

Appendix D

Biological Resources Letter Report
and MSHCP Consistency Analysis

July 8, 2020

12472

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Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report and Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis for the Stetson Corner Project, City of Hemet, California*

This biological resources habitat assessment and Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) consistency analysis letter report describes the existing biological conditions of the proposed Stetson Corner Project (project) site and provides an assessment of potential biological impacts. Potential impacts to special-status biological resources resulting from the proposed project are analyzed in the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and in the context of the MSHCP. This report describes the project site, general biological reconnaissance survey conducted, special-status biological resources present or potentially present on site, potential constraints to development that may be posed by biological resources on the project site, and recommended mitigation. This report also provides an MSHCP consistency assessment, including the following requirements of the MSHCP (relevant MSHCP sections are identified in parentheses):

- Riparian/Riverine, Vernal Pool, and Fairy Shrimp Requirements (Section 6.1.2)
- Species Survey Requirements (Sections 6.1.3 and 6.3.2)
- Urban/Wildlife interface Guidelines (Section 6.1.4)

1 Project Location and Description

The approximately 8.7-acre project site and 0.5-acre off-site road improvement area is located southeast of the intersection of Stetson Avenue and Sanderson Avenue, within the City of Hemet in Riverside County (Figure 1, Project Location, of Attachment A). The project site is located within the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Winchester quadrangle map, with the approximate center of the property at longitude 117° 0'17.92"W and latitude 33° 43'43.13"N. The Assessor's Parcel Numbers are 460-150-014 and 460-150-015.

The proposed project includes the commercial development of a gas station, convenience store, a drive-thru fast food restaurant, and a car wash. The existing McCrometer Inc. structures will remain on the project site and will be incorporated in the proposed project. The proposed project also includes restriping of approximately 1,090 linear feet of Stetson Avenue north of the project site. This area has been referred to on associated project figures as "off-site road improvements."

2 Methods

2.1 Literature Review

Special-status biological resources potentially present on the project site were identified through a literature search using the following sources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS's) Critical Habitat and Occurrence Data (USFWS 2020); California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2020); the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2020); and the Calflora database, which compiles observation and plant data from both private and public institutions, including the Consortium of California herbaria (Calflora 2020). Searches were completed for the following U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles: Perris, Lakeview, San Jacinto, Romoland, Winchester, Hemet, Murrieta, Bachelor Mountain, and Sage.

For this report, "special-status" species are those that are (1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered; (2) listed or candidates for listing under the California Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered; (3) state fully protected species; (4) CDFW Species of Special Concern; (5) species listed on the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1B or 2B; or (6) MSHCP covered species that require additional survey requirements.

Special-status vegetation communities are those communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFW 2019) by a state rarity ranking of S1, S2, or S3.

Finally, a previous biological report for Assessor's Parcel Number 460-150-015 was reviewed (Natural Resources Assessment Inc. 2017).

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Dudek Biologist Anna Cassady conducted a general biological survey of the study area, totaling 57.6 acres (project site and 500-foot buffer) on June 12, 2020. The survey was conducted from 8:15 a.m. to 9:35 a.m. Weather conditions were favorable, with clear skies, wind speeds from 0 to 2 miles per hour, and temperature ranging from 69°F–78°F. All native and naturalized plant species encountered within the study area were identified and recorded. The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the study area was evaluated based on the vegetation communities, soils present, and documented occurrences within 5 miles of the study area. Vegetation communities and land covers on site were mapped directly in the field onto a 200-foot-scale (1 inch = 200 feet), aerial photograph-based field map of the study area. Following completion of the fieldwork, all vegetation polygons were digitized using ArcGIS, and a geographic information system (GIS) coverage was created. In addition, Dudek conducted an investigation of presence and distribution of jurisdictional waters of the United States regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, jurisdictional waters of the state regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat regulated by CDFW.

Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank follow the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2020). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2020), and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2020a). Natural vegetation communities were mapped in the field using *Vegetation Alliances of Western Riverside County* (Klein and Evens 2006) with modifications to accommodate the lack of conformity of the observed communities to those included in these references. Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2012) for reptiles and amphibians, and the American Ornithologists' Union for birds (AOU 2015).

To evaluate requirements in the MSHCP, a habitat assessment was conducted to identify suitable habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) within the project site and a 500-foot buffer. This assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (RCA 2006). In addition, a habitat assessment was conducted to identify suitable habitat for Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area 3 (NEPSSA) species. These species include San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii* var. *wrightii*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), and Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*).

2.2.1 Survey Limitations

Access to all natural habitat within the 500-foot buffer was not available due to private land ownership. Therefore, vegetation mapping and habitat assessment were both conducted using public roads, binoculars, and/or using aerial signatures of those communities occurring within the proposed project footprint.

The vegetation mapping was conducted during months of the year when late spring and early summer blooming annuals and perennials would have been evident or identifiable. Due to the timing of the biological survey, early spring and fall blooming annual and cryptic perennials may not have been detectable.

Surveys specifically aimed at detection of the full range of wildlife species were not conducted. However, notes were taken for incidental wildlife observations made during surveys to establish a general baseline of wildlife diversity within the study area. These surveys were conducted during the daytime, which usually results in few observations of mammals, many of which may be active at night. In addition, many species of reptiles and amphibians are nocturnal or cryptic in their habitats and are difficult to observe using standard meandering transects.

The current survey effort provides an accurate representation of the potential for special-status species to occur in the study area. The surveys conducted to date were thorough and comprehensive, and the results of the study contained herein provide a reasonable, accurate assessment of the existing study area conditions.

3 Results

3.1 Site Description

The project site is characterized as a mix of developed and undeveloped land. The majority of the project site is used for an existing manufacturing business, McCrometer Inc., as well as its associated parking, comprised of a paved lot and a compacted dirt lot to the west. The eastern side of the project site is comprised of an undeveloped, vacant lot that contains sign of periodic disking. Elevations range from approximately 1,520 to 1,530 feet above mean sea level. The project site is surrounded by existing development, including single-family residential uses to the north, south, and east, and commercial uses to the west. To the north is the Terra Linda community, to the south is the Willowalk community, to the east is the Seven Hills community, and to the west is Page Plaza. The Terra Linda and Willowalk communities consist of two-story single-family households, whereas the Seven Hills community consists of one-story single-family households. Page Plaza contains various commercial uses and associated parking areas. In addition, there is a vacant and undeveloped lot located to the northwest of the project site. Representative photographs of the project site are included in Attachment B.

3.2 Soils

Three soil types are mapped on the study area: Chino silt loam, San Emigdio fine sandy loam, and Traver loamy fine sand (Figure 2, Soils, of Attachment A), as follows:

- **Chino Series** consists of moderately alkaline, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium from granitic rock. These soils are typically found in coastal valleys and intermountain valleys (USDA 2020b). Within the study area, this soils series makes up the western side and has been severely degraded by urban development, as well as compacted to form a gravel parking lot.
- **San Emigdio Series** consists of moderately alkaline, very deep, well-drained soils that form in dominantly sedimentary alluvium. San Emigdio soils are on flood plains and alluvial fans at elevations of 100 feet above mean sea level to 2,000 feet above mean sea level. These soils have negligible to low runoff and moderately rapid permeability (USDA 2020b). These soils form the majority of the study area along the eastern side. The majority of study area where this soil series is mapped has been developed; however, the far eastern side contains an undeveloped lot that may support remnants of this soil series.
- **Traver Series** consists of moderately alkaline, moderately well to somewhat poorly drained soils formed from alluvium from granitic bedrock. These soils are typically found on nearly level to depression areas on alluvial fans and floodplains (USDA 2020b). This soil series has been identified in the MSHCP as supporting vernal pools and vernal pool-associated species (RCA 2003). Within the study area, this soil series makes up the southwestern corner and does not overlap the project site.

