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PACIFICA ALESSANDRO PROJECT

(APN 487-470-022)

WESTERN RIVERSIDE MSHCP HABITAT ASSESSMENT REPORT

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Blackhawk Environmental (Blackhawk) conducted a literature review, field reconnaissance survey, and biological assessment of the proposed Pacifica Alessandro Project site (Project) to assess existing site conditions, as well as assess the potential for special-status species or habitats to occur within the Project site and surrounding area. This report is intended to fulfill requirements for determining Project consistency with the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP; Plan).

The proposed Project calls for the total development of 18.48 acres of undeveloped lands in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. The Project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 487-470-022 (Figure 1), approximately 1.5 miles south of Interstate 60, immediately north of Alessandro Boulevard, and 0.25 miles west of Nason Street (Figure 1).

The Project site is not located within any Criteria Cell and is located outside of Plan Conservation Areas. The Project area is not located within areas requiring assessment for special status mammals, amphibians, invertebrates, narrow endemic plants, or other criteria area species. The Project area requires assessment and surveys for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), if suitable habitat is identified during a habitat assessment; the habitat assessment determined that suitable habitat for this species exists on the Project site and surrounding Survey Area and therefore focused burrowing owl surveys were conducted. Findings of the focused burrowing owl survey can be found in the *Pacifica Alessandro Project – Focused Burrowing Owl Survey Report* (Blackhawk 2021).

The Project site contains a single vegetation community and/or land cover type (Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands) and predominately contains non-native grasses and non-native ruderal plant species commonly associated with anthropogenically-altered landscapes, while areas surrounding the Project site contain sparse ornamental shrubs and trees, amongst development.

A literature review conducted for the Project site identified documented occurrences from within three miles of the Project site for 14 special-status wildlife species and zero special-status plant species. A field reconnaissance survey and habitat assessment were conducted on July 26, 2021. During the survey, each of these "target species" were evaluated for their potentials for occurrence (PFO) within and/or adjacent to the Project site. In order to evaluate habitat which may be suitable for burrowing owl, and to evaluate the potential for indirect impacts, the assessment included all proposed Project features as well as an additional 150-meter (492 feet) survey buffer surrounding the proposed Parcel (Survey Area). During the assessment, no additional special-status wildlife species were observed within or adjacent to the Project site. No other special-status species were observed or detected during the field reconnaissance survey.

Of the 14 special-status species documented to occur within the Project vicinity, three were found to have a moderate potential for occurrence and one was found to have a low potential for occurrence based on proximity of historic records and quality of habitat on site, and 10 were determined to have no potential for occurrence due to lack of suitable habitat on the Project site. Species identified in the literature review and evaluated included: ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*; moderate PFO [wintering only]), western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*; moderate PFO [foraging only]), western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*; moderate PFO [foraging only], burrowing owl (low PFO), Bell's sage sparrow (*Artemisiospiza belli* belli; no PFO), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; no PFO), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*; no PFO), northwestern San Diego pocket mouse

(*Chaetodipus fallux fallux*; no PFO), Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*; no PFO), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*; no PFO), Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*; no PFO), red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*; no PFO), silvery legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*; no PFO), and coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*; no PFO). **Of the four species with potential to occur, two are covered under the MSHCP (burrowing owl and ferruginous hawk) and two are not functionally covered under the Plan (western yellow bat and western mastiff bat)**.

The Survey Area does support suitable habitat for burrowing owl and therefore additional surveys are required pursuant to the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside MSHCP. Surveys for burrowing owl were conducted between July 26 and August 19, 2021, and confirmed that suitable burrowing owl burrows exist within the Project site and Survey Area; however, burrowing owl do not currently occupy the site (Blackhawk 2021).

The Project does not occur within a narrow endemic plant survey area. The literature review did not result in any special-status plant species occurrences within three miles of the Project site. Furthermore, the field survey did not identify any special-status plant species on the Project site. **Therefore, special-status plant species have no potential for occurrence on the Project site.**

The Project site and surrounding areas support limited suitable nesting substrates for various general migratory bird and raptor species common to the region. Take authorization for migratory bird and raptor species is not provided by the Plan. The Plan functionally covers the remaining special-status species identified with potentials to occur, as well as impacts to their habitats. No other special-status resources are present or are expected to occur. **Mitigation for potential Project-related impacts to the species identified to occur or with the potentials to occur during the literature review and assessment can be achieved through payment of a mitigation fee to the appropriate MSHCP authority. No significant adverse impacts to special-status biological resources of the region are anticipated with implementation of Project mitigation contained herein.**

Riverine/Riparian habitats, as defined by the MSHCP, do not occur within the proposed Project area. The habitat assessment did not identify any wetlands or non-wetland waters that may fall under the jurisdiction by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Additional permitting from these agencies will not be required for Project authorization.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Blackhawk was contracted under EPD Solutions to conduct environmental surveys and provide a Habitat Assessment Report (HAR) for the Pacifica Alessandro Project, located on 18.48 acres of previously undeveloped lands in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California.

The purpose of this survey effort and consistency analysis is to identify and document sensitive biological resources potentially occurring within the Project site and surrounding areas. The Project site is not located within a MSHCP Cell Group or MSHCP Criteria Cell(s), Amphibian Survey Area, Criteria Area Species Survey Area, Mammal Survey Area, or Narrow Endemic Plant Survey Area (RCA MSHCP Map, 2020). The survey effort focused on documentation of existing site conditions, such as soils, topography, vegetation communities, riverine/riparian habitats, vernal pools and potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources as required for review under the MSHCP. Specifically, the assessment was conducted to determine if habitat was present for species identified by the County of Riverside's MSHCP Information Application (RCA 2021), including burrowing owl. The assessment did not include a formal jurisdictional or wetland delineation or aquatic resources mapping effort.

1.1 Project Description

The Project proposes complete buildout of the 18.48-acre parcel in the City of Moreno Valley. Proposed development engineer plans may involve the construction of commercial spaces and/or residential homes, paved streets and sidewalks, landscaped areas and all associated infrastructure and would permanently convert the vacant land to development. The Project site is identified as APN 487-470-022.

The proposed Project is located within previously graded/disked, regularly mowed, vacant land dominated by low-growing non-native and ruderal vegetation. The site is surrounded by urban development in addition to several scattered vacant lots. The site is bounded to the north by Bay Avenue, to the east by a vacant lot, to the west by private residential homes, and to the south by Alessandro Boulevard (Figure 2). The site shows signs of recent anthropogenic impacts such as mowing, trash dumping, disking, and vehicle use. The Project site consists of a mostly flat lot; elevations within the Project site range from 1,583 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the southwest corner at its lowest point, and up to 1,608 feet AMSL at the northeastern corner at its highest point.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

The proposed Project is subject to a host of state and federal regulations associated with a number of regulatory programs. These programs often overlap and were developed to protect natural resources, including: state and federally listed plants and animals; aquatic resources including rivers and creeks, ephemeral streambeds, wetlands, and areas of riparian habitat; other special-status species that are not listed as threatened or endangered by the state or federal governments; and other special-status vegetation communities.

2.1 State and/or Federally Listed Plant and Wildlife Species

2.1.1 State of California Endangered Species Act

California's Endangered Species Act (CESA) defines an endangered species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease." The State defines a threatened species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an Endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985 is a threatened species." Candidate species are defined as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list." Candidate species may be afforded temporary protection as though they were already listed as threatened or endangered at the discretion of the Fish and Game Commission. Unlike the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), CESA does not list invertebrate species.

Article 3, Sections 2080 through 2085, of the CESA addresses the taking of threatened, endangered, or candidate species by stating "No person shall import into this state, export out of this state, or take, possess, purchase, or sell within this state, any species, or any part or product thereof, that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided." Under the CESA, "take" is defined as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Exceptions authorized by the state to allow "take" require permits or memoranda of understanding and can be authorized for endangered species, threatened species, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes and for take incidental to otherwise lawful activities. Sections 1901 and 1913 of the California Fish and Game Code provide that notification is required prior to disturbance.

2.1.2 Federal Endangered Species Act

The FESA of 1973 defines an endangered species as "any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." A threatened species is defined as "any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Under provisions of Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the FESA it is unlawful to "take"

any listed species. "Take" is defined in Section 3(18) of FESA: "...harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Further, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), through regulation, has interpreted the terms "harm" and "harass" to include certain types of habitat modification that result in injury to, or death of species as forms of "take." These interpretations, however, are generally considered and applied on a case-by-case basis and often vary from species to species. In a case where a property owner seeks permission from a Federal agency for an action that could affect a federally listed plant and animal species, the property owner and agency are required to consult with USFWS. Section 9(a)(2)(b) of the FESA addresses the protections afforded to listed plants.

2.1.3 State and Federal Take Authorizations for Listed Species

Federal or state authorizations of impacts to or incidental take of a listed species by a private individual or other private entity would be granted in one of the following ways:

- Section 7 of the FESA stipulates that any federal action that may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered requires a formal consultation with USFWS to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. 16 U.S.C. 1536(a)(2).

- In 1982, the FESA was amended to give private landowners the ability to develop Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) pursuant to Section 10(a) of the FESA. Upon development of an HCP, the USFWS can issue incidental take permits for listed species where the HCP specifies at minimum, the following: (1) the level of impact that will result from the taking, (2) steps that will minimize and mitigate the impacts, (3) funding necessary to implement the plan, (4) alternative actions to the taking considered by the applicant and the reasons why such alternatives were not chosen, and (5) such other measures that the Secretary of the Interior may require as being necessary or appropriate for the plan.

