

**BIOLOGICAL REPORT  
FOR THE  
OLEANDER BUSINESS PARK PROJECT SITE**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Oleander Business Park Project proposes construction and operation of approximately 710,736 square feet of light industrial/manufacturing uses<sup>1</sup> within an approximately 44-acre site. The Project also includes a 10-acre off-site laydown and soils/import export area and improvement of associated roads. The Project is anticipated to be constructed and occupied by 2021.

The Oleander Business Park Project site is located within the Mead Valley area of Riverside County, California (Figure 1). The site is west of Interstate 215, south of Nandina Avenue, north of Oleander Avenue and west of Decker Road (Figures 2 and 3). The site is within Section 32 of Township 3 South and Range 4 West of the Steele Peak, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

A site assessment and biological surveys were conducted at the site at the request of Applied Planning. The surveys conducted in spring/summer/fall 2019 included all of the project site and off-site areas; and consisted of;

- a general biological assessment,
- general plant and wildlife surveys,
- vegetation mapping,
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status plant species<sup>2</sup>,
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status wildlife species<sup>3</sup>,
- focused surveys for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and,
- general assessment for Corps Waters/wetlands and CDFW streambeds.

Focused surveys for threatened, endangered and sensitive plant or wildlife species (other than the burrowing owl) were not conducted as part of this assessment.

The Oleander Business Park Project site consists of approximately 44 acres of undeveloped land, located at the edge of the built-up city limits (Figure 3). The Project also includes a 10-acre off-site laydown and soils/import export area, located in the northwest corner. The exact size and location of the laydown/import export area are approximate and subject to refinement as the Project is further defined. The laydown/import export area would conform to County requirements regarding temporary surface improvements, stormwater management, security, environmental restrictions,

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of the EIR analysis, 80 percent of the total building area is assumed to comprise light industrial/warehouse uses, the remaining 20 percent is assumed to comprise manufacturing uses.

<sup>2</sup> Special status plant species = federal or state listed threatened or endangered species, or proposed endangered, threatened or candidate species, California Native Plant Society Species List (CNPS list 1-4), or otherwise sensitive species.

<sup>3</sup> Special status wildlife species = federal or state listed threatened or endangered species, or proposed endangered, threatened or candidate species, or otherwise sensitive species.

restoration, etc. Materials and soils stockpiling specifications would conform to applicable County of Riverside Building & Safety requirements.

Additional areas of off-site disturbance would result from construction of site-adjacent roadway improvements and construction of utilities connections to existing area-serving utilities systems. Decker Road, Harley Knox Road, Nandina Avenue and Oleander Avenue would all be improved. All Project roadway improvements and utilities connections improvements would occur within dedicated rights-of-way and/or assigned easements.

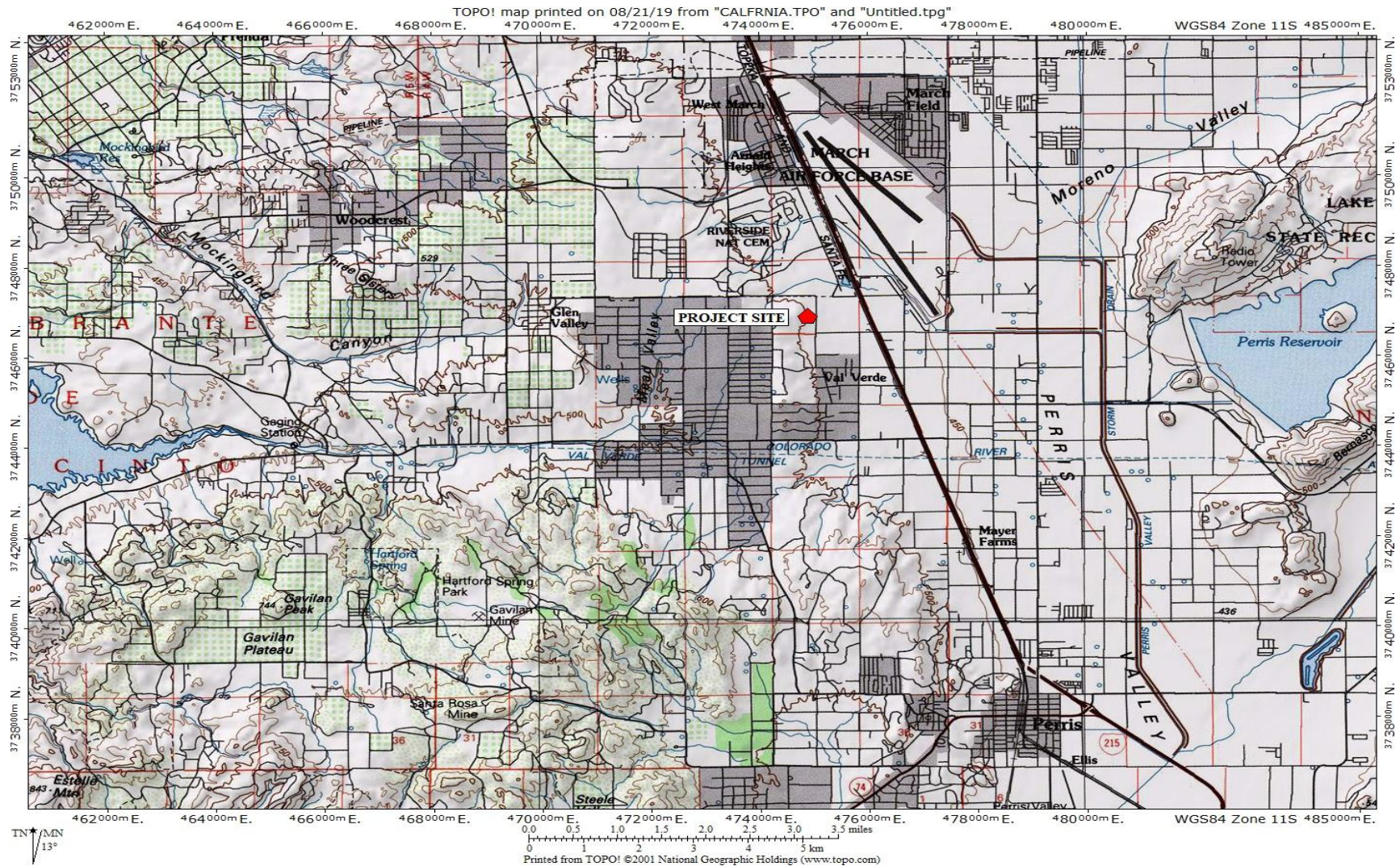
Decker Road between the Project's northern and southern boundaries would be constructed at its ultimate half-section width as a secondary highway (100-foot right-of-way). The Project would also construct a minimum of one lane in the northbound direction in order to provide access to the Project site. Harley Knox Boulevard would be extended westerly within the central portion of the Project site and would be constructed at its ultimate full-section width as a major highway (118-foot right-of-way).