3.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

One vegetation community and three land cover types were identified on the project site: non-native grasslands, disturbed habitat, flood control channel, and urban/developed. Figure 3, Biological Resources Map, of Attachment A illustrates the distribution of vegetation communities and land covers, and Table 1 provides a summary of each land cover's extent within the study area.

Table 1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers within the Study Area

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Acreage
Non-Native Grassland	4.9
Disturbed Habitat	1.1
Flood Control Channel	1.7
Urban/Developed	50.0
Total*	57.6

Notes:

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

3.3.1 Non-Native Grassland

Non-native grasslands are typically dominated by annual grasses and herbs of various assortments that are in upland habitats. Specifically, red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*) or rigput brome (*B. diandrus*) are abundant with other non-native and native species.

Within the study area, non-native grassland is located on the eastern side of the project site and the undeveloped field northwest of the project site. The eastern side of the project site had been recently disked at the time of the site visit so not all species were identifiable. This vegetation community was dominated by red brome, rigput brome, and patches of flatspine bur ragweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*). This community also included three individual coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees and an individual pine (*Pinus* sp.) on the northern end of the non-native grassland community. These individual trees were limited in stature and did not constitute their own vegetation community. The complete list of plant species observed on the project site is included in Attachment C.

3.3.2 Disturbed Habitat

Although not recognized by the *Vegetation Alliances of Western Riverside County*, the classification of disturbed habitat is based on the predominance of bare ground and compacted soils with a sparse covering of non-native plant species, and other disturbance-tolerant plant species. Oberbauer et al. (2008) describes disturbed habitat as areas that have been physically disturbed by previous human activity and are no longer recognizable as a native or naturalized vegetation association, but that continue to retain a soil substrate.

Within the study area, disturbed habitat is located on the western side of the project site. In present condition, this area is primarily unvegetated, comprised of compacted soils, and routinely used as overflow parking for McCrometer Inc. An individual tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*) is located at the southern end of this land cover.

3.3.3 Flood Control Channel

Flood control channels refer to stream channels that are managed by municipal entities. These channels are often comprised of waterways that have been modified from their natural conditions in order to allow waters to flow through the urban landscape in a manner that reduces the potential for flooding.

Within the study area, the Stetson Avenue Channel, managed by the Riverside County Flood Control District, is located north of the project site on the north side of Stetson Avenue. This feature is comprised of an unvegetated, concrete, trapezoidal channel.

3.3.4 Urban/Developed

Urban/developed refers to areas that have been constructed on or disturbed so severely that native vegetation is no longer supported. Developed land includes areas with permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, landscaped areas, and areas with a large amount of debris or other materials.

The portions of the study area mapped as urban/developed include the majority of the project site attributed to the existing manufacturing business (McCrometer Inc.), as well as roads, residential development, and commercial development surrounding the project site. The parking lot of McCrometer Inc. supports a single coast live oak individual. Additionally, the restriping of Stetson Avenue will occur within this urban/developed land cover.

3.4 Floral Diversity

A total of 28 species of native or naturalized plants, 21 native (75%) and 7 non-native (25%), were recorded within the study area. This low plant diversity reflects the study area's disturbed and developed condition and its proximity to adjacent developed areas. Plant species observed within the study area are provided in Attachment C.

3.5 Wildlife

A total of six bird species were detected within the study area, which included house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). No active bird nests were observed within the study area during the reconnaissance survey; however, the vegetated portions of the study area could support nesting birds. No amphibian species were observed, and none are expected to occur due to the lack of aquatic habitat. No reptile species were observed during the survey; however, common species such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) could occur. No mammal species were observed during the survey and are not likely to occur due to the developed nature of the project site and surrounding land uses. The low wildlife diversity reflects the relatively developed and disturbed nature of the study area and the lack of contiguous habitat. Wildlife species observed within the study area are provided in Attachment D.

3.6 Special-Status Plant Species

No plant species listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by either CDFW or the USFWS were detected within the study area at the time of the reconnaissance survey; however, the survey was not conducted during the blooming period for all species, as described under Section 2.2.1, Survey Limitations. No plant species considered sensitive by the CNPS were observed. The study area is not within critical habitat for any special-status plant species (USFWS 2020).

Based on the results of the literature review and database searches, 42 special-status plant species have been documented in the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Winchester quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles (CDFW 2020). All of these species were evaluated for potential to occur within the study area. Criteria used include soils, current disturbance levels, vegetation communities present, elevation ranges, and previous known locations based on the California Natural Diversity Database, CNPS, and Calflora records.

Due to the developed and disturbed nature of the project site and its location within an urbanized landscape, no federally or state-listed endangered or threatened species have a potential to occur within the project site. All non-listed special-status species were determined to either have low potential or were not expected to occur within the project site. A list and determination of potential to occur for these special-status plant species can be found in Attachment E.

3.7 Special-Status Wildlife Species

No wildlife species listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by either CDFW or the USFWS were detected within the study area. The study area is not within critical habitat for any special-status wildlife species (USFWS 2020).

Based on the results of the literature review and database searches, 46 special-status wildlife species have been documented in the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Winchester quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles (CDFW 2020). For each species, a determination was made regarding potential use of the study area by the species based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, known habitat preferences, and knowledge of the species' relative distributions in the area.

One federally endangered species, Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), has a low potential to occur within the study area. The study area contains disturbed habitat with non-native grasses and small rodent burrows that could marginally support this species; however, the project site is limited in extent and contains development on all sides, limiting its suitability and long-term functional value. No other wildlife species listed as endangered federally or by the state have the potential to occur in the study area. Stephens' kangaroo rat is fully covered by both the MSHCP and the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (SKR HCP) (RCHCA 1996).

Due to the limited extent and developed and disturbed nature of the project site, all non-listed special-status species were determined to either have low potential or were not expected to occur within the project site. A list and determination of potential to occur for these species can be found in Attachment F.

3.7.1 Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment

The proposed project is located within the MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area. In accordance with the MSHCP, the required habitat assessment was conducted for this species.

The burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern and a conditionally covered species under the MSHCP. With a relatively wide-ranging distribution throughout the west, burrowing owl is considered to be a habitat generalist (Lantz et al. 2004). In California, burrowing owl is a yearlong resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon–juniper and ponderosa pine habitats (Zeiner et al.

1990). Preferred habitat is generally typified by short, sparse vegetation with few shrubs; level to gently sloping topography; and well-drained soils (Haug et al. 1993).

The presence of burrows is the most essential component of burrowing owl habitat, as they are required for nesting, roosting, cover, and caching prey. In California, western burrowing owl most commonly lives in burrows created by California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus [Otospermophilus] beecheyi*). Burrowing owl may occur in human-altered landscapes such as agricultural areas, ruderal grassy fields, vacant lots, and pastures if the vegetation structure is suitable (i.e., open and sparse), useable burrows are available, and foraging habitat is close (Gervais et al. 2008). Debris piles, riprap, culverts, and pipes can also be used for nesting and roosting.

There are numerous documented occurrences of burrowing owl located approximately 1 and 2 miles west of the project site. These occurrence were documented in 2006 (CDFW 2020) and appear to be associated with the airport.

The western side of the project site is comprised of unvegetated, disturbed habitat that functions as overflow parking for the existing McCrometer Inc. within the central portion of the project site. The disturbed habitat does not contain burrows and is comprised of compacted soils that are not suitable for burrowing owl. The eastern side of the project site contains non-native grasses that have been disturbed through periodic disking. At the time of the site visit, the eastern side of the project site had been recently disked and contained loose, sandy soils. No California ground squirrel burrows or other burrows 4 inches or greater in diameter were observed within the study area. Additionally, no artificial structures that could be used as burrow surrogates were observed. The project site could provide potential low-quality foraging habitat for burrowing owl; however, nesting habitat was not observed. Currently, potential for this species to occur is low; however, project site conditions could change prior to construction and suitability of the project site for this species could improve.