- Sections 2090-2097 of the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) require that the state lead agency consult with CDFW on projects with potential impacts on state-listed species. These provisions also require CDFW to coordinate consultations with USFWS for actions involving federally listed as well as state- listed species. In certain circumstances, Section 2080.1 of the California Fish and Game Code allows CDFW to adopt the federal incidental take statement or the 10(a) permit as its own based on its findings that the federal permit adequately protects the species under state law.

2.2 California Environmental Quality Act

Shortly after the United States federal government passed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was passed in 1970 to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection. CEQA does not directly regulate land uses, but instead requires state and local agencies within California to follow a protocol of analysis and public disclosure of environmental impacts of proposed projects and adopt all feasible measures to mitigate those impacts. CEQA makes environmental protection a mandatory part of every California state and local agency's decision-making process.

2.2.1 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which reflect the policy statement contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the State Legislature has established it to be the policy of the State of California to:

> *"Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities, insure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self- perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities..."*

Determining whether a project may have a significant effect, or impact, plays a critical role in the CEQA process. According to CEQA, Section 15064.7 (Thresholds of Significance), each public agency is encouraged to develop and adopt (by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation) thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant. In the development of thresholds of significance for impacts to biological resources CEQA provides guidance primarily in Section 15065, Mandatory Findings of Significance, and the CEQA Guidelines, Attachment G, Environmental Checklist Form. Section 15065(a) states that a project may have a significant effect where:

> *"The project has the potential to: substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or wildlife community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, ..."*

Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis, impacts to biological resources are considered potentially significant (before considering offsetting mitigation measures) if one or more of the following criteria discussed below would result from implementation of the proposed project.

2.2.2 Criteria for Determining Significance Pursuant to CEQA

Attachment G of the 1998 State CEQA guidelines indicate that a project may be deemed to have a significant effect on the environment if the project is likely to:

> *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 California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*
>
> *b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*
>
> *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.

d) 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.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

2.2.3 CEQA Guidelines Section 15380

The CEQA requires evaluation of a project's impacts on biological resources and provides guidelines and thresholds for use by lead agencies for evaluating the significance of proposed impacts. Sections 5.1.1 and 5.2.2 below set forth these thresholds and guidelines. Furthermore, pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380, CEQA provides protection for non-listed species that could potentially meet the criteria for state listing. For plants, CDFW assigns California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) to species categorized as List 1A, 1B, or 2 of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants in California* may meet the criteria for listing and should be considered under CEQA. CDFW also recommends protection of plants, which are regionally important, such as locally rare species, disjunct populations of more common plants, or plants on the CNPS Lists 3 or 4.

2.3 Special-Status Species Designations

2.3.1 Federally Designated Special-Status Species

Some years ago, the USFWS instituted changes in the listing status of candidate species. Former C1 (candidate) species are now referred to simply as candidate species and represent the only candidates for listing. All references to federally protected species in this report (whether listed, proposed for listing, or candidate) include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. Additionally, the USFWS *Birds of Conservation Concern 2008* report was published to identify the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already federally listed) that represent the highest conservation priorities for USFWS.

For this report, the following acronyms are used for federal special-status species:

- **FE**: Federally listed as Endangered
- **FT**: Federally listed as Threatened
- **FPE**: Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
- **FPT**: Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
- **FC**: Federal Candidate species (Former Category 1 candidates)
- **BCC**: USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern

2.3.2 State-Designated Special-Status Species

Some mammals and birds are protected by the state as Fully Protected (FP) Mammals or Fully Protected Birds, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511, respectively. California Species of Special Concern (SSC) are species designated as vulnerable to extinction due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats. This list is primarily a working document for the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) project. Informally listed taxa are not protected but warrant consideration in the preparation of biotic assessments. For some species, the CNDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest sites. For this report the following acronyms are used for State special-status species:

- **SE**: State-listed as Endangered
- **ST**: State-listed as Threatened
- **SCE**: State candidate for listing as Endangered
- **SCT**: State candidate for listing as Threatened
- **FP**: State Fully Protected
- **SSC**: Species of Special Concern

2.3.3 California Rare Plant Rank

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of sensitive species in California. The CNPS's *California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* separates plants of interest into five categories. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (Tibor 2001). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as threatened and endangered by CDFW.

- **CRPR 1A**: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- **CRPR 1B**: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- **CRPR 2A**: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- **CRPR 2B**: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
- **CRPR 3**: Plants about which more information is needed
- **CRPR 4**: Plants of limited distribution

2.4 Additional Applicable State and Federal Regulations

Each of the following regulations bears some applicability toward assessing the natural resources of the Project Site and any effects that construction and long-term operations and maintenance activities may have upon such resources. These are included for informational and referential purposes only.

2.4.1 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (PL 95-616; 16 USC §§ 668 et seq.) provides protection for the bald and golden eagles by prohibiting taking, possession, and commerce in the birds.

2.4.2 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States in order to protect water quality and the beneficial uses of these waters. Through a permit application process, CWA Section 404 regulates dredge and fill discharges to waters of the United States.

2.4.3 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980

The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (PL 96-366; 16 USC §§2901 et seq.) provides for conservation, protection, restoration and propagation of certain species, including migratory birds threatened with extinction.

2.4.4 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (PL 65-186, as amended; 16 USC §§ 703 et seq.) protects most birds, whether or not they migrate. Birds, their nests, eggs, parts, or products may not be killed or possessed. Game birds are listed and protected except where specific seasons, bag limits, and other features govern their hunting. Exceptions are made for some agricultural pests, which require a USFWS permit (yellow-headed, red-winged, bi-colored red-winged, tri-colored red-winged, Rusty and Brewer's blackbirds, cowbirds, all grackles, crows and magpies). Some other birds that injure crops in California may be taken under the authority of the County Agricultural Commissioner (meadowlarks, horned larks, golden-crowned sparrows, white- and other crowned sparrows, goldfinches, house finches, acorn woodpeckers, Lewis' woodpeckers and flickers). Permits may be granted for various non-commercial activities involving migratory birds and some commercial activities involving captive-bred migratory birds.

2.4.5 California Fish & Game Codes 3500 Series

California Fish & Game Codes 3500, 3503, 3503.5, 3505, 3511 and 3513 are State regulations that cover resident and non-resident game birds, protected bird nests, protected raptor nests, egrets, ospreys, Fully Protected bird species, and take considerations for Migratory Bird Treaty Act birds.

- **Code 3500:** "(a) Resident game birds are as follows:
  (1) Doves of the genus Streptopelia, including, but not limited to, spotted doves, ringed turtledoves, and Eurasian collared-doves.
  (2) California quail and varieties thereof.
  (3) Gambel's or desert quail.
  (4) Mountain quail and varieties thereof.
  (5) Sooty or blue grouse and varieties thereof.
  (6) Ruffed grouse.
  (7) Sage hens or sage grouse.
  (8) Hungarian partridges.
  (9) Red-legged partridges including the chukar and other varieties.

(10) Ring-necked pheasants and varieties thereof.
(11) Wild turkeys of the order Galliformes.
(b) Migratory game birds are as follows:
(1) Ducks and geese.
(2) Coots and gallinules.
(3) Jacksnipe.
(4) Western mourning doves.
(5) White-winged doves.
(6) Band-tailed pigeons.
(c) References in this code to "game birds" means both resident game birds and migratory game birds."

- **Code 3503:** "It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto."

- **Code 3503.5:** "It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto."

- **Code 3505:** "It is unlawful to take, sell, or purchase any aigrette or egret, osprey, bird of paradise, goura, numidi, or any part of such a bird."

- **Code 3511:** "(a) (1) Except as provided in Section 2081.7 or 2835, fully protected birds or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed at any time. 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 bird, and no permits or licenses heretofore issued shall have any force or effect for that purpose. However, the department may authorize the taking of those species for necessary scientific research, including efforts to recover fully protected, threatened, or endangered species, and may authorize the live capture and relocation of those species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock. Prior to authorizing the take of any of those species, the department shall make an effort to notify all affected and interested parties to solicit information and comments on the proposed authorization. The notification shall be published in the California Regulatory Notice Register and be made available to each person who has notified the department, in writing, of his or her interest in fully protected species and who has provided an e-mail address, if available, or postal address to the department. Affected and interested parties shall have 30 days after notification is published in the California Regulatory Notice Register to provide any relevant information and comments on the proposed authorization.
(2) As used in this subdivision, "scientific research" does not include any actions taken as part of specified mitigation for a project, as defined in Section 21065 of the Public Resources Code.
(3) Legally imported fully protected birds or parts thereof may be possessed under a permit issued by the department.
(b) The following are fully protected birds:
(1) American peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus anatum).
(2) Brown pelican.
(3) California black rail (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus).

(4) California clapper rail (Rallus longirostris obsoletus).
(5) California condor (Gymnogyps californianus).
(6) California least tern (Sterna albifrons browni).
(7) Golden eagle.
(8) Greater sandhill crane (Grus canadensis tabida).
(9) Light-footed clapper rail (Rallus longirostris levipes).
(10) Southern bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus).
(11) Trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator).
(12) White-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus).
(13) Yuma clapper rail (Rallus longirostris yumanensis)."

- **Code 3513: "**It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act."

2.4.6 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) was enacted in 1977 and allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants that are protected as rare under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, but includes some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations, emergencies, and/or with proper notification to the CDFW for vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and in certain other situations.

2.4.7 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code §§13000 et seq.) is the State's primary water law. It gives the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine regional water quality control boards substantial authority to regulate water use of surface and sub-surface waters.

2.5 Local Regulations

2.5.1. Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County.