Nandina Avenue and Oleander Avenue between the Project's western and eastern boundaries, would be constructed to the ultimate half-section width as secondary highway (100-foot right-of-way) and as an industrial collector (78-foot right-of-way), respectively; as far as Day Street. The Project would also construct a minimum of one lane on Nandina Avenue in the westbound direction and one lane on Oleander Avenue in the eastbound direction in order to provide access to the Project site.

The project site has been significantly impacted due to years of disturbance, trash, off-road trails and footpaths. The site slopes gently from west to east and topography varies from an elevation of approximately 1,648 feet above msl along the central western boundary to 1,570 feet above msl along the northeastern boundary of the site (Figure 3). The off-site areas were at similar elevations.

The site has a Mediterranean type climate, with hot dry summers, relatively cool winters and sparse rains. Annual precipitation for the region averages 13.3 inches, and average annual temperature ranges from 50<sup>0</sup> to 79<sup>0</sup> F. Rainfall during the 2018/2019 season was above normal throughout southern California (Appendix A).





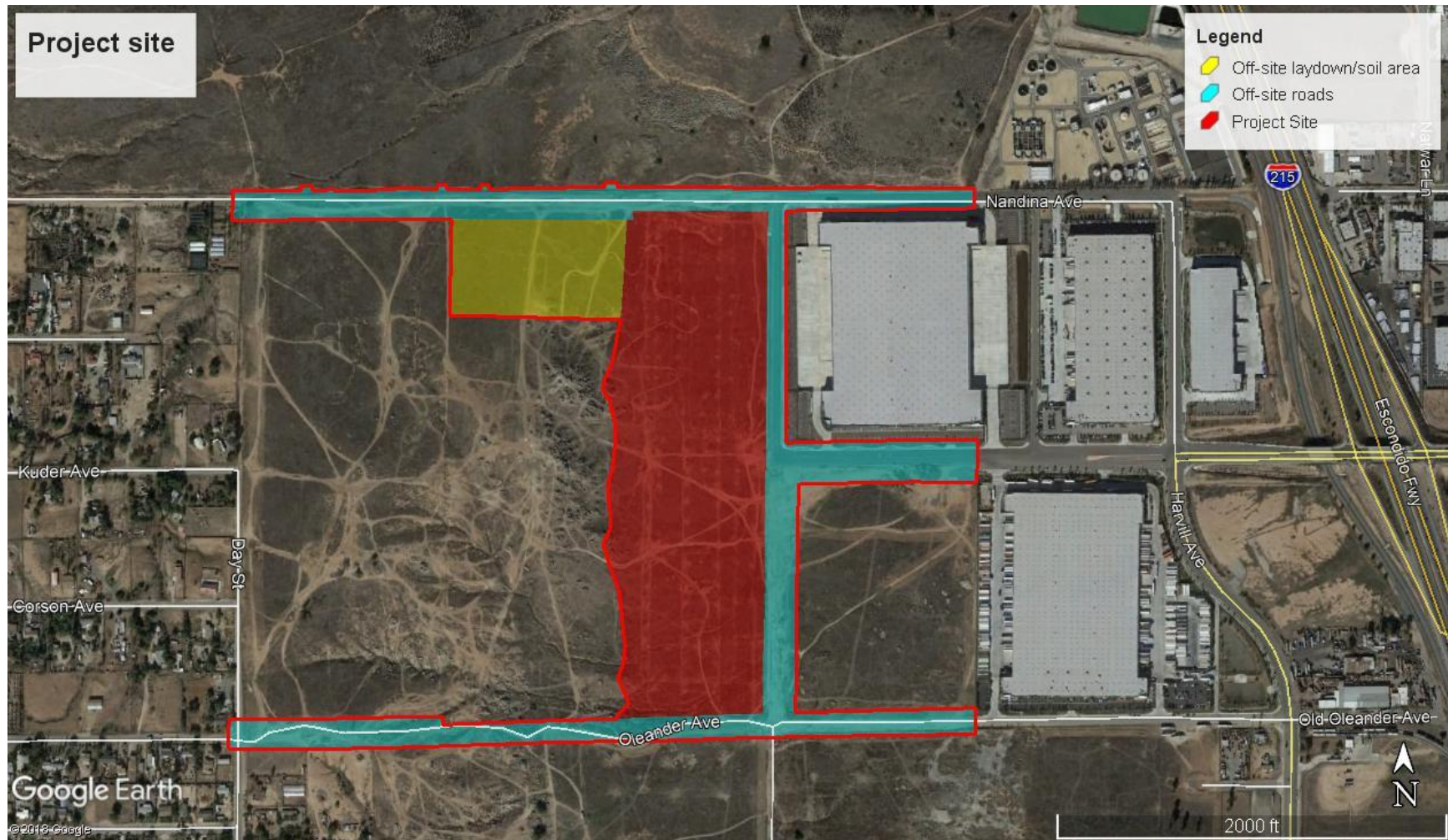
**Figure 1:** Location of the Oleander Business Park Project site in Riverside County, California. Source: USGS Topographical quadrant: Steele Peak.