3.8 Nesting Birds

The project site has undergone substantial disturbance in the form of development and periodic disking; however, the remaining vegetation on the eastern side of the project site provides potential nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds such as horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*). Individual pine and coast live oak trees on the project site could support nesting of commonly occurring birds such as Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) or house finches, as well as raptors such as red-tailed hawk.

3.9 Jurisdictional Waters and Significant Drainage Courses

The project site does not contain any features that could be potential jurisdictional waters. The northern boundary of the study area contains Stetson Avenue Channel, managed by the Riverside County Flood Control District. This feature is an unvegetated, concrete, trapezoidal channel that conveys flow to Hemet Storm Channel and eventually Salt Creek and Canyon Lake. This feature would be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and CDFW.

No other potential jurisdictional features were observed within the study area.

3.10 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal. Wildlife movement through the project site is unlikely due to the developed and disturbed nature of the project site and the surrounding land use. The project site is primarily developed with an existing manufacturing business with only a small segment of undeveloped land to the east. The undeveloped land on the eastern side of the project site is not contiguous with open habitat. Therefore, the study area has limited to no value as a potential wildlife corridor or habitat linkage.

4 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis

The project site is located in the MSHCP San Jacinto Valley Area Plan and must comply with relevant sections of the MSHCP. The project site is not within an MSHCP Criteria Cell (Figure 4, Western Riverside County MSHCP, of Attachment A); therefore, no reserve assembly requirements would apply to the project site. The project's consistency with the relevant sections of the MSHCP is this chapter.

4.1 MSHCP Section 6.1.2 Riparian/Riverine Resources

The MSHCP defines riparian/riverine areas as "lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year." The MSHCP further clarifies those areas "demonstrating characteristics as described above which are artificially created are not included in these definitions" (County of Riverside 2003).

The study area contains an unvegetated, concrete flood control channel that conveys flow to Salt Creek and Canyon Lake. Because this feature relies on a freshwater source, it is considered a riverine feature as defined by the MSHCP.

The project site contains an individual tamarisk sapling; however, this plant is small in its extent and therefore would not constitute its own vegetation community and would not be considered a riparian resource as defined by the MSHCP. The tamarisk is not sufficient to support riparian bird species such as least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), or yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). This is due to the small size of its extent, the lack of understory or closed-canopy features that give depth to a vegetation community, the lack of continuity with higher-quality habitat, and the project site surroundings (existing development).

4.1.1 Vernal Pool and Fairy Shrimp Habitat

The undeveloped portions of the project site contain well-draining soils and did not contain vernal pool plants, topographic low points, or other indicators of having supported ponding water. A review of historical aerials did not indicate that ponding has occurred on the project site (Google Earth 2020). The study area does not contain suitable habitat to support vernal pools or listed fairy shrimp species.

In consideration of the aforementioned analysis, the project is consistent with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

4.2 MSHCP Section 6.1.3 Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

A small portion of the proposed project is located within the NEPSSA 3. In accordance with the MSHCP, a habitat assessment must be conducted for the target species and focused surveys completed if suitable habitat is present. The target narrow endemic plants are Munz's onion, San Diego ambrosia, Many-stemmed dudleya, spreading navarretia, California Orcutt grass, and Wright's trichocoronis. Details regarding the habitat requirements for each of these species is provided in Attachment E.

San Diego ambrosia, spreading navarretia, California Orcutt grass, and Wright's trichocoronis are not expected to occur within the study area. These species are commonly found in association with vernal pools, and an evaluation of the study area did not yield conditions suitable for vernal pools (see further discussion about vernal pools in Section 4.1.1, Vernal Pool and Fairy Shrimp Habitat).

Munz's onion and many-stemmed dudleya are also not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of clay soils associated with these species. Because the habitat assessment for narrow endemic plant species did not identify habitat characteristics associated with these species, focused narrow endemic plant species surveys are not required, and the project is consistent with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

4.3 MSHCP Section 6.3.2 Criteria Area Species Survey Area

The MSHCP establishes habitat assessment requirements for certain species of plants, birds, mammals, and amphibians. A small portion of the project site is in a required survey area for burrowing owl. As discussed in Section 3.7, Special-Status Wildlife Species, of this report, the habitat assessment did not identify potential burrowing owl habitat or suitable burrows features; therefore, focused surveys are not required. Site conditions can change prior to development of the site as California ground squirrels have the potential to move in and create suitable burrows for burrowing owl. To avoid potential for significant impacts to burrowing owl during construction activities, a pre-construction burrowing owl survey should be conducted and avoidance measures implemented if burrowing owls are present.

Should the project site remain fallow for a long enough duration such that it acquires sparse shrub cover and suitable burrows, the site would become suitable for burrowing owl, and focused burrowing owl surveys would be required.

In consideration of the aforementioned analysis, the project is consistent with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP.

4.4 MHSCP Section 6.1.4 Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines

According to the MSHCP, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to the MSHCP Conservation Area (RCA 2003, p. 6–42). The project site is not adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas (Figure 4 of Attachment A); therefore, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are not applicable, and the project is consistent with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

5 Impacts Analysis and Recommendations

This section addresses potential impacts to special-status biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project. This section follows the CEQA checklist for biological resources. For the purposes of this biological analysis, it is assumed that the entire project site would be permanently impacted (Figure 5, Impacts, of Attachment A). The proposed project also includes restriping Stetson Avenue north of the project site. This has been identified on Figure 5 of Attachment A as “off-site road improvements.”

5.1 Special-Status Vegetation Communities

No special-status vegetation communities occur on the project site; therefore, no impacts to special-status vegetation communities would occur with project implementation. Table 2 lists impacts to vegetation communities and land covers found on the project site.

Table 2 Impacts to Vegetation Communities and Land Covers on the Project Site

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Acreage
On-Site Impacts	
Non-Native Grassland	2.2
Disturbed Habitat	1.0
Flood Control Channel	0.0
Urban/Developed	5.4
<i>Subtotal*</i>	8.7
Off-Site Impacts	
Urban/Developed	0.5
<i>Subtotal*</i>	0.5
Total*	9.2

Note:

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

5.2 Special-Status Plants

There are no special-status plant species that have moderate or high potential to occur within the project impact area; therefore, there are no expected direct impacts to special-status plant species with project implementation. Impacts to special-status plant species would be less than significant.

5.3 Special-Status Wildlife

One federally listed threatened species, Stephens' kangaroo rat, has a low potential to occur within the project site impact area. This species is fully covered by the MSHCP and the SKR HCP; therefore, impacts to Stephens' kangaroo rat are less than significant with payment of the MSHCP Development Mitigation Fee and the SKR HCP Development Mitigation Fee.

No other non-listed special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the project site.

5.3.1 Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl habitat assessment determined that suitable burrowing owl habitat is not present on the project site due to the absence of suitable burrows and limited foraging habitat; therefore, the project would not result in significant impacts to burrowing owl habitat. If burrowing owl should occupy the site prior to initiation of construction activities, direct impacts to burrowing owl would be significant. Additionally, if burrowing owl occupy surrounding habitat within 500 feet of construction activities, indirect impacts could be significant. To avoid potential for significant impacts to burrowing owl during construction activities, a pre-construction burrowing owl survey should be conducted and avoidance measures implemented if burrowing owl are present (refer to MM-BIO-1).

5.3.2 Nesting Birds

Project construction could result in direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds, including the loss of nests, eggs, and fledglings if vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities occur during the avian nesting season (typically January 1 through August 31). If the nesting bird season cannot be avoided, a nesting bird survey should be conducted, and avoidance measures implemented if nests are documented within the impact footprint or within 300 feet of the impact footprint (refer to MM-BIO-2).

With payment of the MSHCP and SKR HCP Development Mitigation Fees, and implementation of MM-BIO-1 and MM-BIO-2, impacts to special-status wildlife would be less than significant.