The MSHCP will serve as a HCP pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the FESA, as well as a NCCP under the NCCP Act of 2001. The MSHCP will be used to allow the participating jurisdictions to authorize "take" of plant and wildlife species identified within the MSHCP area. USFWS and CDFW (Wildlife Agencies) have authority to regulate the take of threatened, endangered, and rare species. Under the MSHCP, the Wildlife Agencies will grant "take authorization" for otherwise lawful actions, such as public and private development that may incidentally take or harm individual species or their habitat outside of the MSHCP Conservation Area, in exchange for the assembly and management of a coordinated MSHCP Area. The MSHCP is designed to provide mitigation compliance under the FESA,

CESA, CEQA, and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) with payment of a development mitigation fee to the appropriate local jurisdiction and completion of requisite habitat assessments/focused surveys for projects within those jurisdictions.

3.0 METHODS

Methods described below focused on determination of potential for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species. Specific consideration was given for species not covered or functionally covered under the MSHCP. Species are considered to be special-status, and are therefore subject to analysis in this section, if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Plant and animal species listed as endangered (FE), threatened (FT), or candidates (FPE or FPT) for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA);
- Plant and animal species listed as endangered (SE), threatened (ST), or candidates (SCE or SCT) for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA);
- Animals designated as Fully Protected Species (FP), as defined in California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515;
- Animal species designated as Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW;
- Bat species designated as High Priority (H) by the Western Bat Working Group;
- Plants that are state-listed as Rare[1]; or
- Plant species ranked by the CNPS as having a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2.[2]

Sensitive natural communities are communities that have a limited distribution and are often vulnerable to the environmental effects of projects. These communities may or may not contain sensitive species or their habitats. For purposes of this assessment, sensitive natural communities are considered to be any of the following:

- Vegetation communities listed in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB);
- Communities listed in the Natural Communities List with a rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable).

3.1 Literature Review

As a foundation for MSHCP requirements, the Riverside County Parcel Report was considered for information regarding sensitive habitat types and potential survey requirements applicable to portions of the Project occurring within private land. The Riverside County MSHCP Information Application was further used to review Plan Survey Areas and Criteria Species areas which may overlay portions of the Project occurring within County ROW. Additional sources of information included the National Wetlands Inventory database (NWI), the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Mapper, Calflora database (Calflora 2021), US Geological Service (USGS) topographic maps, and Google Earth aerial imagery.

[1] Plants that were previously state listed as "Rare" have been re-designated as state threatened.

[2] Under the CEQA review process, only CRPR 1 and 2 species are considered, as these are the only CNPS species that meet CEQA's definition of "rare" or "endangered." Impacts to List 3 and 4 species do not meet CEQA's definition of "rare" or "endangered."

Blackhawk conducted an additional database records search (July 2021) centered on the US Geological Service (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle for Moreno Valley, APN 487-470-022 including up to a three-mile radius surrounding the Project. The database records search included the CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2021), the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Species Occurrence Database (USFWS 2021), and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (EI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2021). The CNDDB contains records of reported occurrences of federal- and state-listed species, candidate endangered or threatened species, Federal Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), California Species of Special Concern (SSC) and otherwise special-status species or sensitive communities that may occur within and/or in the vicinity of a Project (Figure 3). The USFWS Species Occurrence Database records federal-listed and candidate species. The CNPS Electronic inventory was filtered for CRPR 2.B and higher species. For the purposes of the habitat assessment, all historic records identified using the methods above, as well as MSHCP species with additional survey needs and procedures, were considered "target species."

The USDA Web Soil Survey was used to review soil types documented to occur within the Project site, as soil types often relate to the PFOs for a number of special-status species and habitat types. Also, a synoptic review was conducted of the NWI database, Google Earth imagery and USGS topographic maps for documented or potential water features on and adjacent to the Project site. These databases and literature reviews were used to provide details on special-status species that have potentials to occur within the proposed Project site and/or its surrounding area prior to conducting habitat assessment or focused survey efforts.

Utilizing the background data described above, Blackhawk Environmental biologists Desiree Johnson and Hayley Milner conducted a field survey of the Project site on July 26, 2021, to assess the 18.48-acre Project site for existing conditions and the capacity to potentially harbor sensitive biological resources identified in the literature review (target species). Representative photos of the Project site, habitats, and existing site conditions are included in Attachment B.

Following the habitat assessment, potentials for special-status species to occur were evaluated based on proximity, connectivity, recency and abundance of known occurrences, availability of suitable habitats, historic distributions of the species, and existing site conditions. Potentials for occurrence were generally evaluated based on the following criteria:

- **Present** – The species was observed within the Project area during the survey effort.
- **High** – Historic records indicate that the species has been known to occur within the vicinity of the Project (1 mile), and suitable habitat occurs onsite.
- **Moderate** – Historic records indicate that the species has been known to occur within the vicinity of the Project, but low-quality suitable habitat occurs onsite, or; no historic records occur within the Project, but the Project occurs within the historic range of the species, and moderate to high quality habitat occurs.
- **Low** – Historic records indicate that the species has not been known to occupy the immediate vicinity of the Project, and low-quality habitat for the species exists onsite.
- **No Potential** – The species is restricted to habitats not occurring within the Project or is considered

extirpated from the Project area.

3.2 Habitat Assessment

Blackhawk Environmental biologists Desiree Johnson and Hayley Milner conducted the habitat assessment on July 26, 2021. In order to evaluate areas which may be appropriate for temporary Project use, and to evaluate the potential for indirect impacts, the assessment included all proposed Project features as well as an additional 150-meter (492 feet) survey buffer surrounding the proposed Parcel (Survey Area). Fully developed areas were excluded from the Survey Area due to lack of potential habitat for special-status species. The biologists performed a pedestrian survey of the entire Survey Area. The survey was conducted between 5:30 and 7:40 A.M. Survey conditions are included in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Habitat Assessment Conditions

Biologist(s)	Date	Time	Air Temperature (°F)	Wind Speed (mph)	Cloud Cover (%)	Precipitation
Desiree Johnson, Hayley Milner	7/26/2021	0530-0740	71-69	0-2	100	sprinkles

Methods used during the habitat assessment included slowly walking the entire Project site while documenting flora and fauna species and using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to map dominant vegetation communities and potential hydrologic features. Where appropriate, the biologist paused at select vantage points to provide full visual coverage of the Project site and Survey Area. During the field survey, all plant and wildlife species observed or detected were recorded in field notebooks. Binoculars were used as needed to identify wildlife species. Plant species observed were identified to species or subspecies level, when feasible, according to the nomenclature in The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California Edition 2 (Baldwin et al. 2012). Vegetation communities were described according to dominant plant species and annotated on a high-resolution aerial photograph of the Project site. With the exception of a burrowing owl habitat assessment, focused burrow survey and the first of four burrowing owl surveys, the habitat assessment did not include focused or protocol level surveys for any other special-status wildlife or plant species, as allowed by the Plan.

3.3 Jurisdictional Water Bodies and Riverine/Riparian Habitats

Aerial imagery, the NWI database, and USGS topographic maps of the Project site were reviewed to identify any known or potential drainage features, riparian/riverine habitat types, water bodies and/or other features that may fall under USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW jurisdictions and that may require investigation during the field survey. Per the MSHCP, riparian/riverine habitats are lands containing habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. The presence of any potentially jurisdictional features, including associated vegetation/communities, presence of ordinary high watermarks (OHWMs) or streambeds, substrates, hydrological indicators and potential connectivity, were documented during the field survey. Although the survey did not include a formal jurisdictional delineation, the survey included

evaluation of potentially jurisdictional water bodies that may be subject to USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW jurisdictions within or adjacent to the Project as well as an assessment of riverine/riparian habitats as defined by the Plan.

3.3.1 Vernal Pools and Listed Fairy Shrimp Habitat

The habitat assessment included a review of the proposed Project and Survey Area for stock ponds, ephemeral pools, road ruts, and other seasonally ponded areas which may support listed fairy shrimp species. The survey was performed during the 2021 summer season. The biologists noted any areas which may support standing water in excess of 2 centimeters. Where presence of standing water was not noted, the biologists recorded any indicators of non-riverine seasonally ponded areas such as water marks, soil cracks, algal mats, or other indicators which may indicate intermittent ponding. As part of the notation of floral species, the biologists recorded any observed vernal pool indicator species per USACE guidance (USACE 1997). Methods included the review of historic aerial imagery to determine if inundation was readily visible.

3.4 MSHCP Additional Survey Needs and Procedures

The proposed Project falls within an MSHCP Survey Area for burrowing owl. Assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owl was performed per accepted protocols. These methods are discussed below. The proposed Project does not occur within areas requiring additional assessment and surveys for mammals, amphibians, narrow endemic plants, invertebrates, or Criteria Areas.

