Sometimes on margins or near vernal pools.	20-415 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. Not observed during the April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Marsh sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, wetland. Growing up through dense mats of <i>Typha</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , and <i>Scirpus</i> in freshwater marsh habitat.	10-170 m; Perennial herb; Blooms from May to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. The project site is above the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

¹ The potential for occurrence is based on occurrences recorded in the CNDDb, knowledge of species requirements, and site inspections during 2015 field surveys

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Horn's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	--	--	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, playas. Lake margins, alkaline sites.	60-850 m; Annual herb; Blooms from May to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Nevin's barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, north-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes.	290-1,575 m; Shrub; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Round-leaved filaree <i>California macrophylla</i>	--	--	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils.	15-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms March to May	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. Not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover <i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>	--	--	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, pebble plain, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral, riparian woodland. Mesic to drying soils in open areas of stream and meadow margins or of vernal wet areas.	1,300-2,390 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	--	--	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places.	0-640 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to September	Low Potential. The project site does not contain valley or foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadow, playa, riparian woodland, alkali meadow, or alkali scrub habitat. The project site consists of disturbed/ruderal habitat and although the species can occur in disturbed places no aquatic resources are located on or adjacent to the project site. In addition, it was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has a low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Salt marsh bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	FE	SE	1B.2	Coastal salt marsh, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of the salt marsh habitat.	0-30 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is above the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	--	--	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of two vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland; dry, sandy soils.	225-1,220 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. In addition, it was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
White-bracted spineflower <i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i>	--	--	1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon- juniper woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fans). Sandy or gravelly places.	300-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, it was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
San Miguel savory <i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	120-1,005 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. In addition, it was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Peruvian dodder <i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater).	15-280 m; Annual herb, vine (parasitic); Blooms July to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include <i>Encelia</i> , <i>Dalea</i> , and <i>Lepidospartum</i> . Sandy soils.	200-760 m; Annual herb; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Santa Ana River woollystar <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	FE	SE	1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits.	90-610 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable river floodplain habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Alvin Meadow bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Grows in shade of trees and shrubs at the lower edge of the pine belt, in pine forest-chaparral ecotone.	1,300-1,700 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable coniferous forest or chaparral habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Los Angeles sunflower <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	--	--	1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater).	10-1,675 m; Perennial herb; Blooms August to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parish's alumroot <i>Heuchera parishii</i>	--	--	1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, alpine boulder & rock field. Rocky places. Sometimes on carbonate.	1,500-3,800 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	--	--	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites.	70-810 m; Perennial herb; Blooms February to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Silver-haired ivesia <i>Ivesia argyrocoma</i> var. <i>argyrocoma</i>	--	--	1B.2	Meadows, pebble plains, upper montane coniferous forest.	1,460-2,960 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	--	--	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands.	1-1,200 m; Annual herb; Blooms February to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland.	1-885 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable chaparral or scrub habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parish's desert-thorn <i>Lycium parishii</i>	--	--	2B.3	Coastal scrub, Sonoran desert scrub.	135-1,000 m; Shrub; Blooms March to April	Not Expected. There is no suitable scrub habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parish's bush-mallow <i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	--	--	1A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. In a wash.	305-455 m; Shrub; Blooms June to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable chaparral or scrub habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Hall's monardella <i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	--	--	1B.3	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and ridges in openings within the above communities.	730-2,195 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Pringle's monardella <i>Monardella pringlei</i>	--	--	1A	Coastal scrub. Sandy hills.	300-400 m; Annual herb; Blooms May to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable scrub habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Gambel's water cress <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	FE	ST	1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level.	5-330 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to October	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Short-joint beavertail <i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	--	--	1B.2	Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, riparian woodland. Sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam.	425-1,800 m; Shrub; Blooms April to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parish's yampah <i>Perideridia parishii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	--	--	2B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows, upper montane coniferous forest. Damp meadows or along streambeds-prefers an open pine canopy.	1,465-3,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms June to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Brand's star phacelia <i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	--	--	1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes. Open areas.	1-400 m; Annual herb, Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable scrub or dune habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Parish's gooseberry <i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	--	--	1A	Riparian woodland. <i>Salix</i> swales in riparian habitats.	65-300 m; Shrub; Blooms February to April	Not Expected. There is no suitable riparian habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	--	--	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats.	15-800 m; Annual herb; Blooms January to April	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Bear Valley checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea malviflora ssp.</i> <i>dolosa</i>	--	--	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, riparian woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Known from wet areas within forested habitats. Affected by hydrological changes.	1,495-2,685 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Salt Spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	--	--	2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes.	0-1,530 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Laguna Mountains jewelflower <i>Streptanthus bernaardinus</i>	--	--	4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streambanks or roadcuts.	1,440-2,500 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Southern jewelflower <i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	--	--	1B.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon-juniper woodland. Open, rocky areas.	900-2,300 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
San Bernardino aster <i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	--	--	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland. Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas.	2-2,040 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to November	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Sonoran maiden fern <i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	--	--	2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas.	50-610 m; Fern; Blooms January to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Monocots						
Thread-leaved brodiaea <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	FT	SE	1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils.	25-1,120 m; Perennial herb; Blooms March to June	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. It was not observed during April 2015 field survey; however, focused surveys were not conducted. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Palmer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	--	--	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Vernal moist places in yellow-pine forest, chaparral.	1,000-2,390 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable moist habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Plummer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	--	--	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.	100-1,700 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to July	Low Potential. There is limited suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Bristly sedge <i>Carex comosa</i>	--	--	2B.1	Marshes and swamps. Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island.	-5-1,005 m; Perennial herb; Blooms May to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