**Figure 2:** Location of the Oleander Business Park Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.





**Figure 3:** Oleander Business Park Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.



## **2.0 METHODS**

### **2.1 Biological Resources Information sources**

In addition to the site visit, field surveys, vegetation mapping, wildlife inventories, and habitat assessments information on the biological resources of the project site was obtained by reviewing existing available data. Databases such as the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2019) and California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001) were reviewed regarding the potential occurrence of any special status species or sensitive habitat within or in close proximity of the project site.

The resources used in this thorough archival review included the following;

- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) for the USGS 7.5' quadrangle which comprised the study area: Steele Peak and neighboring quads for pertinent data,
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California (Tibor 2001; CNPS On-line Inventory),
- Special Animals (including California Species of Special Concern), CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, August 2019,
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, August 2019,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, August 2019,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, August 2019,
- Published literature (Chesser *et al.* 2013, Sibley 2000, Small 1994, Moyle *et al.* 1995, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Stebbins 1985, Webster *et al.* 1980, Burt and Grossenheider 1976).

### **2.2 Vegetation mapping, habitat assessment for special status plant species and general botanical surveys**

Vegetation mapping, habitat assessments and general botanical surveys were conducted on 30 June and 25 August 2019 by Glen Morrison; and on 13 November 2019 by Paul Galvin. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer *et al.* 2009). This is the mapping system recognized and recommend by regulatory agencies. Vegetation was mapped to the association level by hand on an aerial photographic base map conducted while walking throughout the study area. A general plant species list was compiled concurrently with the vegetation mapping surveys (Appendix B). Scientific and common nomenclature in Hickman (1993) was used as the taxonomic resource. The equivalent

vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) was also noted.

The habitat assessment for special status plant species was conducted concurrently with the vegetation mapping, and concentrated on habitats with the highest potential for yielding special status species, although all areas of the project site were checked. Each habitat within the study area was traversed on foot, examining the areas for particular features such as seeps, unique geologic types, exposures, etc., that would indicate the presence of a preferred habitat for special status plant species. Methods followed the state guidelines for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2018).

### **2.3 Wildlife surveys and habitat assessment for special status wildlife**

Field surveys for wildlife and habitat assessment for special status wildlife species were conducted on 16 April and 13 November 2019 by Paul Galvin. All portions of the site were traversed on foot to survey each vegetation community, look for evidence of wildlife presence and conduct an assessment of potential habitat for special status species. Wildlife species were detected during the field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, scrapings and other sign. No specialized techniques, such as trapping, mist nets or taped calls, were used during the surveys.

Latin and common names of wildlife referred to in this report follow Powell and Hogue (1979), Hogue 1993 and NatureServe (<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>) for invertebrates; NatureServe for fish; North American Herpetology (<http://www.naherpetology.org/nameslist>) for amphibians and reptiles; American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds - 7th Edition (2017) for birds; Baker et al. 2003 for mammals; and Grenfell et al. 2003, California Department of Fish and Game & California Interagency Wildlife Task Group ([http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species\\_list.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species_list.pdf)) and Perrins et al. 1983 for common names.