5.4 Jurisdictional Waters

The proposed project site does not contain jurisdictional waters; therefore, the proposed project would not result in impacts to jurisdictional waters.

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The project site does not function as a wildlife corridor and does not support any wildlife nursery sites. As a result, implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts to wildlife corridors or nursery sites.

5.6 Habitat Conservation Plans

The project site is within the MSHCP Plan Area. As described in Chapter 4, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency Analysis, the project site does not support riparian/riverine resources, vernal pools or fairy shrimp habitat, narrow endemic plant habitat, or criteria area species habitat; therefore, there are no requirements under the MSHCP for these resources. The project is also not adjacent to MSHCP Conservation Areas and is not required to apply the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines. The project does not support burrowing owl habitat; however, burrowing owl have the potential to occupy the site in the future prior to the start of construction. With implementation of the burrowing owl pre-construction surveys and avoidance and minimization measures if applicable, the project would be consistent with the MSHCP burrowing owl requirements. With implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-1, Burrowing Owl Pre-construction Surveys, and payment of the MSHCP Development Mitigation Fee the proposed project would be consistent with the MSHCP.

The project site is within the SKR HCP boundary. With payment of the SKR HCP Development Mitigation Fee, the proposed project would be consistent with the SKR HCP.

5.7 Other Local Ordinances

The Final Environmental Impact Report for the City of Hemet General Plan (AECOM 2012) contains the following Open Space Policy recommendations that are relevant to the proposed project; however, final implementation of the City of Hemet 2030 General Plan (City of Hemet 2012) did not include these recommendations:

- **OS-2.6: Replacement Trees.** Encourage the preservation of mature and heritage trees by requiring the replacement of any tree in the public right-of-way or with a diameter greater than 4 inches with a California friendly or shade tree of similar size and shape or with the smaller trees at a 3:1 ratio, as reasonably feasible
- **OS-P-5: Replacement Tree Ordinance.** Prepare an ordinance that establishes a specific fund in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) budget for urban forestry to fund the planting of new or replacement trees annually at City Parks, City facilities, or in the public right-of-way. The ordinance would also require replacing any tree that has been removed on a private property and having a trunk diameter greater than 4 inches with a tree of similar shape and size or with smaller trees at a 3:1 ratio, as reasonably feasible. Replacement trees shall be California-friendly trees and on the City's approved tree list.

The project site contains four coast live oak trees. While no ordinances within the City of Hemet General Plan explicitly call for it, it is recommended that the project applicant coordinate with the City of Hemet if the removal of these trees is required. There are no other local ordinances applicable to the project.

6 Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures

The following measures are recommended to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate for impacts to special-status resources:

MM-BIO-1: Prior to initiation of construction activities, a burrowing owl pre-construction survey shall be conducted in accordance with the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (RCA 2006). In accordance with these instructions, this survey would occur within 30 days prior to ground-disturbance activities (e.g., vegetation clearing, clearing and grubbing, tree removal, site watering, equipment staging, grading) in order to ensure that no burrowing owls have colonized the project site. A minimum of one survey site visit within the described time frame prior to disturbance is required to confirm presence or absence of owls on the site. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist.

If surveys confirm occupied burrowing owl habitat is located within the impact footprint or within 500 feet of the impact footprint, avoidance measures shall be implemented consistent with the requirements of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan .

MM-BIO-2: To maintain compliance with the California Fish and Game Code, if ground disturbance and/or vegetation clearance activities are scheduled to occur during the avian nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within the project footprint and a 300-foot buffer around the project footprint. Surveys shall be conducted within 3 days prior to initiation of activity and will be conducted between dawn and noon.

If an active nest is detected during the nesting bird survey, avoidance buffers shall be implemented as determined by a qualified biologist. The buffer will be of a distance to ensure avoidance of adverse effects to the nesting bird by accounting for topography, ambient conditions, species, nest location, and activity type. All nests will be monitored as determined by the qualified biologist until nestlings have fledged and dispersed or it is confirmed that the nest has been unsuccessful or abandoned.

7 Conclusions

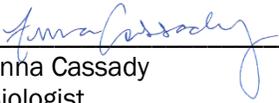
The proposed project has the potential to result in significant impacts to burrowing owl and nesting birds. With implementation of avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures as described in Chapter 6, Avoidance, Minimization, and Mitigation Measures, the project would have less-than-significant impacts to biological resources.

H.P. Kang

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report and Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency for the Stetson Corner Project, City of Hemet, California*

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please either email acassady@dudek.com or call at 951.300.1088.

Sincerely,



Anna Cassady
Biologist

Att.: Attachment A – Figures 1–5
Attachment B – Site Photographs
Attachment C – Vascular Plant Species
Attachment D – Wildlife Species
Attachment E – Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area
Attachment F – Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area

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H.P. Kang

Subject: *Biological Resources Letter Report and Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Consistency for the Stetson Corner Project, City of Hemet, California*