Species	Status			Habitat Requirements	Elevation Range; Life Form; Blooming Period	Potential Occurrence in the Project Area ¹
	Federal	State	CNPS			
Hot springs fimbriatylis <i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>	--	--	2B.2	Meadows (alkaline). Near hot springs.	110-1,340 m; Perennial herb, Blooms July to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
California satintail <i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	--	--	2B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, Mojavean scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas.	0-1,215 m; Perennial herb; Blooms September to May	Not Expected. There is no suitable mesic, alkali seep, or riparian habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Lemon lily <i>Lilium parryi</i>	--	--	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps.	1,220-2,745 m; Perennial herb; Blooms July to August	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Black bog-rush <i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	--	--	2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Often in alkaline marshes.	150-2,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms August to September	Not Expected. There is no suitable aquatic habitat present on the project site. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.
Prairie wedge grass <i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	--	--	2B.2	Cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Open moist sites, along rivers and springs, alkaline desert seeps.	300-2,000 m; Perennial herb; Blooms April to July	Not Expected. There is no suitable moist or alkaline habitat present on the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for the species. In addition, there are no recent known records of occurrence in the vicinity of the project. The species has an extremely low probability of being found on the project site.

STATUS KEY:

Federal

FE: Federally-listed Endangered

FT: Federally-listed Threatened

State

CE: California-listed Endangered

CT: California-listed Threatened

California Native Plant Society (CNPS):

1B: Plants listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

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

3: Plants about which we need more information

CNPS added a decimal threat rank to the List rank to parallel that used by the CNDDDB. This extension replaces the E (Endangerment) value from the R-E-D Code. CNPS ranks therefore read like this : 1B.1, 1B.2, etc. Threat code extensions and their meanings are as follows:

- .1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree of immediacy of threat)
- .2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
- .3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

SOURCES:

1 Calflora and the California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory was used to identify preferred habitat for each species

2 CNDDDB records are from CNDDDB 2015



Appendix B: Representative Photographs

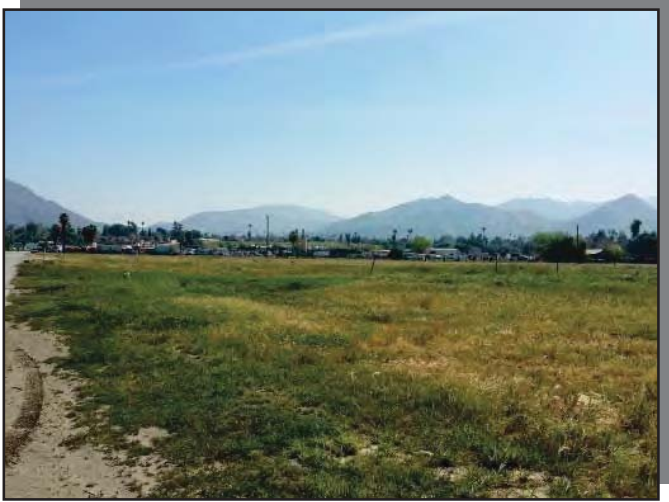
Center Street Commerce Building
6055 Center Street, Riverside, California