### **2.4 Focused burrowing owl surveys**

Burrowing owls occur in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), prairies, coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas as a yearlong resident. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows. As a critical habitat feature, they require the use of rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting cover. They can also use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (USFWS 2003, Haug *et al.* 1993, Zeiner *et al.* 1990).

Prior to conducting fieldwork previous results of wildlife surveys and habitat assessments in the project area were reviewed. Potential burrowing owl habitat occurs throughout the site and adjacent off-sites areas and all areas of the site were included in the survey.

Focused burrowing owl surveys at the project site were conducted following the MSHCP burrowing owl survey instructions (County of Riverside 2006). The survey area consisted of the project site and a buffer area of 150 meters outside the entire extent of the site boundary. Due to a miss-understanding the off-site areas (10-acre laydown area and off-site roads) were not included. These areas will be surveyed in spring 2020. All areas that were included in 2019 were surveyed a total of 4 times. Focused burrowing owl surveys were conducted on 10 and 30 June and 11 and 25 July 2019 by Paul Galvin and Glen Morrison (Table 1, Figure 4). See burrowing owl report for more details (Harmsworth Associates 2019).

Surveys were conducted during the morning hours (from 1 hour before sunrise to 2 hours after sunrise). All surveys were conducted during good weather conditions (not too hot and no or only light winds).

The survey methods consisted of scanning all open areas and suitable habitat with binoculars prior to walking through that area. The biologist then conducted pedestrian walking surveys through all areas. The walking transects were spaced to ensure 100% visual coverage of the ground surface. The exact distance between transect lines varied depending on topography and vegetation but was generally no more than 75 feet. All open areas, banks, rodent burrows and any other area likely to support owl burrows were checked.

**Table 1: Survey conditions during burrowing owl assessment/surveys.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Biologist</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>%Cloud cover</b>	<b>Temp (°F)</b>	<b>Wind speed (mph)</b>	<b>Area surveyed</b>	<b>BUOW</b>
6/10/19	PG	5.00-9.30	0-0	68-85	0-0	Project site and 150m buffer area	None
6/30/19	GM	5.00-9.00	0-0	52-70	0-1	Project site and 150m buffer area	None
7/11/19	PG	5.30-10.00	0-0	51-78	0-1	Project site and 150m buffer area	None
7/25/19	PG	5.30-9.30	0-0	52-78	0-0	Project site and 150m buffer area	None

PG = Paul Galvin; GM = Glen Morrison



### **3.0 RESULTS**

#### **3.1 Soils**

The majority of soils on the study area are from the Cieneba-Rock Land-Fallbrook association, with a few areas are from the Monserate-Arlington-Exeter Association and also some rocklands (NRCS Soil Survey 2019, Knecht 1971). The Cieneba-Rock Land-Fallbrook association and are well-drained and somewhat excessively drained, undulating to steep, very shallow to moderately deep soils that have a surface layer of sandy loam and fine sandy loam, on granitic rock (NRCS Soil Survey 2019, Knecht 1971). They are associated with uplands. The Monserate-Arlington-Exeter Association are well-drained, nearly level to moderately steep soils that have a surface layer of sandy loam to loam and are shallow to deep to a hardpan. They are associated with old alluvial fans and terraces. The following soils are mapped as occurring within the project area:

**Fallbrook sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (FaD2), Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, shallow, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (FcD2), Fallbrook rocky sandy loam, shallow, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (FcF2), Fallbrook fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (FfC2), Fallbrook fine sandy loam, shallow, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (FkD2)**

These soils consist of well-drained soils on uplands with slopes of 2 to 50- percent, and are derived from granodiorite and tonalite materials. Typically the upper 24 inches consist of brown (10YR 5/3) and reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam and sandy clay loam. This soil is used for dryland grain, pasture, irrigated citrus and non-farm purposes.

**Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (CkD2), Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (CkF2)**

These soils consist of somewhat excessively drained soils on uplands with slopes of 5 to 50 percent, derived from coarse-grained igneous rock. Typically the upper 22 inches consist of brown (10YR 5/3) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly coarse sand. This soil is used for range and non-farm purposes.

**Arlington fine sandy loam, deep, 2 to 8 percent slopes (AoC)**

This soil consists of well drained soils on alluvial fans and terraces with slopes of 0 to 35 percent, developed in alluvium, dominantly from granitic rocks. Typically the upper 21 inches consist of brown (10YR 5/3 and 7.5YR 5/4) and reddish-brown (5YR 3/4 and 5YR 5/3) and light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) loam. This soil is used for dryland grain and pasture, irrigated citrus and non-farm purposes.

**Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (MmC2), Monserate sandy loam, shallow, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded (MnD2)**

These soils consist of well drained soils that developed in alluvium from predominantly granitic materials with slopes of 0 to 25 percent. These soils are on terraces and on old alluvial fans. Typically the upper 228 inches consist of brown (7.5 YR 5/4), yellowish-

red (5YR 4/6) and reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) sandy loam and sandy clay loam. These soils are used for irrigated citrus, dryland grain and pasture and non-farm purposes.