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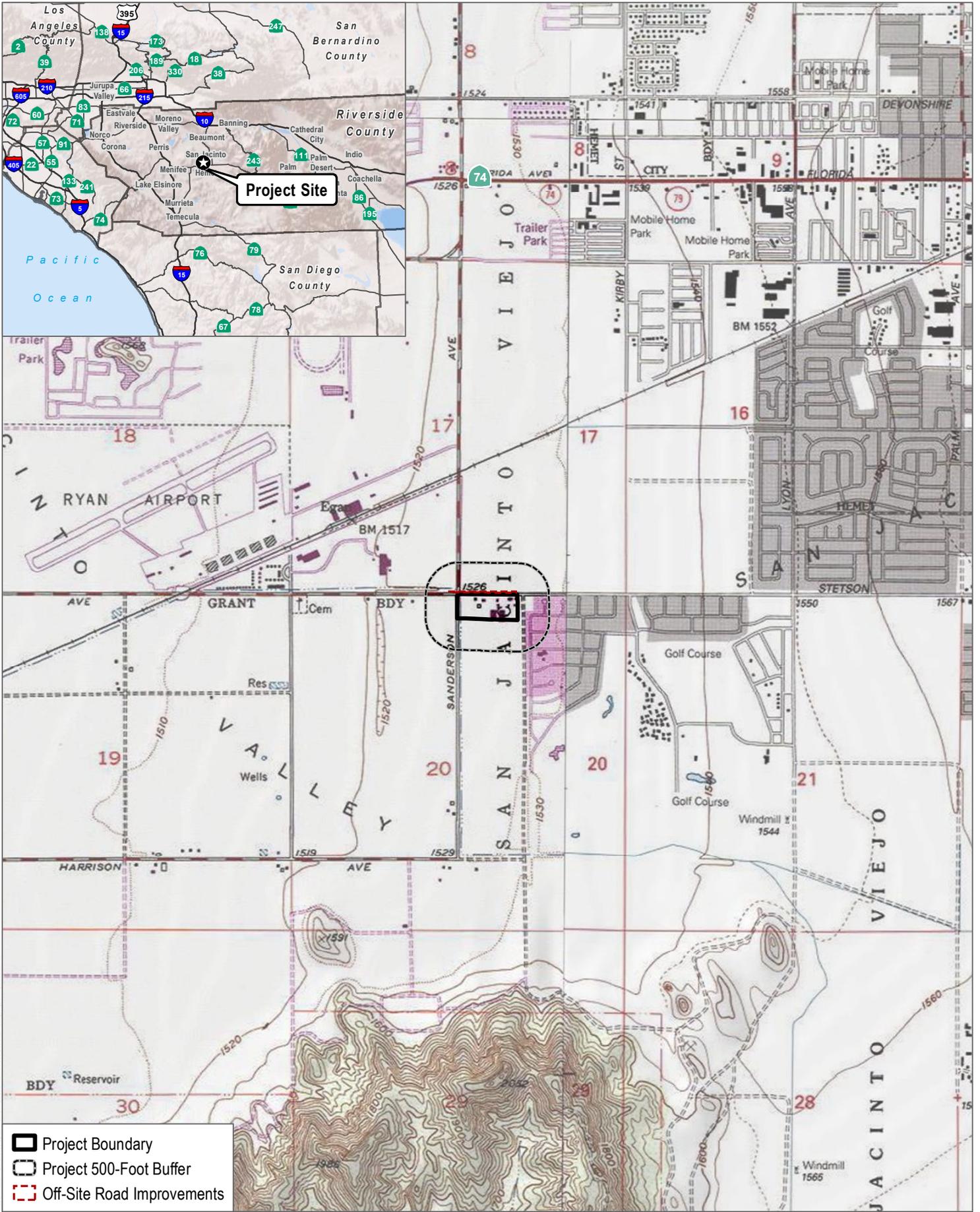
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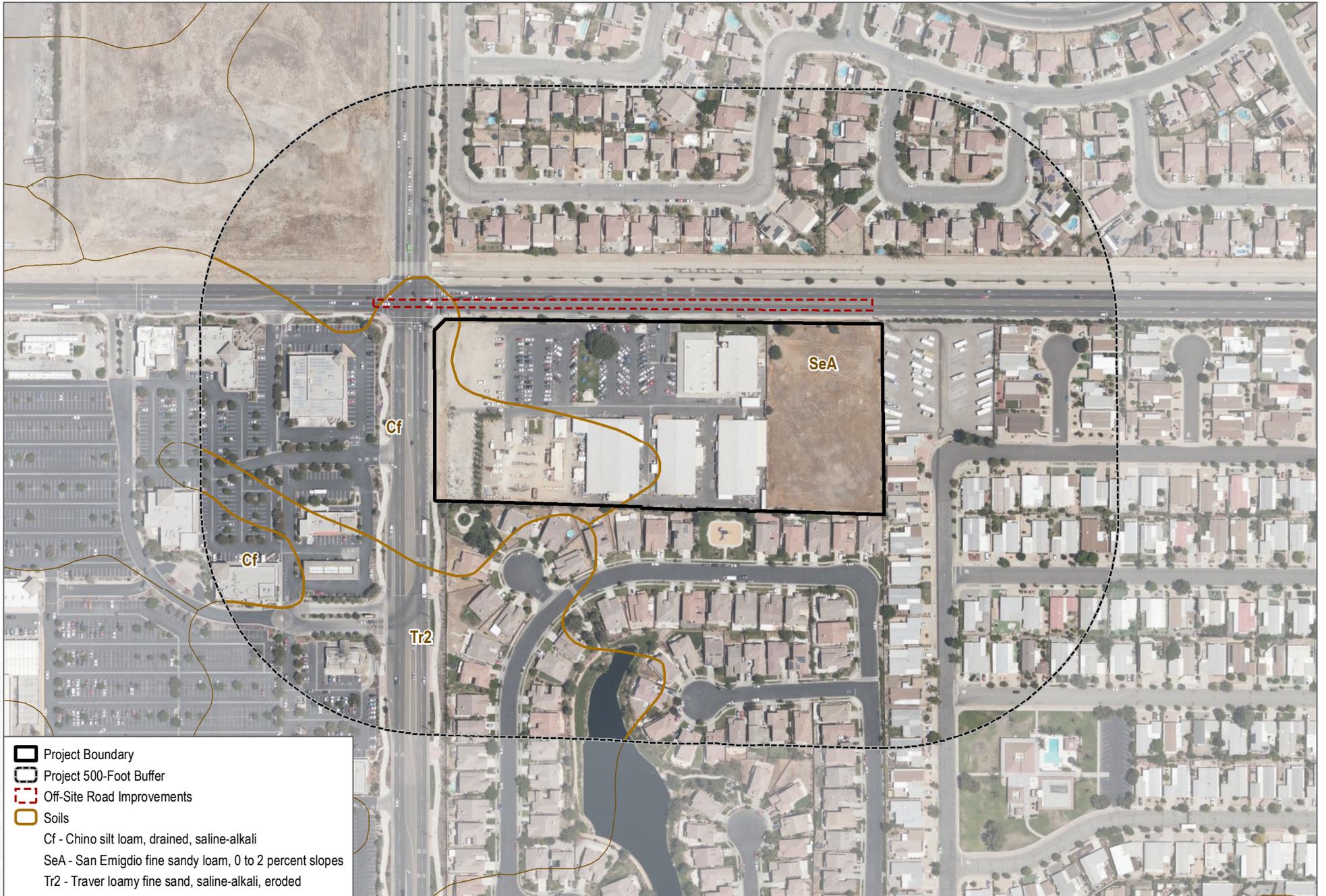
Attachment A