3.4.1 Burrowing Owl

A habitat assessment for burrowing owl was performed throughout the Survey Area, as the entirety of the Project falls within areas designated as MSHCP survey areas for the species. Blackhawk performed a habitat assessment for burrowing owl concurrently with the habitat assessment on July 26, 2021. The assessment was performed per the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area – Step 1 Habitat Assessment* (2006), by walking meandering transects through the entire Survey Area (excluding urban development). Pedestrian survey transects were spaced in a manner which allowed 100% visual coverage of the ground surface and transect centerlines were no more than 30 meters (approximately 100 ft.) apart. Transect spacing was adjusted as necessary to account for differences in terrain, vegetation density and ground surface visibility. Suitable habitat, as defined by the MSHCP, consists of a variety of natural and modified habitats for nesting and foraging that is typically characterized by low growing vegetation. Burrowing owl habitat includes, but is not limited to, native and non-native grassland, interstitial grassland within shrub lands, shrub lands with low density shrub cover, golf-courses, drainage ditches, earthen berms, unpaved airfields, pastureland, dairies, fallow fields, and agricultural use areas. Burrowing owls typically use burrows made by fossorial (adapted for burrowing or digging) mammals, such as ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) or badgers (*Taxidea taxus*), they often utilize manmade structures, such as earthen berms; cement culverts; cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles; or openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement. Burrowing owls are often found within, under, or in close proximity to man-made structures. In order to assess potential habitat, the biologist focused on the identification of suitable burrows within and adjacent to the site. Per the MSHCP, if burrowing owl habitat is not present on-site (i.e. if the site is completely covered by chaparral, cement or asphalt) Step II of the survey is not necessary and no pre-construction surveys are necessary.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND RESULTS

4.1 Literature Review Results

The literature review resulted in a total of **14** special-status wildlife species, **zero** special-status plant species, and **zero** special-status natural communities known to occur within the Project vicinity. Two of these wildlife species are Federally Endangered. In addition to the above-mentioned FESA and CESA designations, the remaining 12 species had a CDFW listing status of at least SSC, or are MSHCP-covered. A CNDDB map of the 15 sensitive wildlife species known to occur within three miles of the Project site can be found in Attachment A, Figure 3. The resulting lists of species are included in Tables 3 and discussed in Section 4.2.5 below.

- **Federally Endangered:** San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodimys stephensi*)

4.1.1 MSHCP Requirements (criteria cells, fee areas, narrow endemic plants, jurisdictional areas)

The Project site is located on APN 487-470-022 within the City of Moreno Valley. The Riverside County MSHCP Information Application indicates that the Project is not located within a Plan Cell Group or Plan Criteria Cell; however, the Project is located within a City of Moreno Valley Development Impact Fee (DIF) area and is subject to payment of said fees as compliance. The MSHCP requires a burrowing owl habitat assessment and surveys (if suitable habitat is present) be conducted on the Project site, but it does not require additional surveys for criteria areas species, amphibian species, mammal species, invertebrate species, narrow endemic plant species, and/or special linkage areas.

4.2 Habitat Assessment Results

The proposed Project includes 18.48 acres of previously graded/disked, regularly mowed, undeveloped lands in the City of Moreno Valley. The site is bounded to the north by Bay Avenue, to the east by a vacant lot, to the west by private residential homes, and to the south by Alessandro Boulevard (Figure 2). The site shows signs of recent anthropogenic impacts such as mowing, trash dumping, disking, and vehicle use. No native vegetation communities exist on the Project site or within the Survey Area and very few native plants were documented during the survey and consisted of species capable of tolerating high levels disturbance.

The Project site consists of a mostly flat lot; elevations within the Project site range from 1,583 AMSL in the southwest corner at its lowest point, and up to 1,608 feet AMSL at the northeastern corner at its highest point.

4.2.1 Soils

Mapped soil units within the Project Survey Area include Ramona, Hanford, and Greenfield sandy loams with slopes ranging between zero to eight percent. Three distinct soil series are present within the Project area. These soil units are included in Table 2.

Table 2. Soils Occurring Within the Project Site

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres (Percent) of Project Site
RaB2	Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	16.99 (92%)
HcC	Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1.07 (5%)
GyA	Greenfield sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.62 (3%)

4.2.2 Existing Land Use and Site Conditions

The Project site consists of a mostly flat, vacant, rectangular area characterized by previously disturbed lands, including areas subject to various types and levels of anthropogenic modification, generally lacking native vegetation. Overall, the site shows evidence of recent and previous soil disturbances through both intentional earth-moving activities, trash/debris dumping, and mowing. Review of historic aerials of the Project site indicate that the site has undergone periodic vegetation maintenance in the form of mowing and disking or farming since at least as far back as 1996 (Google Earth 2021). Commercial, residential and agricultural development over time adjacent to the Project site has rendered the area isolated from native habitats.

Absolute vegetative cover averaged fifty percent and non-native plant species were dominant in all portions of the Project site. Shrubs were absent and annual, nonnative plant species accounted for an average vegetation height of one foot. One Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus m*olle) was observed within the southeastern portion of the Project site. All other trees observed within the Survey Area were located outside of the Project site and consisted of scattered ornamental species associated with roads and residential developments to the north, west, and south of the parcel. The Project site provides marginally suitable habitat for common plant and wildlife species known to occur in the region and is restricted to species associated with disturbed areas.

Hydrology within the Project is characteristic of previously graded urban development areas with flat topography, isolated from surface run-off by municipal storm drain systems surrounding the site. The site generally slopes from northeast to southwest; however, signs of surface water runoff (erosional features, rills, etc.) were not observed, indicating the run-on to the site is absent and precipitation penetrates the course porous soils before running off. Soils throughout the project are comprised of sandy loams. Natural hydrologic features were not observed within the Project boundary.

4.2.3 Vegetation Communities and Land Use Types

The Project is composed of a single MSHCP vegetation community and/or land use type: Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands. Land use types are described according to *Volume II, Section C Habitat Accounts – Vegetation Associations of the Plan* and further described based on dominant plant species present and land uses in order to further distinguish existing vegetation communities. A total of 18.48 acres of Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Areas were identified within the Project site. Vegetation mapping showing the distribution of the vegetation communities identified within the Project site is shown in Figure 2. The vegetation community/land cover uses present on the Project site and their acreages include:

Project Site:

- 18.48 acres of Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands (Holland code 11300)

Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands (Holland code 11300)

According to the Plan descriptions of Residential/Urban/Exotic areas, weed communities occur commonly in roadside areas and abandoned lots, such as the proposed Project lot. Within the Survey Area, these areas are further characterized according to the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986) as "Disturbed Lands," which may result from anthropogenic or natural causes and can take on many forms in context of the surrounding vegetation communities, available seed banks, and disturbance factors. These areas can result from previous grading, vehicle traffic, or temporary land uses such as previous adjacent project staging. If disturbance variables are removed, and Disturbed Land is left to natural processes, these areas have the capacity to revegetate in the short term, but do not function as native vegetation communities. This contrasts with Urban/Developed Areas described herein, that do not have the capacity to revegetate in the short term or consist of maintained landscaping.

The entirety of the parcel (18.48 acres) can be characterized by Residential/Urban/Exotic - Disturbed Lands in the form of non-native grasses, ruderal vegetation, and recently disturbed soils with low absolute vegetative cover of native species. Dominant and sub-dominant vegetation in this habitat included red brome (*Bromus madritensis*), and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Generally low numbers of native plant species were observed throughout the site and included branching phacelia (*Phacelia ramosissima)*, telegraphweed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), annual bursage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), and silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum eleagnifolium*). A full list of plant species observed within the Project is presented in Attachment D.

Herbaceous ground cover in these areas was observed to provide groundcover in excess of fifty percent. Average height of vegetation was low, ranging from one half to two feet above ground.

Visible signs of recent mechanical disking and consistent anthropogenic disturbance were observed within this habitat type, precluding the potential for most special-status species of plants and wildlife (Attachment B, Photographs 1-4). The regional value of disturbed Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands on site is low; having potential as foraging habitat for raptors, some passerine bird species and use by rodents capable of withstanding frequent anthropogenic disturbance.

4.2.4 Jurisdictional Waters and Riverine/Riparian Habitats

USACE, RWQCB and CDFW regulate discharge into and impacts to wetland and non-wetland water bodies meeting certain criteria. The MSHCP regulates impacts to riverine/riparian communities and vernal pools, as well as species associated with these habitat types, as outlined in section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. The MSHCP specifically describes riverine/riparian habitats as "lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year."

The habitat assessment did not identify any potentially jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters regulated by USACE, RWQCB or CDFW. Furthermore, the assessment did not identify any features which meet the MSHCP criteria for riverine or riparian habitat within the Project vicinity. Based on lack of potentially jurisdictional wetlands, non-wetland waters and/or riverine/riparian habitat a formal jurisdictional delineation and accompanying report is not required.

4.2.5 Special-Status and Observed Wildlife Species

The literature review resulted in a list of 14 special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project vicinity. These species and their potentials for occurrence are further described in Table 3. A complete list of wildlife species observed on the Project and in the general vicinity is presented in Attachment C.

Table 3. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring Within the Project Site

Species Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
BIRDS			
Bell's sage sparrow *Artemisiospiza belli belli*	Federal: **BCC** State: **None** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Bell's sparrows breed in coastal sagebrush, chaparral, and other open, scrubby habitats. In chaparral, they tend toward younger, less dense stands that are growing back from recent fires. Bell's sage sparrows typically put their nests within shrubs, but also in bunchgrasses, and occasionally on the ground under shrubs, including California sagebrush, brittlebush, white sage, black sage, California buckwheat, bush mallow, chamise, cholla, willow, and others.	**No Potential.** Historical occurrences are recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site. Sufficient chaparral/coastal sage scrub habitat does not exist on site or within surrounding areas to support this species.
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	Federal: **BCC** State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), coastal dunes, desert floors and some artificial, open areas as a year-long resident. Occupies abandoned ground squirrel burrows as well as artificial structures such as culverts and pipes.	**Low.** Focused surveys for this species were conducted between July 26 and August 19, 2021, and confirmed the site is not currently occupied by this species. This species has been historically documented to occur within 3 miles of the Project vicinity and low-quality habitat occurs on the Project site, due to frequent anthropogenic disturbances to soil.

coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Federal: **FT** State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	This resident southern California species is strongly associated with coastal sage scrub communities but will also utilize other habitats where coastal sage scrub species forms some component. It prefers a gap rate of about 25% between mature shrubs from three to five feet tall.	**No Potential.** Historical occurrences are recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site.
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor* (nesting colony)	Federal: **BCC** State: **ST, SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Nests in colonies and prefers freshwater marshes dominated by cattails or bulrushes and occasionally in willows, blackberries, thistles and nettles. Breeding habitat now includes diverse upland and agricultural areas. Small breeding colonies in southern California occur at lakes, reservoirs, and parks surrounded by urban development. Adults from such colonies may forage in nearby undeveloped uplands.	**No Potential.** Historical occurrences are recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site. Sufficient marsh habitat does not exist on site or within surrounding areas to support this species.
ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis* (wintering)	Federal: **BCC** State: None Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Winters in open grasslands, fields, open desert scrub and savannah habitats. Forages on a variety of mammals.	**Moderate.** This species has been recorded within 3 miles of the Project site and the site contains low-quality habitat for winter foraging by this species.