**Vista coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (VsC)**

This soil consists of well drained soils on uplands with slopes of 2 to 35 percent, derived from weathered granite and granodiorite. Typically the upper 24 inches consist of brown (10YR 5/3) and grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) coarse sandy loam and gravelly coarse sandy loam. This soil is used for dryland pasture and grain, irrigated citrus and grain and non-farm purposes.

**Rockland (RtF)**

This soil consists of rocks.

### **3.2 Vegetation communities**

The Oleander Business Park Project site has been significantly impacted due to years of disking, dumping and disturbance (Photographs 1 through 12, Appendix E). Currently the site contains three vegetation community/land types; fiddleneck field, ruderal and developed. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) to the extent possible. Since this system focuses on native vegetation communities many disturbed and man-made land covers do not fit cleanly into the system. The best fit possible was made to map and classify the onsite vegetation. The equivalent vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) is also noted. Dirt roads were mapped as the vegetation community which they go through.

**Fiddleneck field - *Amsinckia (menziesii, tessellata)* alliance**

The majority of the site was dominated by *Amsinckia menziesii*, and the vegetation was well classified as “fiddleneck field” (Figure 5), a member of the *Amsinckia (menziesii, tessellata)* alliance (Sawyer *et al.* 2008). This vegetation type describes areas dominated by annual and herbaceous species that occur on upland slopes, broad valleys, ocean bluffs, grazed or recently burned hills and fallow fields. These areas are often associated with areas of historic grazing, disking and off-road recreational vehicle use. Soils are generally deep, well-drained sand to fine sandy loam. Holland (1986) classified this habitat type as non-native grasslands and wildflower fields.

A large proportion of the site was covered by the non-native, annual herb stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*) which is a common co-dominant non-native species found in fiddleneck field vegetation of western Riverside County (Sawyer *et al.* 2008). A second common native plant on site was broad scaled palmer's goldenbush (*Ericameria palmeri* var. *pachylepis*). This species has been documented to form a vegetation type, palmer's goldenbrush scrub, that occurs in this part of western Riverside County (Klein and Evens 2005). Some areas within the fiddleneck fields vegetation on site resemble palmer's goldenbrush scrub, though are best described as fiddleneck field vegetation. The non-native annual brome grasses (*Bromus madritensis* and *Bromus diandrus*), were found in

abundance across the fiddleneck fields. A thin patch of cane cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica* var. *parkeri*) was found on the northern boundary of the site

All of the project site, the off-site laydown/soil storage area and a portion of the road improvements consisted of Fiddleneck field - *Amsinckia* (*menziesii*, *tessellata*) alliance (Table 2).

### Ruderal

Ruderal is a low to medium growing herbaceous vegetation type dominated by annual grasses and forbs of Mediterranean origin. It is a type of non-native grassland community, mapped under the semi-natural herbaceous stands by Sawyer *et al.* 2009.

The ruderal area was highly disturbed from regular vehicle traffic usage along the dirt roads. Vegetation that was present was dominated by summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and non-native annual brome grasses (*Bromus madritensis* and *Bromus diandrus*). Other species present included annual herb stork's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), pigweed (*Amaranthus sp.*), Canyon sunflower (*Venegasia carpesioides*) and a few eucalyptus trees.

Most of the off-site road improvement areas consisted of Ruderal (Table 2).

### Developed

The developed areas included existing paved areas along Nandina Avenue, Decker Road, Harley Knox Road and Oleander Avenue and portions of an existing warehouse property (pavement and landscaping areas).

A portion of Nandina Avenue, Decker Road and Harley Knox Road are already paved functioning county roads and these areas were mapped as developed (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Vegetation communities at the Oleander Business Park Project site.

<b>Vegetation communities/Land Cover Type</b>	<b>Off-site Road Improvement Areas</b>	<b>10-Acre Laydown Area</b>	<b>Project Site</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Fiddleneck field	7.5	10.0	44.0	61.5
Ruderal	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Developed	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5
<b>Site total</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>89.0</b>



### 3.3 Plant Inventory

Plant species at the Oleander Business Park Project site consisted of species associated with open and disturbed habitats. A total of 32 vascular plant species, representing 14 families were detected at the project site during the current surveys (Appendix B). About 50% (15) were native and the remaining 15 species were exotic. The best represented family was Asteraceae (9 species).

### 3.4 Special Status Plant Species

There are no historic site records for any special status plant species onsite (CNDDDB 2019). Based on a review of CNDDDB, the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001, CNPS 2019), and field surveys, a few special status species were identified for additional analysis, although none are expected to occur onsite (Table 2).

One special-status plants were observed on the Oleander Business Park Project site during the 2019 site surveys, San Diego tarweed/Paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*). San Diego tarweed is listed CNPS by as a rank 4.2 (limited distribution in California, moderately threatened) but is fairly common where it does occur. It is widespread in loamy soils in Riverside County (Roberts *et al.* 2004). Onsite San Diego tarweed occurred in relatively high numbers, with over 1,200 individual plants being counted during the dedicated mapping activity. The greatest densities were found on the northern and southern ends of the site (Figure 6). Relatively few were found on the relatively higher elevation western boundary of the site.