Figures 1–5



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Winchester Quadrangle

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Stetson Corner

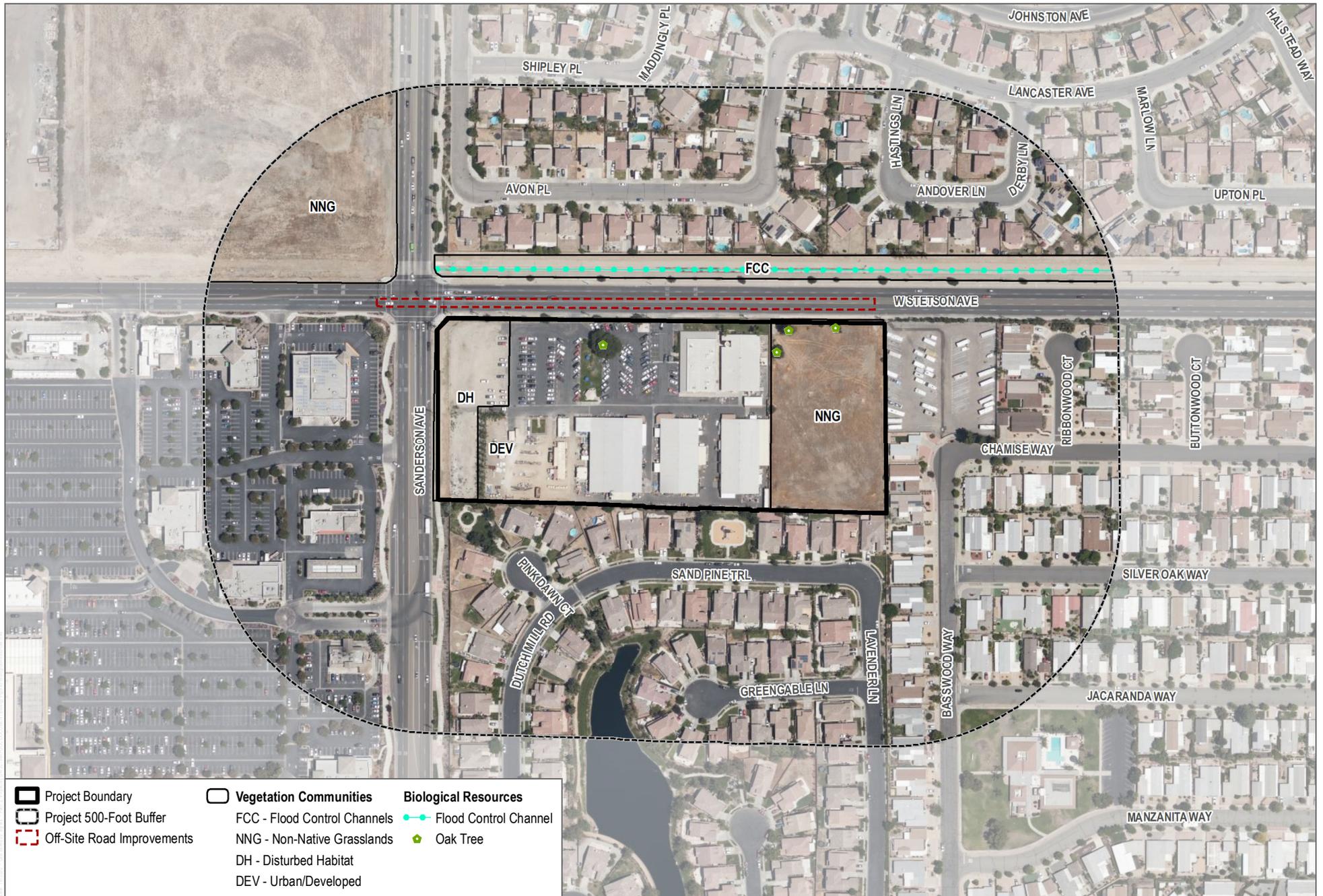


SOURCE: USDA NRCS Soils; Riverside County 2020; Bing Maps

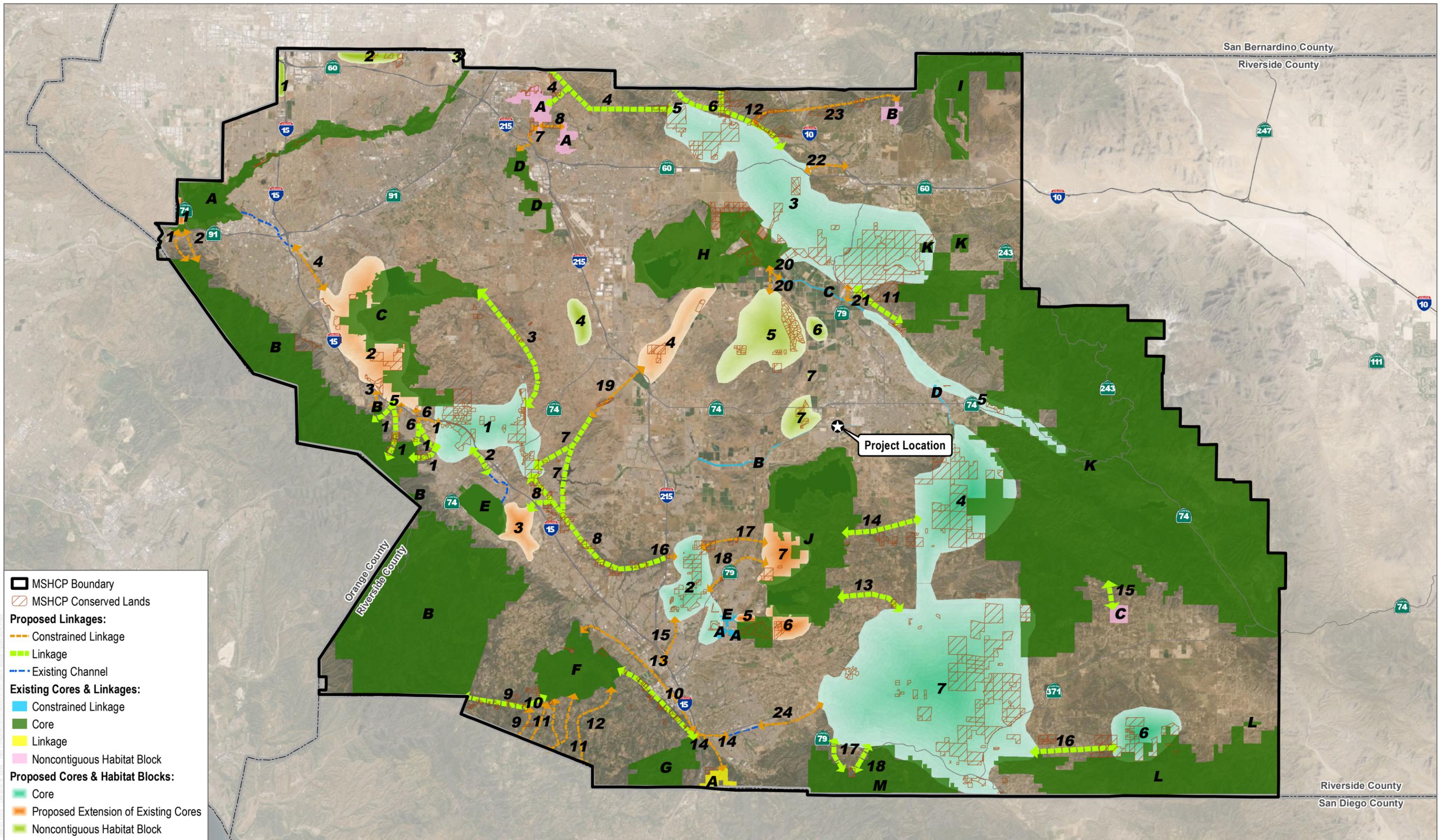
FIGURE 2

Soils

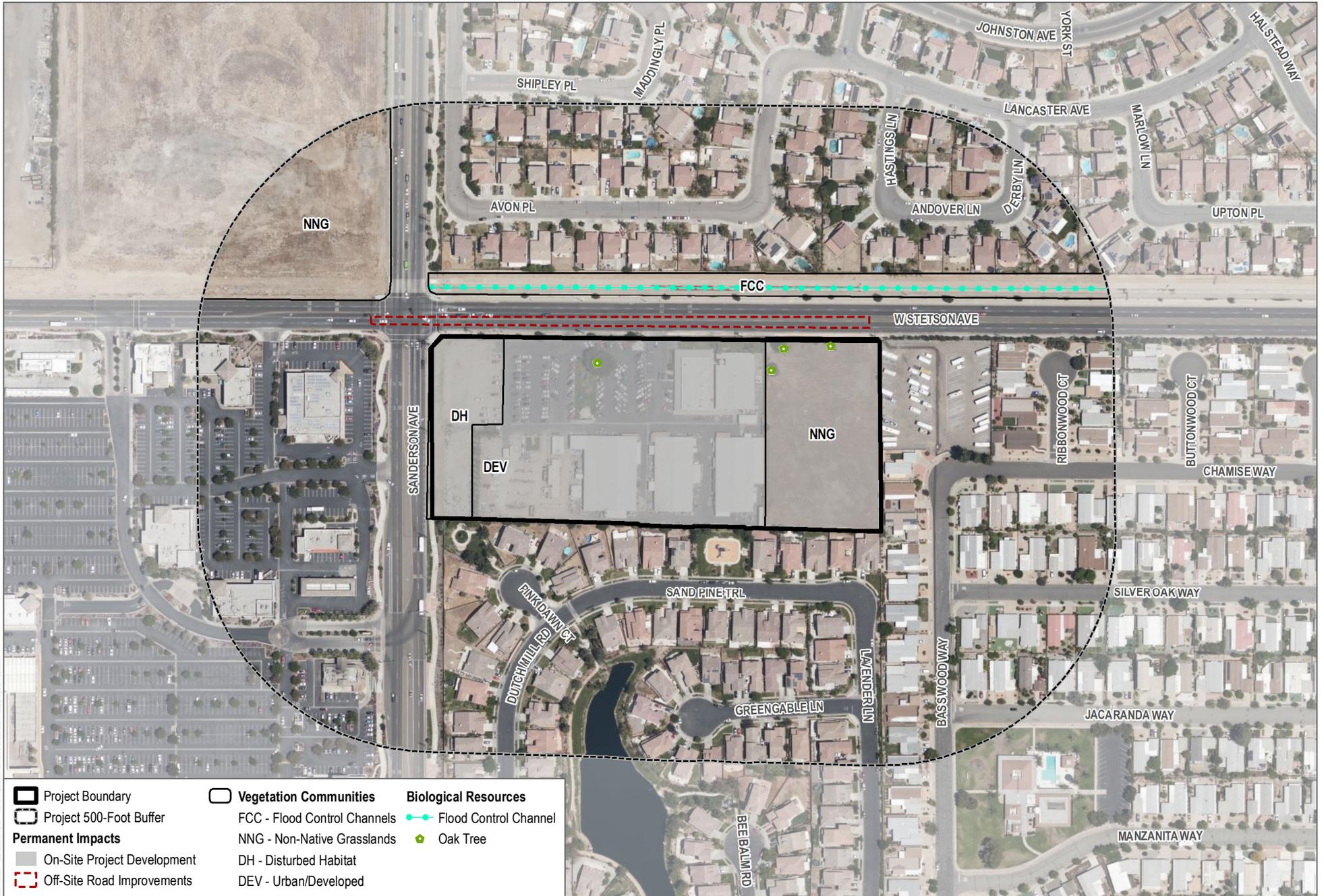
Stetson Corner



SOURCE: Riverside County 2020; Bing Maps



SOURCE: Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority 2020, Riverside County 2020; Bing Maps