MAMMALS			
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Prefers loose, sandy, and gravelly soils, or mixed rocks, on moderate to steep rocky slopes with nearby shrubs. Habitats include coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper and annual grassland. Known range extends north to the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains, east to the San Jacinto Mountains, and south into Baja California.	**No Potential.** This species has been recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, decades of anthropogenic disturbances have rendered the site unsuitable. Furthermore, pocket mouse burrows were not observed.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	This species is associated with sparsely vegetated lower elevation grasslands, alluvial sage scrub and coastal sage scrub, where it tends to occur in patches with fine sandy soils, such as dry washes and aeolian deposits.	**No Potential.** This species has been recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, decades of anthropogenic disturbances have rendered the site unsuitable. Furthermore, pocket mouse burrows were not observed.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Federal: **FE** State: **SCE, SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Found in alluvial scrub/coastal sage scrub habitats on gravelly and sandy soils adjoining river and stream terraces and on alluvial fans. Rarely occurs in dense vegetation or rocky washes.	**No Potential.** Historical occurrences are recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, the Project site lacks suitable habitat to support this species. Additionally, no kangaroo rat burrows were observed, and there is a lack of reasonable connectivity to known populations.

Stephen's kangaroo rat *Dipodomys stephensi*	Federal: **FE** State: **ST** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Occurs primarily in low-growing annual and perennial grassland habitats but may occur in coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover and low herbaceous growth, or in disturbed areas. Preferred perennials are buckwheat and chamise; preferred annuals are brome grass and filarees.	**No Potential.** Historical occurrences are recorded within 3 miles of the Project site; however, the Project site lacks suitable habitat to support this species. Additionally, no kangaroo rat burrows were observed, and there is a lack of reasonable connectivity to known populations.
western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: None	Roosts are commonly in palm trees, and occasionally in cottonwood trees or yuccas, often near surface water in open grassy areas or scrub habitat. Forages over water and among trees in coastal, foothill, and desert riparian areas, and in suburban neighborhoods.	**No Potential (Roosting), Moderate (Foraging).** This species has been documented within 3 miles of the Project site; however, no suitable roosting sites occur within the Project site, but the species may use the Project site for foraging.
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: None	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting. When roosting in rock crevices, it needs vertical faces to drop off to take flight. Reproduction: Nursery roosts described as tight rock crevices at least 35 inches deep and two inches wide, or crevices in buildings. Suitable habitat consists of extensive open areas with abundant roost locations provided by crevices in rock outcrops and buildings. Is known to forage over 25 miles	**No Potential (Roosting), Moderate (Foraging).** This species has been documented within 3 miles of the Project site; however, no suitable roosting sites occur within the Project site, but the species may use the Project site for foraging.

		away from its roost site (Zeiner et al 1988).	
REPTILES			
red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Inhabits arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, cultivated areas. On the desert slopes of the mountains, it ranges into rocky desert flats.	**No Potential.** This species has been documented within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site. Furthermore, due to island effects and a lack of shrub cover further precludes occupation by this species.
silvery legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi* (formerly *Anniella pulchra pulchra)*	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: None	Occurs in moist, loose soils with some plant cover in coastal sand dunes, suburban gardens, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks, oak woodlands, Joshua/juniper woodland, mixed conifer forest, desert scrub, sandy washes, and alluvial fans.	**No Potential.** This species has been documented within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site. Furthermore, due to island effects and a lack of shrub cover further precludes occupation by this species.
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii* (formerly *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*)	Federal: None State: **SSC** Local: **MSHCP-covered**	Occurs widely in sage scrub, woodlands, grasslands, and chaparral communities within microhabitats of loose granitic soils and open areas for sunning and foraging. This species is commonly associated with the presence of native harvester ants.	**No Potential.** This species has been documented within 3 miles of the Project site; however, suitable habitat for this species is absent from the Project site. Furthermore, due to island effects and a lack of shrub cover further precludes occupation by this species.

Of the 14 special-status wildlife species documented to occur within the Project vicinity, three (ferruginous hawk, western mastiff bat and western yellow bat) were found to have a moderate potential to occur (foraging and/or wintering only) based on proximity of historic records and quality of habitat on site. One additional species (burrowing owl) was found to have a low potential for occurrence based on proximity of historic records and marginal quality habitat on site. Though there are numerous burrowing owl-suitable burrows on and within 150 meters of the Project site. Findings of

the focused burrowing owl surveys conducted in July and August 2021 indicate that the site is not currently occupied by this species (Blackhawk 2021). Given the abundance of suitable burrows it is possible that the site could become occupied by burrowing owl in the future.

Bell's sage sparrow, coastal California gnatcatcher, tricolored blackbird, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, Los Angeles pocket mouse, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Stephen's kangaroo rat, orange-throated whiptail, red-diamond rattlesnake, silvery legless lizard, and coast horned lizard are considered to have no potential to occur based on the lack of appropriate habitat, lack of suitable soils, regular disking activities, and/or presumed extirpation from the Project area due to island effects.

4.2.6 Special-Status and Observed Plant Species

The literature review did not result in any special-status plant species occurrences within three miles of the Project site. Furthermore, the field survey did not identify any special-status plant species on the Project site. Therefore, special-status plant species have no potential for occurrence on the Project site. The complete list of plant species observed during the field survey can be found in Attachment D.

4.2.7 Special-Status Natural Communities

The literature review did not result in any special-status natural community occurrences documented within three miles of the Project site. The field survey confirmed that the Project site does not contain any sensitive natural communities.

4.3 Migratory Birds

The Project site contains one Peruvian pepper tree but is otherwise devoid of woody vegetation and dominated by low-growing, frequently maintained non-native plants. The surrounding areas collectively contain limited pockets of ornamental shrubs and trees, as well as grasses and other ground cover that provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for common avian species. Nearly all native nesting birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CDFW Codes 3500 through 3516.

Common native avian species observed during the habitat assessment with the potential to nest within the Project area include house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*). The large open nature of the Project site may also provide suitable habitat for other ground nesting birds such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferans*) and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), among others. Ornamental trees and shrubs within the immediate vicinity of the Project site provide suitable nest sites for various other MBTA-covered species such as common raven (*Corvus corax*) and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), among others.

4.4 Reserve Interface and Wildlife Movement Corridors

Tracks, sign, burrows and/or direct visual observation of various small mammal species, such as California ground squirrel, Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and desert cottontail (*Sylvillagus audubonii*), were observed throughout the Project site. No concentrations of wildlife tracks or sign were observed, and no established corridors or connectivity to larger conservation areas of the region were observed. The Project site does not contain large natural areas and habitat fragments, and is isolated by surrounding development, precluding wildlife corridors and connectivity to large conservation areas. The Project does not occur within Plan Conservation Areas or Public/Quasi Public Lands (PQP).

5.0 WESTERN RIVERSIDE MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

The Project is not located within a MSHCP Criteria Cell or Cell Group. The MSHCP establishes habitat assessments for certain plant and wildlife species. The Project is located within an area of the MSHCP requiring habitat assessments for burrowing owl and burrowing owl surveys, if suitable habitat is present; a focused burrowing owl habitat assessment and burrowing owl surveys were conducted in July and August 2021. Findings of these surveys concluded that burrowing owl does not currently occupy the site, though suitable burrowing owl burrows exist within the Project site and Survey Area (Blackhawk 2021). The Project was not observed to support riparian/riverine habitats. The Project does not exist adjacent to Public/Quasi Public Lands. The Project is not located within an area requiring surveys for mammals, amphibians, invertebrates, narrow endemic plant species, or criteria area species.

5.1 Reserve Assembly Analysis

The proposed Project is not located within a Plan Criteria Cell or Cell Group, and therefore will not directly impact Conservation Areas or long-term reserve assembly. The proposed Project does not occur immediately adjacent to Plan Conservation Areas and therefore will avoid direct impacts to these areas. Potential indirect impacts associated with the proposed Project adjacent to these areas is discussed in Section 5.2 below.

5.2 Urban Wildlands Interface

According to the Plan, the Urban/Wildlands Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating development in proximity to Plan Conservation Areas. The Project site is not adjacent to a Plan Conservancy Area and thus does not pose a risk of causing indirect effects to any Plan Conservancy Areas. Therefore, no further analysis is required under section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

5.3 Additional Survey Needs and Procedures

Additional surveys are not anticipated in conjunction with Plan implementation in order to achieve coverage for species discussed in 6.3.2 of the Plan, since these species either were determined to have no potential to occur on the Project site, or potential impacts to species with a PFO will be limited to a level that is below levels considered significant under CEQA/NEPA guidelines and the MSHCP.