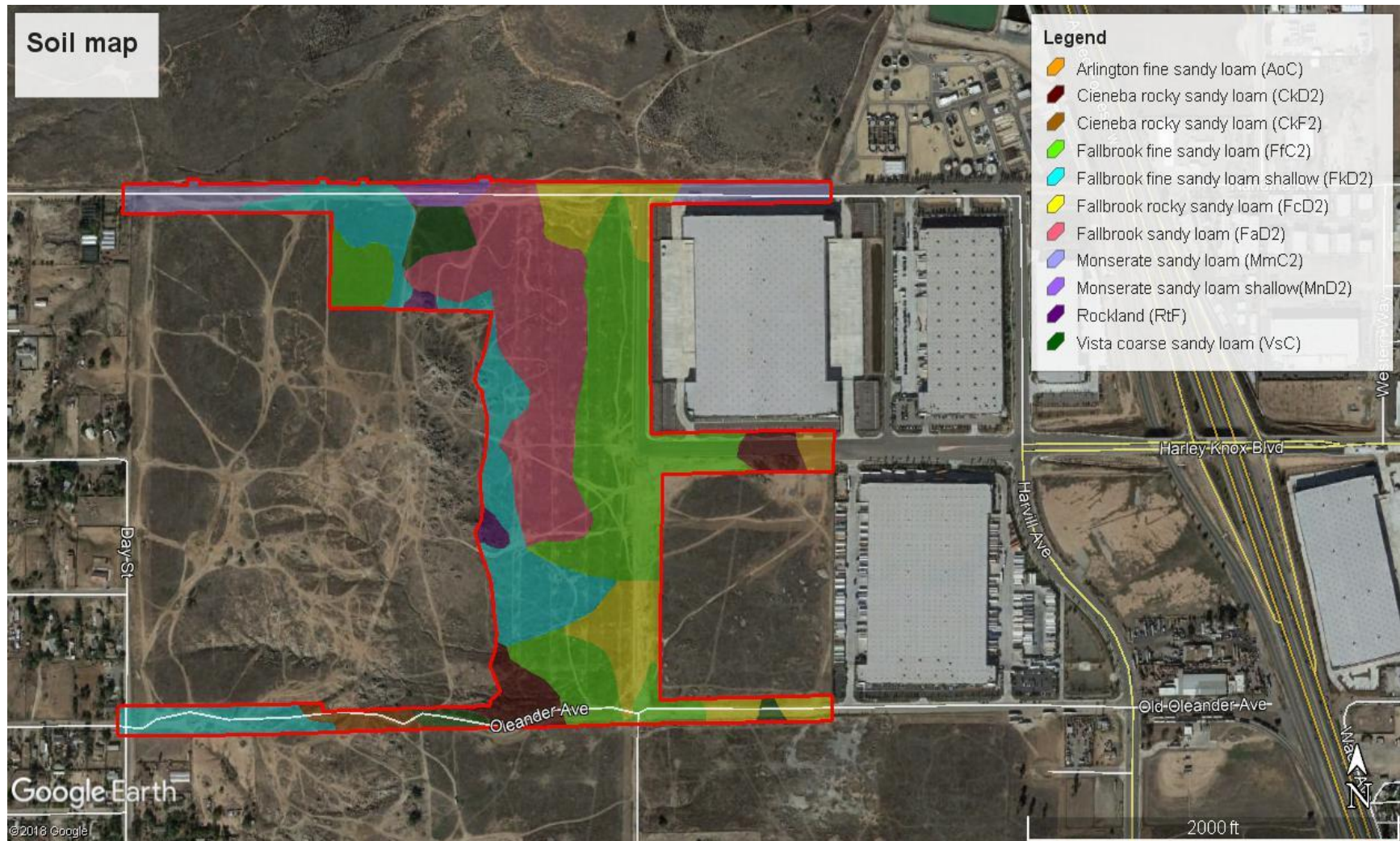
San Diego tarweed/Paniculate tarplant is noted in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) as having the following classifications: no federal or State listing as a threatened or endangered species, a Heritage Rank of G4/S4, and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 4.2. The Heritage Rank includes Global (G) and State (S) ranks, ranging from G1 to G5 and S1 to S5, respectively. State programs such as the CNDDDB develop the State and Global ranks collaboratively with states/provinces containing the species. The three main categories that are taken into consideration when assigning an element rank are rarity, threats, and trends. Within these three categories, various factors are considered including:

- Range extent, area of occupancy, population size, number of occurrences and number of good occurrences.
- Overall threat impact as well as intrinsic vulnerability (if threats are unknown).
- Long-term and short-term trends.