Source: Site Visit on April 7, 2015 & Google Earth, 2015

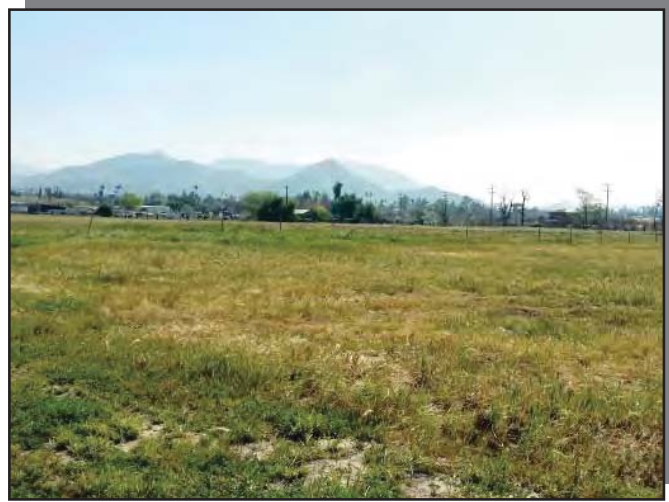
<http://www.migcom.com> • 951-787-9222



Hogle-Ireland



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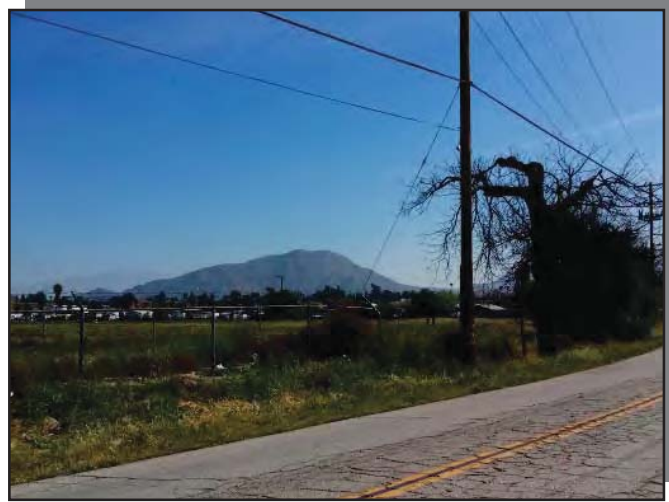
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Appendix B: Representative Photographs

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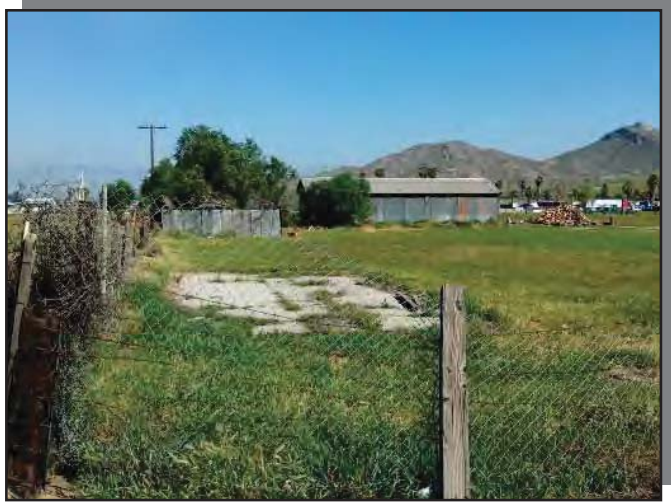
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Appendix B: Representative Photographs

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Appendix B: Representative Photographs

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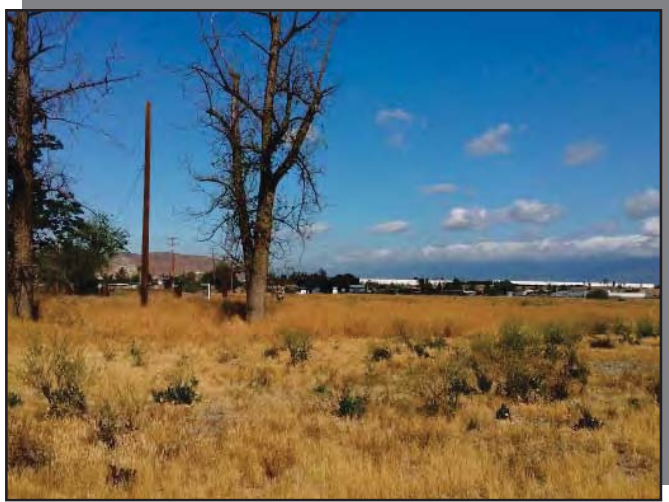
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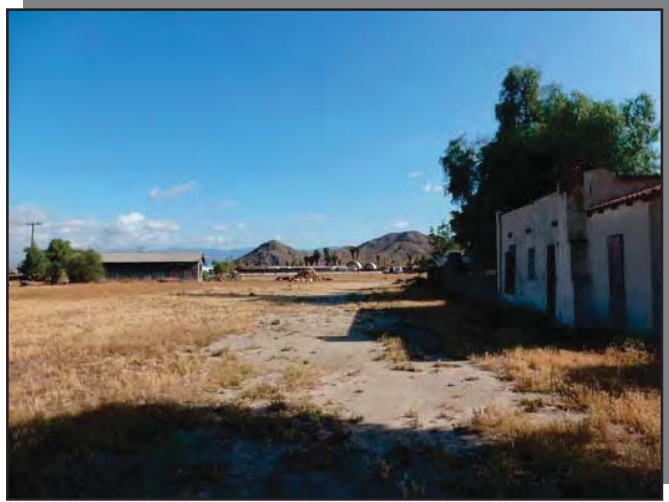
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Appendix B: Representative Photographs