The Project falls within the MSHCP Survey Area for burrowing owl. The habitat assessment included consideration of this species, discussed below.

5.3.1 Burrowing Owl

The Project site is located within a MSHCP burrowing owl survey area, if suitable habitat is identified during the burrowing owl habitat assessment. A habitat assessment during a site visit conducted on July 26, 2021, identified Disturbed Areas which may be considered suitable for burrowing owl. Based on the potential for suitable habitat, a habitat assessment was performed as described in section 3.4.1 above. The habitat assessment identified suitable foraging and nesting habitat for burrowing owl within the Project site and the Survey Area. Due to the presence of suitable habitat, focused surveys were conducted and are presented in the *Pacifica Alessandro Project – Focused Burrowing Owl Survey Report* (Blackhawk 2021). This report finds that the site is not currently occupied by burrowing owl, but

suitable burrows exist on the Project. Therefore, a pre-construction survey for burrowing owl will be required within 30 days of initiating construction per section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP. No additional species requiring focused survey efforts or non-covered sensitive wildlife species with the potential to occur on site were identified during the literature review and site assessment.

5.4 Special-Status and Narrow Endemic Plant Species

The Project site is not located within a Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area under section 6.1.3 of the Plan. The Project site is not located within a Criteria Area Species Survey for special-status plant species under section 6.3.2 of the Plan. A formal narrow endemic plant survey was not conducted, nor a rare plant inventory. No additional non-covered special-status or narrow endemic plant species with the potential to occur on site were identified during the literature review and/or site assessment.

5.5 Jurisdictional Waters

The habitat assessment did not identify any aquatic resource features on the Project site or in the immediate surrounding area. Additional jurisdictional delineation efforts and/or permitting will not be required.

5.5.1 Riverine/Riparian habitats

Per Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, riparian/riverine habitats are lands containing habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source or areas with freshwater flow during all or a portion of the year. The habitat assessment included a review of areas which may meet criteria as riverine/riparian habitats per the Plan. No riverine/riparian habitats were documented within the Project site or Survey Area.

5.5.2 Riverine/Riparian Species

Riverine/riparian habitats were not identified within the Project site. Due to the lack of habitat which supports riparian species, riverine/riparian-associated species listed in section 6.1.2 of the Plan are not expected to occur. No MSHCP-covered or riparian-associated species were directly observed during the July 26, 2021 field survey.

5.6 Vernal Pool and Fairy Shrimp

No vernal pools or habitat that could potentially support fairy shrimp species were observed on the Project site. No vernal pools were observed, and there are no known recent historical records within three miles of the Project site. The Project is surrounded by urban development and lacks any connectivity to known populations of listed fairy shrimp, further precluding the potential for occurrence. In addition to the absence of historical records of occurrence, native soil types mapped for the Project include well drained fine sandy loams, not expected to support natural formation of vernal pools or fairy shrimp habitat. As a result, these areas are not expected to support vernal pool species.

6.0 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

This section of the report includes a discussion of the potential direct and indirect impacts to onsite plant and wildlife resources that may result upon the construction and implementation of the Project. Direct impacts include those involving the loss, alteration, and/or disturbance of plant communities, and consequently, the flora and fauna of the affected area. Direct impacts also include the destruction of individual plants and/or wildlife. Direct impacts may adversely affect regional populations of certain species, or result in isolated populations, reducing genetic diversity and range-wide population stability; conversely, direct impacts may also have intended or unintended positive effects in some cases.

Indirect impacts include a variety of effects related to areas or habitats that are not directly removed by project development, such as loss of foraging habitat, increased ambient noise, artificial light, introduced predators (e.g., domestic cats, dogs and other non-native animals), competition with exotic plants and animals, increased human presence and associated disturbances (e.g., trash, green waste, physical intrusion). Indirect impacts may include long and/or short-term daily activities associated with project build-out, such as increased traffic, permanent barriers or fences, buildings, exotic seed-bearing ornamental plantings, irrigated landscapes and human presence, among others. These types of impacts are known as edge effects and over time, may result in some encroachment on native plants by exotic plants, altered behavioral wildlife patterns, reduced wildlife diversity, and decreased wildlife abundance in habitats adjacent to a given project site. However, as is the case with direct impacts, indirect impacts may also have intended or unintended positive effects for certain species.

The potential for significant adverse effects, either directly or indirectly through habitat modification or conversion, on any special-status vegetation community, plant species or wildlife species, or that could occur as a result of the development of this Project is discussed within this section.

6.1 Project Impacts

This section provides definitions and discussion of the various Project-related impacts which are anticipated to occur.

6.1.1 Habitat Impacts

Construction of the proposed Project would include permanent loss of 18.48 acres of Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Areas associated with the complete clearing, grading and transformation of the Project Site. The currently undeveloped site is comprised of a Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Areas vegetation community that would be completely and permanently converted to commercial and/or residential development. This area is shown in Attachment A – Figure 2.

The estimated acreages of proposed impacts resulting from implementation as described above are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4. Summary of Proposed Project Impacts to Vegetation Communities/Land Use Types

Vegetation Community/ Land Use Type	Impact	
	Temporary (Acres)	Permanent (Acres)
Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands	*0.00*	*18.48*
Subtotals: Non-Native Vegetation Communities	**0.00**	**18.48**
TOTAL	**0.00**	**18.48**

6.1.2 Construction-Related Impacts

Short-term (Temporary) Construction-Related Direct Impacts

Potential direct impacts to special-status biological resources, absent mitigation measures, which may occur as a result of construction of the proposed Project include wildlife entrapment, killed or injured wildlife, and unauthorized grading or vegetation removal. These activities have the potential to occur for any number of reasons, including lack or absence of project design staking, inadequate or unmaintained demarcation of proposed impacts areas, misinterpretation of Project designs, and human error in operating equipment. Dependent on construction methodology and sequencing, impacts resulting from wildlife entrapment may occur at any Project site where excavations remain open and un-sealed for extended periods. Wildlife injuries and mortalities have the potential to occur as a result of the previously discussed reasons but are also an inherent risk when working in proximity to undeveloped areas during activities such as initial vegetation clearing and ground disturbance.

Short-term (Temporary) Construction-Related Indirect Impacts

Potential temporary indirect impacts as a result of construction of the proposed Project include non-storm-water discharges resulting from spills or leaks, attracting predators, fugitive dust generation, and storm-water discharges from sediment laden runoff into adjacent municipal storm drain systems.

6.1.3 Operations and Maintenance-Related Impacts

The proposed Project would include the complete development of the proposed parcel. As the Project location is surrounded by previously developed lands, there are no anticipated operations and maintenance-related impacts from the Project, once development is complete.

Long-term (Permanent) Operations and Maintenance-Related Direct Impacts

Direct impacts associated with the completion of the Project would be restricted to the permanent loss of Residential/Urban/Exotic – Disturbed Lands. Additional impacts to special-status biological resources are not anticipated to result from operations and maintenance activities.

Long-term (Permanent) Operations and Maintenance-Related Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts associated with the long-term operation of the Project may include similar impacts to those resulting from construction, such as noise generated by new development, dust generated from

maintenance activities, site lighting, and increased anthropogenic activities within the new development.

6.1.4 MSHCP Urban Wildlands Interface Impacts

As discussed in Section 5.2 above, the proposed Project is not adjacent to any Plan Conservancy Area or PQP lands and thus does not pose a risk of causing indirect effects to any Plan Conservancy Areas. Therefore, no further analysis is required under section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

6.2 Special-Status Species

6.2.1 MSHCP-Covered Special-Status Species

Of the 14 special-status target wildlife species evaluated, only four are expected to have the potential to occur. Of these four wildlife species, two are functionally covered under the Plan:

- burrowing owl (low PFO; SSC)
- ferruginous hawk (moderate PFO [wintering/foraging only]; BCC)

Absent mitigation, Project-related impacts to these species are potentially significant. The following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce potential impacts to below significant levels for Plan-covered special-status species:

- **MM-BIO 1: Payment of MSHCP Mitigation Fees.** Prior to issuance of a grading or building permit, the Project applicant will be required to pay relevant MSHCP mitigation fees per the Final Mitigation Fee Nexus Report. These fees will be determined in consultation with the Riverside Conservation Authority based on final Project classification and impacts.

6.2.2 Special-Status Species Not Functionally Covered Under the MSHCP

Of the special-status target wildlife species expected to have potential to occur, the following two species are not functionally covered under the Plan:

- western yellow bat (Moderate PFO [foraging only]; SSC)
- western mastiff bat (Moderate PFO [foraging only]; SSC)

Focused surveys for these special-status species were not performed, and potential for impacts is assumed based on extent and availability of habitat. These species may be subject to both temporary and permanent, direct and indirect impacts, as a result of the proposed Project. Absent mitigation, Project-related impacts to these species is potentially significant. However, due to moderate potential for occurrence for these species, with the implementation of MM BIO-1 above, which will contribute to the ongoing reserve assembly of the region, impacts are likely to be less than significant.

6.3 Species Requiring Additional Surveys and/or Habitat Assessments

6.3.1 Burrowing Owl

The habitat assessment identified suitable foraging and nesting habitat for burrowing owl within the Project site and the Survey Area. Focused surveys were conducted and are presented in the *Pacifica Alessandro Project – Focused Burrowing Owl Survey Report* (Blackhawk 2021). This report finds that the site is not currently occupied by burrowing owl, but suitable burrows exist on the Project. Permanent impacts to suitable burrowing owl habitat as a result of the project may include habitat loss, nesting habitat removal, roosting site loss and/or loss of individuals. Indirect impacts may include fugitive dust, excess noise, increased artificial lighting, and the attraction of predators to the Project site. The following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potential impacts to burrowing owl below significant levels:

- **MM-BIO 2: Perform Pre-Construction Burrowing Owl Surveys -** Conduct a pre-construction take avoidance survey for burrowing owl within 30 days of initiating construction per section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP.