The San Diego tarweed's rank of G4/S4 is defined as "Apparently Secure — Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors" at both the global and state levels. The CRPR Rank of 4.2 is used for "Plants of limited distribution – a watch list; moderately threatened in California." CRPR ranks range from 1 to 4, with 4 the least at-risk designation in the database. The CNDDDB actively

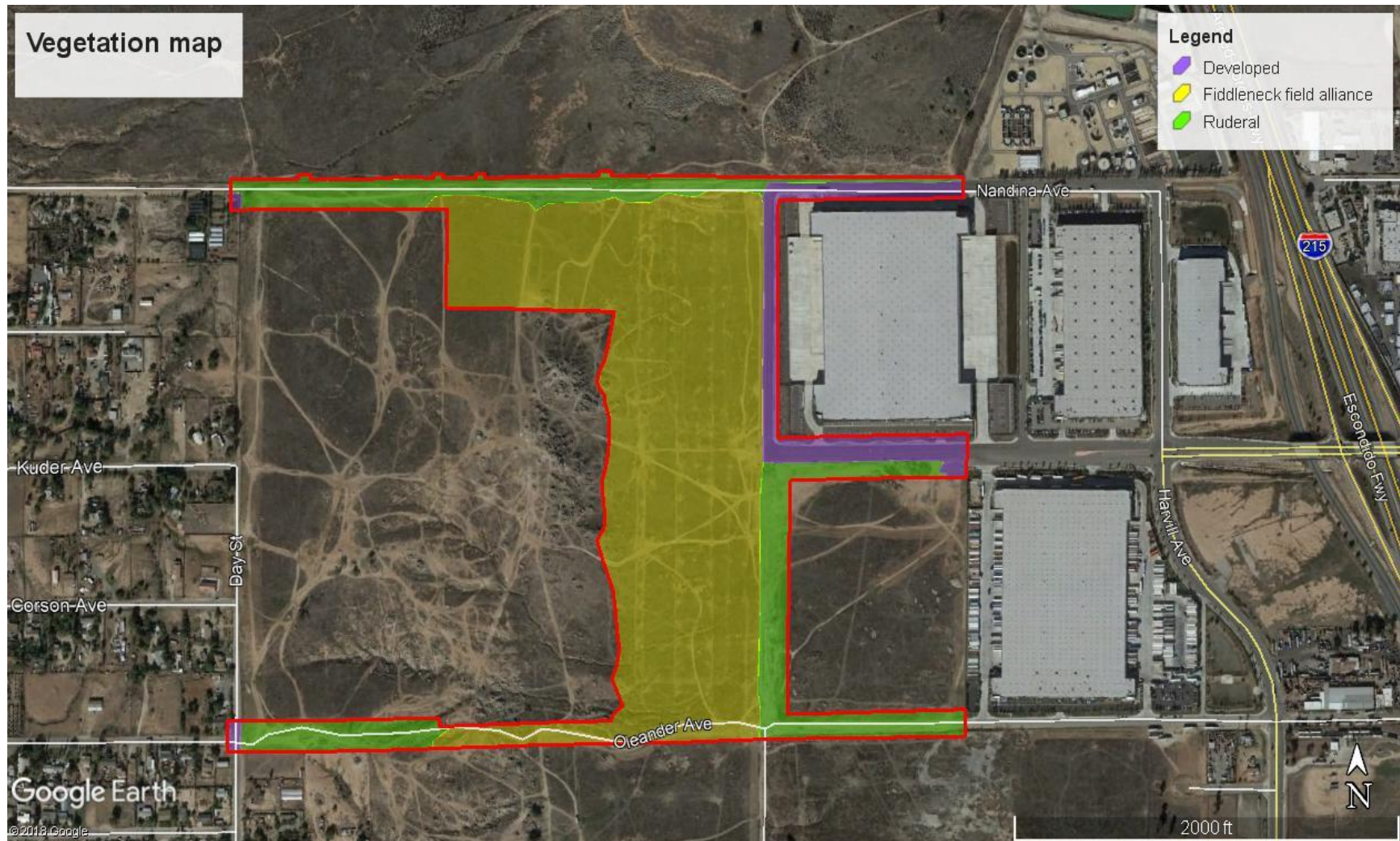
inventories, tracks, and maps CRPR Rank 1 and 2 plants only; Rank 3 and 4 plants are tracked only at the U.S. Geological Survey quadrant level and the county level.

Although San Diego tarweed species is of limited distribution in California, it is known to be fairly common where it does occur. As it does not have a federal or state listing as a threatened or endangered species, and has a lowing ranking for risk on both the CNDDDB's Heritage Rank and the CNPS Rare Plant Rank, there would be less-than-significant impacts associated with this species and no mitigation is required.