SOURCE: Riverside County 2020; Bing Maps

FIGURE 5

Impacts

Stetson Corner



Attachment B

Site Photographs



Photo 1: View of non-native grassland on the eastern side of the project site, facing east



Photo 2: View of non-native grassland on the eastern side of the project site, facing east

ATTACHMENT B
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 3: View of non-native grassland on the eastern side of the project site, facing west



Photo 4: View of disturbed gravel lot on the western side of the project site, facing south



Photo 5: View of coast live oak tree within developed land in central portion of the project site, facing north



Photo 6: View of developed land in central portion of the project site, facing south



Photo 7: View of disturbed gravel lot on western side of the project site, facing west



Photo 8: View of Stetson Avenue Channel on north side of Stetson Avenue



Attachment C

Vascular Plant Species

Vascular Species

Eudicots

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Ambrosia acanthicarpa*—flatspine bur ragweed
- * *Cirsium vulgare*—bull thistle
- Erigeron canadensis*—Canadian horseweed
- * *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce
- * *Oncosiphon piluliferum*—stinknet
- Pseudognaphalium californicum*—ladies' tobacco
- * *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*—Jersey cudweed
- * *Senecio vulgaris*—old-man-in-the-Spring
- * *Sonchus asper*—spiny sowthistle
- * *Sonchus oleraceus*—common sowthistle
- Stephanomeria exigua* ssp. *deanei*—Deane's wirelettuce

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY

- Amsinckia menziesii*—Menzies' fiddleneck

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Brassica nigra*—black mustard
- * *Hirschfeldia incana*—shortpod mustard
- * *Sisymbrium irio*—London rocket

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- * *Salsola tragus*—prickly Russian thistle

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

- Euphorbia albomarginata*—whitemargin sandmat

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

- Quercus agrifolia*—coast live oak

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

- * *Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork's bill

MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY

- * *Malva nicaeensis*—bull mallow
- * *Malva parviflora*—cheeseweed mallow

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

- * *Polygonum aviculare*—prostrate knotweed

TAMARICACEAE—TAMARISK FAMILY

- * *Tamarix ramosissima*—tamarisk

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—CALTROP FAMILY

- * *Tribulus terrestris*—puncturevine

Monocots

ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY

- * *Washingtonia robusta*—Washington fan palm

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

- * *Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*—red brome
- * *Hordeum murinum*—mouse barley
- * *Schismus barbatus*—common Mediterranean grass

* signifies introduced (non-native) species



Attachment D

Wildlife Species

Bird

Finches

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

Hawks

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, AND ALLIES

Buteo jamaicensis—red-tailed hawk

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus corax—common raven

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos—northern mockingbird

Pigeons and Doves

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

Swallows

HIRUNDINIDAE—SWALLOWS

Stelgidopteryx serripennis—northern rough-winged swallow

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Attachment E

Special-Status Plant Species Detected or Potentially
Occurring in the Study Area

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1	None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar-Sep/245-5,245	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains sandy loam soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Allium marvinii</i>	Yucaipa onion	None/None/1B.2	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral (clay, openings)/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr-May/2,490-3,490	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	FE/ST/1B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; mesic, clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar-May/970-3,510	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grasslands, it does not contain clay soils that are necessary to support this species.
<i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i>	alkali marsh aster	None/None/2B.2	None	Meadows and seeps; alkaline/perennial herb/June-Oct/785-2,620	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains moderately alkaline soils, it does not contain suitable mesic vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	FE/None/1B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; sandy loam or clay, often in disturbed areas, sometimes alkaline/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr-Oct/65-1,360	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	None/None/ 1B.1	Covered	Chaparral/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec-Mar/670-2,195	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's bush milk-vetch	None/None/ 1B.1	Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky/perennial shrub/Dec-June/ 1,195-3,195	Low potential to occur. The study area is within the appropriate elevation range, contains sandy loam soils, and contains non-native grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 7.8 miles to the northeast, east of the San Jacinto River (CDFW 2020).
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	FE/None/ 1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/Apr-Aug/455-1,640	Not expected to occur. The study area is within the appropriate elevation range, contains moderately alkaline soils, and contains non-native grasslands; however, the project site does not contain mesic conditions that support vernal pools or mesic grasslands. The project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
					deteriorated the quality of the grasslands on the project site. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 1.8 miles to the west (CDFW 2020).
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/None/ 1B.2	None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/annual herb/ Mar–Oct/0–460	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish’s brittlescale	None/None/ 1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6,230	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains moderately alkaline soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson’s saltscale	None/None/ 1B.2	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/30–655	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin’s barberry	FE/SE/1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar–June/ 225–2,705	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains sandy loam soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/perennial	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grasslands, it does not contain clay soils that

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				bulbiferous herb/ Mar-June/80-3,670	are necessary to support this species.
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	None/None/ 1B.1	Covered	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic, clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/May-July/95-5,550	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grasslands, it does not contain clay soils that are necessary to support this species.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	None/None/ 1B.2	Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; rocky, calcareous/perennial bulbiferous herb/ May-July/340-2,805	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grasslands, it does not contain rocky substrate that is associated with this species. Additionally, the site visit was conducted during this species' blooming period and this conspicuous perennial was not observed.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/None/ 1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr-Sep/0-2,095	Low potential to occur. The study area is within the appropriate elevation range, contains moderately alkaline soils, and contains non-native grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of this

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
					species is located approximately 7.8 miles to the northeast, east of the San Jacinto River (CDFW 2020).
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None/None/ 1B.1	Covered	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky, openings/annual herb/ Apr-June/900-4,000	Low potential to occur. The study area is within the appropriate elevation range, contains sandy loam soils, and contains non-native grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	None/None/ 1B.2	Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; often clay/annual herb/Apr-July/95-5,015	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grassland, the project site does not contain clay soils that are associated with this species.
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	None/None/ 1B.2	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky, gabbroic or metavolcanic/perennial shrub/Mar-July/390-3,525	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grasslands, it does not contain rocky substrate that is associated with this species.
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggins' cryptantha	None/None/ 1B.2	None	Coastal scrub; often clay/annual herb/ Feb-June/65-900	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	Mojave tarplant	None/SE/1B.3	Covered	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; mesic/annual herb/(May)June–Oct(Jan)/2,095–5,245	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan); sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/655–2,490	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains sandy loam soils, the project site does not contain appropriate vegetation communities to support this species.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/45–2,590	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains non-native grassland, the project site does not contain clay soils that are associated with this species.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/SE/1B.1	Covered	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/65–2,030	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains grasslands, the project site does not contain mesic habitat that is necessary to support this species.
<i>Erythranthe purpurea</i>	little purple monkeyflower	None/None/1B.2	None	Meadows and seeps, Pebble (Pavement) plain, Upper montane coniferous forest/annual herb/May–June/6,230–7,545	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>jacinticum</i>	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	None/None/1B.3	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/ June–Aug/4,425–6,885	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	None	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial herb/ Feb–July(Sep)/225–2,655	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains sandy loam soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	None/None/2B.1	None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Riparian scrub; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/Sep–May/0–3,985	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	None/None/1B.2	None	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools/annual herb/ Apr–July/980–6,690	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/ Feb–June/0–4,000	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	None/None/1B.2	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial shrub/Apr–July/1,705–4,490	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	None/None/ 2B.2	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/annual / perennial herb/Jan-July/ 15-1,640	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	FT/None/ 1B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Chenopod scrub, Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/ Apr-June/95-2,145	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/ 1B.2	Criteria Area Survey Plant Species	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/Apr-July/5-3,965	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains grasslands, it does not contain mesic habitat or vernally-associated habitat that could support this species.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr-Aug/45-2,165	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Penstemon californicus</i>	California beardtongue	None/None/ 1B.2	Covered	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; sandy/ perennial herb/May-June(Aug)/3,835-7,545	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the appropriate elevation range to support this species.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/ 2B.2	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; sandy,	Not expected to occur. No suitable vegetation present.