6.4 Migratory Birds

The assessment identified suitable habitat and substrate for migratory birds protected under the MBTA and CDFW Codes 3503 and 3503.5. Permanent impacts to migratory birds as a result of the Project may include habitat loss, nesting habitat removal, roosting site loss and/or loss of individuals. Indirect impacts may include fugitive dust, excess noise, increased artificial lighting, and the attraction of predators to the Project site. The following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potential impacts to migratory bird species below significant levels:

- **MM-BIO 3: Perform Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys.** To the extent feasible, conduct vegetation removal outside of the nesting bird season (generally between March 1 and August 31). If vegetation removal is required during the nesting bird season, conduct take avoidance surveys for nesting birds within 100-feet of areas proposed for vegetation removal. Surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist(s) within seven days of vegetation removal. If active nests are observed, a qualified biologist will determine appropriate minimum disturbance buffers or other adaptive mitigation techniques (e.g., biological monitoring of active nests during construction-related activities, staggered schedules, etc.) to ensure that impacts to nesting birds are avoided until the nest is no longer active.

6.5 Riverine/Riparian Habitat and/or Potentially Jurisdictional Areas

The habitat assessment did not identify Riverine/Riparian habitat and/or potentially jurisdictional areas subject to regulation by USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW. Therefore, there are no anticipated potential impacts to these areas and Project development will not result in significant impacts.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Project site is located within the boundaries of the Western Riverside County MSHCP but not within any Criteria Cell and is located outside of Plan Conservation Areas. The Project area is not located within areas requiring assessment for special status mammals, amphibians, invertebrates, narrow endemic plants, or other criteria area species. The Project area requires assessment and surveys for burrowing owl, which were completed between July 26 – August 19, 2021 (Blackhawk 2021).

The Project site does not provide suitable habitat for riverine/riparian associated species. The Project site does not contain vernal pools or potential listed fairy shrimp habitat. The Project site does not harbor any special-status plant species, and none are reasonably expected to occur on site.

The Project site does not contain riverine/riparian habitat or potentially jurisdictional features.

The Project site provides suitable habitat for burrowing owl (not present during focused surveys, July-August 2021). The Project site also provides suitable nesting habitat for numerous protected ground-nesting avian species.

Impacts to special-status species and nesting birds are anticipated to be less than significant with mitigation proposed herein to offset any direct and/or indirect impacts.

By adhering to the recommendations provided in this Report (and resulting additional actions, if required), payment of the MSHCP mitigation fees and fulfillment of the stipulations set forth by the County of Riverside HANS process, this Project is fully consistent with the Plan and would fulfill requirements for biological resources pursuant to CEQA, FESA, and CESA.

8.0 SURVEYOR CERTIFICATION

All data, statements, analyses, findings and attachments within this report are accurate and truthful in terms of describing the existing conditions and the Project as proposed to Blackhawk Environmental. By adhering to the mitigation measures proposed within this habitat assessment report and payment of appropriate fees to the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority, compensatory mitigation related to the complete the Project will be met to CEQA significance thresholds.

Seth Reimers
Senior Biologist

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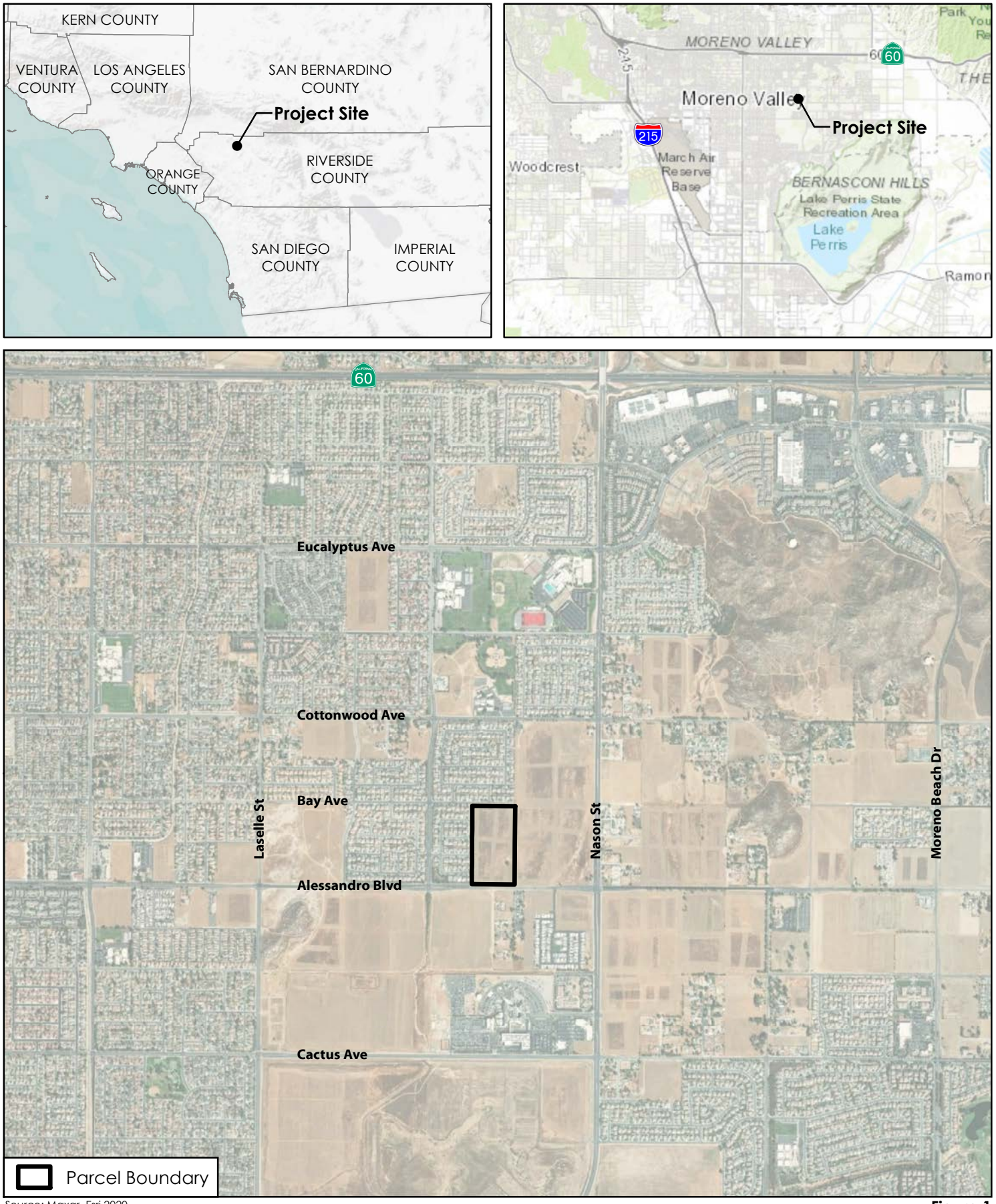
ATTACHMENT A