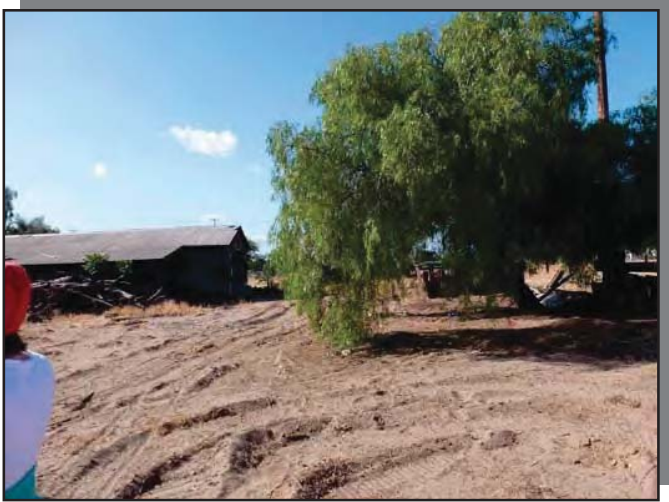
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Appendix B: Representative Photographs

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Birds

Blackchinned hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*)
Black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*)
Chicken (*Gallus sp.*)
Common raven (*Corvus corax*)
European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)
House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
Lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*)
Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)
Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*)
Unknown blackbird (*Euphagus sp.*)
White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

Plants

Black mustard (*Brassica nigra*)
Bromus (*Bromus sp.*)
Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus molle*)
Chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*)
Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
Cottonwood tree (*Populus sp.*)
Elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)
Fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*)
Hackberry tree (*Celtis sp.*)
Hordeum (*Hordeum sp.*)
Medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*)
Napa star thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*)

Appendix C: List of Observed Species

Appendix D: USFWS Official Species List

Planning Commission - Exhibit 1 - Development Review Committee Staff Report
Development Review Committee - Exhibit 7 - CEQA Documents

Center Street Commerce Building
6550 Center Street, Riverside, California



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office

2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250

CARLSBAD, CA 92008

PHONE: (760)431-9440 FAX: (760)431-5901

URL: www.fws.gov/carlsbad/

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2015-SLI-0474

June 11, 2015

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2015-E-00916

Project Name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Official Species List

Provided by:

Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
2177 SALK AVENUE - SUITE 250
CARLSBAD, CA 92008
(760) 431-9440
<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Consultation Code: 08ECAR00-2015-SLI-0474

Event Code: 08ECAR00-2015-E-00916

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Project Description: Warehouse

Please Note: The FWS office may have modified the Project Name and/or Project Description, so it may be different from what was submitted in your previous request. If the Consultation Code matches, the FWS considers this to be the same project. Contact the office in the 'Provided by' section of your previous Official Species list if you have any questions or concerns.

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/11/2015 11:30 AM



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Project Location Map:



Project Coordinates: MULTIPOLYGON (((-117.3592185974121 34.01949663128572, -117.35718011856079 34.01798488157339, -117.35527038574217 34.01729124622434, -117.35078573226929 34.01609960303349, -117.34941244125366 34.01938992042448, -117.3592185974121 34.01949663128572)))

Project Counties: Riverside, CA | San Bernardino, CA

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac>, 06/11/2015 11:30 AM



United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Endangered Species Act Species List

There are a total of 11 threatened or endangered species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section further below for critical habitat that lies within your project. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Birds	Status	Has Critical Habitat	Condition(s)
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	Final designated	
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Southwestern Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Fishes			
Santa Ana sucker (<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>) Population: 3 CA river basins	Threatened	Final designated	
Flowering Plants			
Gambel's watercress (<i>Rorippa gambellii</i>)	Endangered		
San Diego ambrosia (<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>)	Endangered	Final designated	

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Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Santa Ana River woolly-star (<i>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum</i>)	Endangered		
Slender-Horned spineflower (<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>)	Endangered		
Insects			
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		
Mammals			
San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	Final designated	
Stephens' kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered		

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United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Project name: Placentia Lane and Center Street

Critical habitats that lie within your project area

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

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Appendix D Historical / Archaeological Resources Summary Report

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Planning Commission - Exhibit 1 - Development Review Committee Staff Report
Development Review Committee - Exhibit 7 - CEQA Documents