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
				gravelly/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/ 0–6,885	
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	None/None/ 1B.2	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/1,390–6,560	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/ 2B.2	None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/ 45–5,015	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains moderately alkaline soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/None/ 1B.2	None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov(Dec)/5–6,690	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains grasslands, it does not contain mesic habitat or vernal-associated habitat that could support this species.
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw-moss	None/None/ 1B.2	None	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy, soil/moss/N.A./30–4,790	Low potential to occur. The study area is within the appropriate elevation range, contains sandy loam soils, and contains non-native grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State/ CRPR)	MSHCP	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
					of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	None/None/ 2B.1	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Riparian forest, Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/May-Sep/15-1,425	Not expected to occur. While the study area is within the appropriate elevation range and contains moderately alkaline soils, it does not contain suitable vegetation that could support this species.



Attachment F

Special-Status Wildlife Species Detected or Potentially
Occurring in the Study Area

ATTACHMENT F

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians					
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Covered	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat that could support this species.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> (Monterey Co. south only)	California newt	None/SSC	Covered	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat that could support this species.
Reptiles					
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	northwestern pond turtle	None/SSC	Covered	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat that could support this species.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC	None	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Low potential to occur. The study area contains sandy loam soils and grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC	None	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Low potential to occur. The study area contains sandy loam soil that is sparsely vegetated, but does not contain scrub or rocky substrate that could support this species. The project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC	Covered	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Low potential to occur. The study area contains sandy loam soils and grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	None/SSC	Covered	Rocky areas within coastal scrub and chaparral	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain rocky substrate or suitable vegetation that could support this species.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC	Covered	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Low potential to occur. The study area contains grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Covered	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Low potential to occur. The study area contains sandy loam soils and grasslands; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC	None	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Low potential to occur. The study area contains sparse vegetation; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC	None	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat that could support this species.
Birds					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Covered	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic emergent habitat that could support this species.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering)	golden eagle	BCC/FP, WL	Covered	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to forage or nest. The study area contains grasslands; however, it is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands that could support the foraging of this species; however, no burrows or surrogate burrows with openings 4 inches or greater were observed during the site visit. The project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	BCC/ST	Covered	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to forage or nest. The study area contains grasslands; however, it is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> (San Diego and Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC	Covered	Southern cactus scrub patches	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain cactus scrub that could support this species.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> (nesting)	northern harrier	None/SSC	Covered	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known geographic range and there is no suitable vegetation present.

ATTACHMENT F

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE	Covered	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable riparian habitat that could support this species.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Covered	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Not expected to forage or nest. The study area contains open grassland; however, it is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting and wintering)	bald eagle	FDL, BCC/FP, SE	Covered	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	Not expected to forage or nest. The study area does not contain open areas adjacent to large bodies of water and therefore cannot support this species.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting)	loggerhead shrike	BCC/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, or other perches	Low potential to forage, not expected to nest. The study area contains grassland within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site, leaving only marginal habitat that could support this species.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	Not expected to nest or forage. The study area does not contain sage scrub habitat that could support this species.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC/SSC	Covered	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable riparian habitat that could support this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Toxostoma bendirei</i>	Bendire's thrasher	BCC/SSC	None	Nests and forages in desert succulent shrub and Joshua tree habitat in Mojave Desert; nests in yucca, cholla, and other thorny scrubs or small trees	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain desert scrub that could support this species.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Covered	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable riparian habitat that could support this species.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> (nesting)	yellow-headed blackbird	None/SSC	None	Nests in marshes with tall emergent vegetation, often along borders of lakes and ponds; forages in emergent wetlands, open areas, croplands, and muddy shores of lacustrine habitat	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic emergent habitat that could support this species.
Fishes					
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC	Covered	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat that could support this species.
Mammals					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC	None	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Low potential to forage, not expected to roost. The study area contains open grassland, but the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal foraging habitat for this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands and small mammal burrows that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC	Covered	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands and small mammal burrows that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	None	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Not expected to roost or forage. The study area does not contain forest or riparian vegetation, nor does it contain tunnel or cave habitat that could support this species.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE/SSC, PSE	Covered	Sparse scrub habitat, alluvial scrub/coastal scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils near river and stream terraces	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain alluvial fan sage scrub that is necessary to support this species.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE/ST	Covered	Annual and perennial grassland habitats, coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands and small mammal burrows that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
					deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC	None	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Not expected to roost or forage. The study area does not contain forest or riparian vegetation, nor does it contain tunnel or cliff habitat that could support this species.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None/SSC	None	Valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats; below 2,000 feet above mean sea level; roosts in riparian and palms	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain suitable riparian habitat that could support this species.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None/SSC	Covered	Arid habitats with open ground; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, disturbed areas, and rangelands	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC	Covered	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Not expected to occur. The study area does not contain scrub habitat or rocky substrate that could support this species.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC	None	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands and small mammal burrows that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.

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SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/SSC	Covered	Lower-elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal scrub	Low potential to occur. The study area contains open grasslands and small mammal burrows that could support this species; however, the project site is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat within the project site, leaving only marginal habitat for this species.
<i>Perognathus longimembris internationalis</i>	Jacumba pocket mouse	None/SSC	None	Desert scrub and sparse sage scrub in areas with fine sandy soils	Not expected to occur. The study area contains sandy loam soils; however, it does not contain scrub vegetation or fine sands that could support this species.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC	None	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected to occur. The study area contains grasslands, but does not contain friable soils and is not contiguous with higher quality habitat that could support this species.
Invertebrates					
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None/PSE	None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources.	Not expected to occur. The study area contains grasslands, but is located within an urbanized landscape that has severely deteriorated the quality of the habitat on the project site. There are no floral resources that could support this species.

ATTACHMENT F

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Western Riverside MSHCP	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None	Covered	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	Not expected to occur. The undeveloped portions of the project site contain well-draining soils and did not contain vernal pool plants, topographic low points, or other indicators of having supported ponding water.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/None	None	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur. The undeveloped portions of the project site contain well-draining soils and did not contain vernal pool plants, topographic low points, or other indicators of having supported ponding water.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE/None	Covered	Annual forblands, grassland, open coastal scrub and chaparral; often soils with cryptogamic crusts and fine-textured clay; host plants include <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Antirrhinum coulterianum</i> , and <i>Plantago patagonica</i> (Silverado Occurrence Complex)	Not expected to occur. The study area contains grasslands, but does not support the host plants required of this species .
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE/None	Covered	Vernal pools, non-vegetated ephemeral pools	Not expected to occur. The undeveloped portions of the project site contain well-draining soils and did not contain vernal pool plants, topographic low points, or other indicators of having supported ponding water.