Figures

Blackhawk Environmental



Source: Maxar, Esri 2020

Figure 1

Project Vicinity and Location

Pacifica Alessandro Project

BLACKHAWK Environmental

N

0 2,000 Feet

Aerial Photo: Nearmap 2021

Figure 2

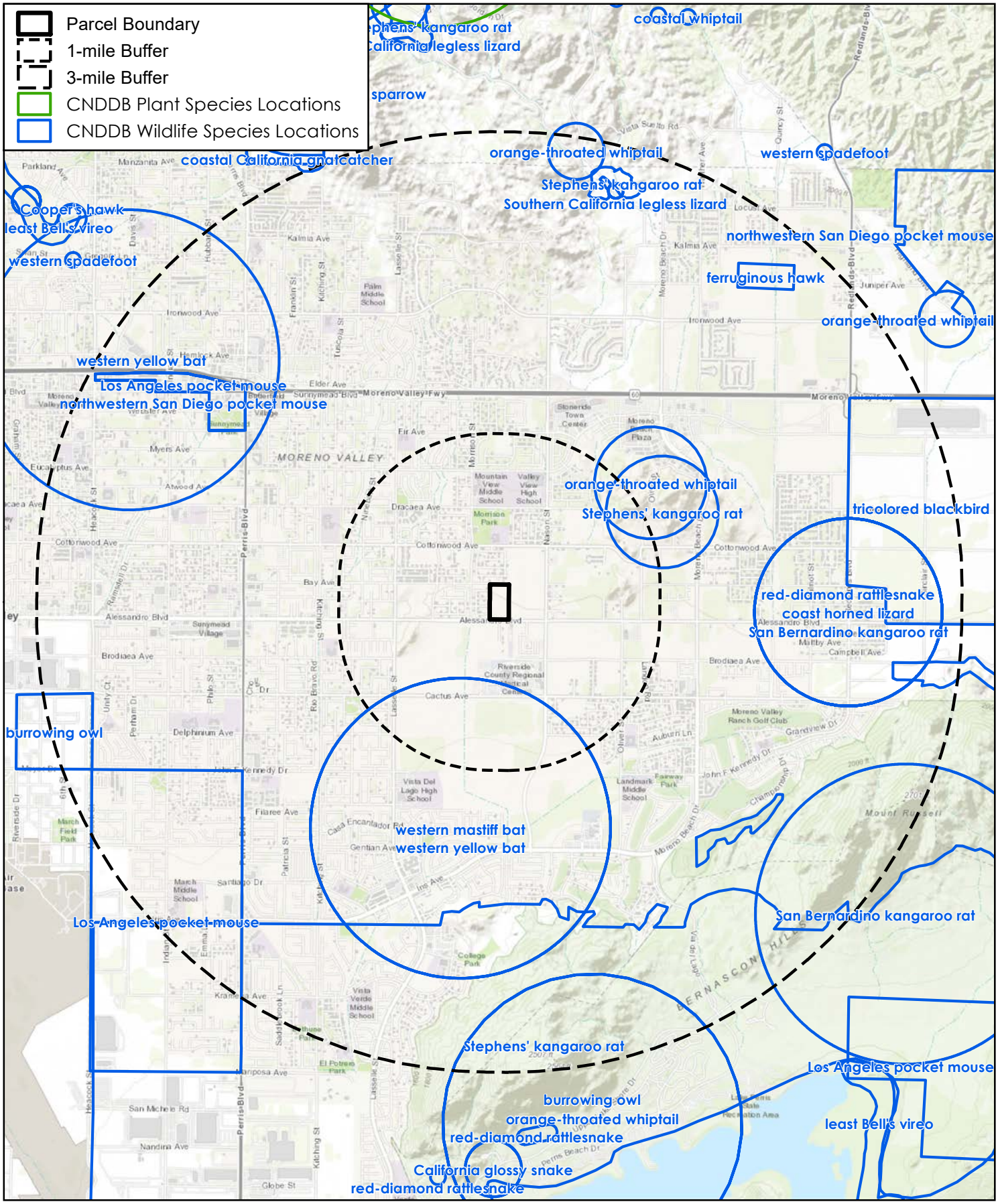
Vegetation Map

Pacifica Alessandro Project

BLACKHAWK Environmental

N

0 150 Feet



Source: CDFW; Basemap: Esri Topographic Map

Figure 3

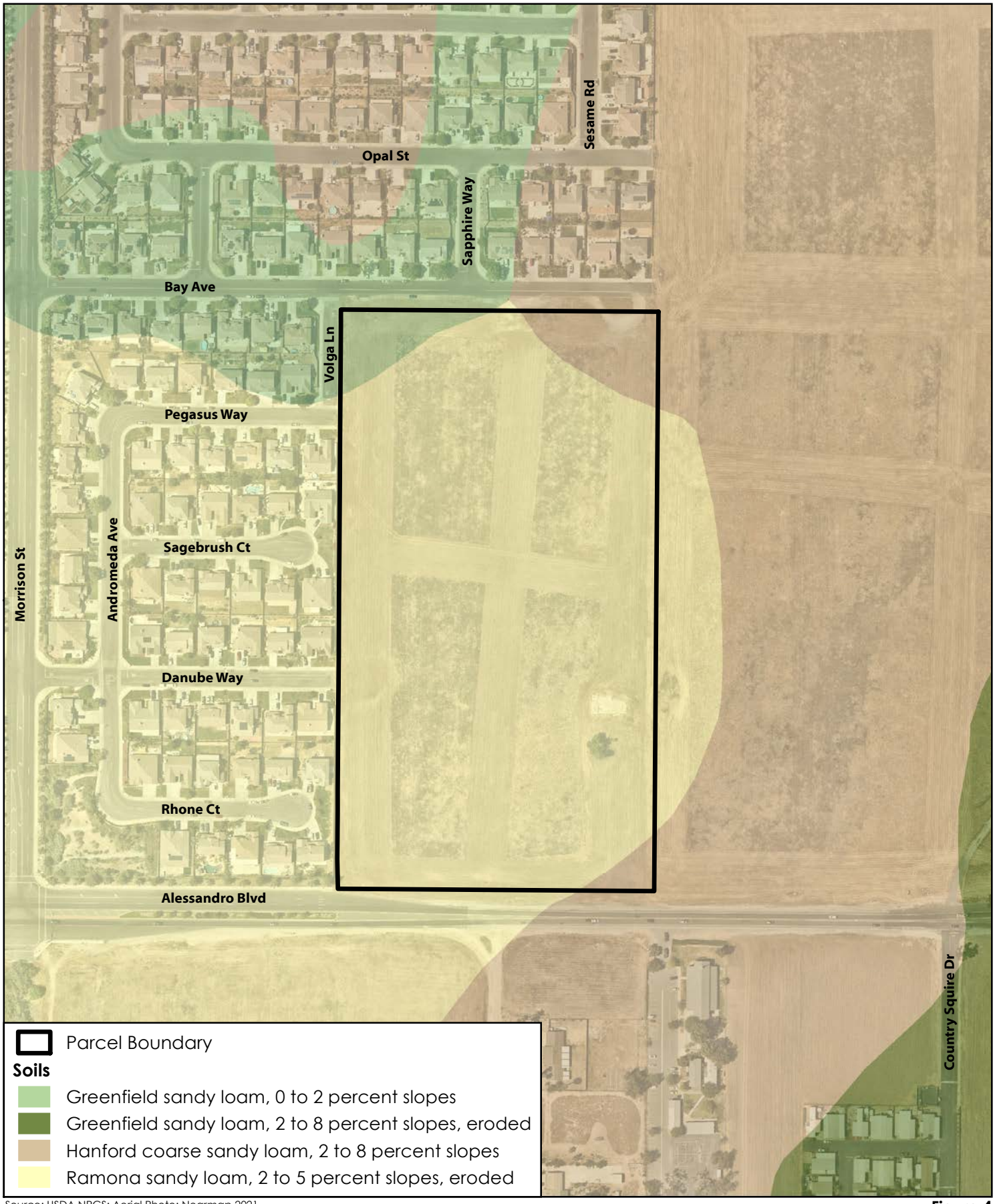
CNDDB Results Map

Pacifica Alessandro Project

BLACKHAWK Environmental

N

0 4,500 Feet



Source: USDA NRCS; Aerial Photo: Nearmap 2021

Figure 4

Soils Map

Pacifica Alessandro Project

BLACKHAWK Environmental

N

0 270 Feet

ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs

Blackhawk Environmental

Photograph 1: East-facing photo of southern boundary of Project Site consisting of disturbed habitat of non-native grasses and recently disked soils.

Photograph 2: North-facing photo of western boundary of Project Site bordered by residential housing.

Photograph 3: East-facing photo of northern boundary of Project Site, bordered by Bay Avenue and residential housing.

Photograph 4: Northeast-facing photo showing a large area of disked soils and the single Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus mole*) within the Project Site.

Photograph 5: South-facing photo of the vacant, disturbed land within the Survey Area along eastern boundary of the Project Site.

Photograph 6: Northeast-facing photo of vacant land in southern portion of the Survey Area.

Photograph 7: Representative photo of a suitable BUOW-burrow along western boundary concrete wall.

Photograph 8: Representative photo of a BUOW-suitable burrow in a rubble pile located within the Project Site.

Photograph 9: Representative photo of a burrow showing signs of a ground squirrel runway.

Photograph 10: Representative photo of a suitable burrow with no sign of BUOW activity.

Photograph 11: Representative photo of a BUOW-suitable burrow covered with spider webs, indicating inactiveness.

Photograph 12: Representative photo of a BUOW-suitable burrow complex with sign of ground squirrel activity located within the Project Site.

ATTACHMENT C

Observed Wildlife Species List

Blackhawk Environmental

AVES	BIRDS
ACCIPITRIDAE	**Kites, Hawks, Eagles, and Allies**
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
ALAUDIDAE	**Larks**
Eremophila alpestris	horned lark
COLUMBIDAE	**Pigeons & Doves**
*Streptopelia decaocto**	Eurasian-collared dove
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
CORVIDAE	**Crows & Jays**
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
FRINGILLIDAE	**Finches and Allies**
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
HIRUNDINIDAE	**Swallows**
Tachycineta bicolor	tree swallow
MIMIDAE	**Mockingbirds & Thrashers**
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
STURNIDAE	**Starlings and Mynas**
*Sturnus vulgaris**	European starling
TROCHILIDAE	**Hummingbirds**
Calypte costa	Costa's hummingbird
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
TYRANNIDAE	**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird
TYTONDIAE	**Barn Owls**
Tyto alba	barn owl

MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
GEOMYIDAE	**Gophers**
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher
LEPORIDAE	**Rabbits and Hares**
Sylvillagus audubonii	desert cottontail
SCIURIDAE3	**Squirrels**
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel

REPTILIA	REPTILES
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	**Spiny Lizards**
Uta stansburiana	common side-blotched lizard

**Non-native*

ATTACHMENT D

Observed Plant Species List

Blackhawk Environmental

MONOCOTS	
POACEAE	**Grass Family**
*Bromus madritensis**	red brome

DICOTS	
ANACARDIACEAE	**Sumac Family**
*Schinus molle***	Peruvian pepper tree
ASTERACEAE	**Aster Family**
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	annual bursage
Deinandra fasciculata	clustered tarweed
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraphweed
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
*Oncosiphon piluliferum**	stinknet
BORAGINACEAE	**Borage Family**
Phacelia ramosissima	branching phacelia
BRASSICACEAE	**Mustard Family**
*Hirschfeldia incana***	short-pod mustard
*Raphanus sativus***	wild radish
*Sisymbrium irio***	London rocket
CHENOPODIACEAE	**Goosefoot Family**
*Salsola tragus***	Russian thistle
GERANIACEAE	**Geranium Family**
*Erodium cicutarium***	redstem filaree
SOLANACEAE	**Nightshade Family**
Datura wrightii	jimsonweed
Solanum elaeagnifolium	silverleaf nightshade

**Non-native*
***Invasive*