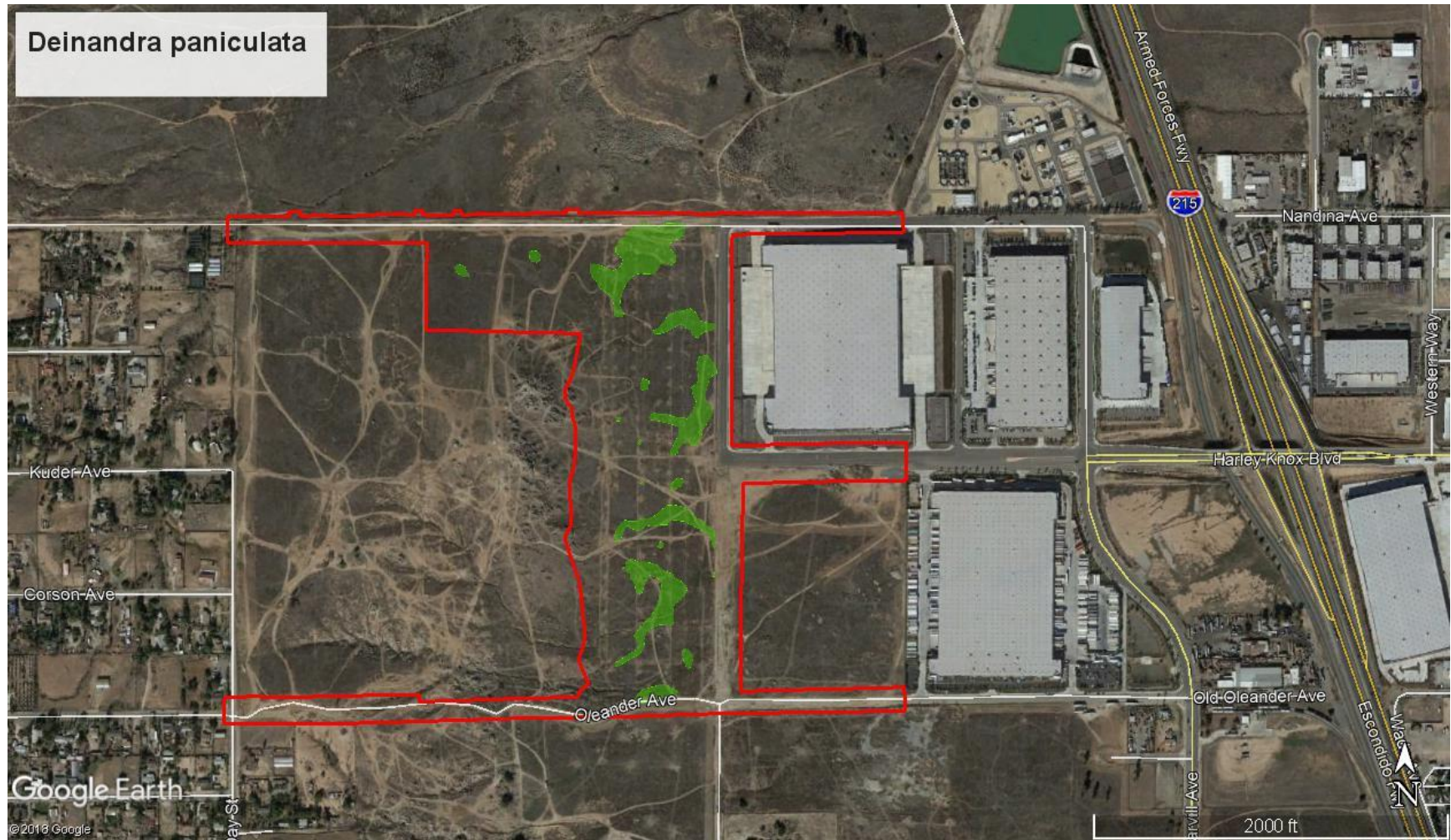
**Figure 4:** Soils at the Oleander Business Park Project site. Source: NRCS Soil Survey 2019.





**Figure 5:** Vegetation map of Oleander Business Park Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.





**Figure 6:** Locations of San Diego tarweed/Paniculate tarplant (*Deinandra paniculata*) (in green) at Oleander Business Park Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

**Table 3:** Special status plant species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Oleander Business Park Project site: Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, SC = state species of concern, FP = fully protected species, none = no federal or state listing, see Appendix C for CNPS Status. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Potential = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Occurrence Onsite	Habitat
<i>Allium munzii</i> ALLIACEAE	Munz's onion	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Not Expected	Grassy openings in coastal sage scrub, chaparral juniper woodland, valley and foothill grasslands; clay soils
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> ASTERACEAE	San Diego Ambrosia	Fed: FE State: None CNPS 1B.1	Not Expected	Dry sunny sites, grasslands, and disturbed areas. Sandy loam, floodplain soils
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>Notatior</i> CHENOPDIACEAE	San Jacinto Valley Crownscale	Fed: FE State: None CNPS 1B.1	Not Expected	Playas, alkali scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Traver, domino and willows soils
<i>Atriplex serenaria</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> CHENOPDIACEAE	Davidson's saltscale	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.2	Not Expected	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub. Traver, domino and willows soils
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> LILACEAE	Plummer's mariposa lily	Fed: None State: None CNPS 4.2	Not Expected	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, lower montane conifer forest, valley and foothill grassland; granitic and rocky soils
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> ASTERACEAE	Smooth tarplant	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Not Expected	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> POLYGONACEAE	Parry's spineflower	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Not Expected	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sandy or rocky, openings
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> POLYGONACEAE	Long-spined spineflower	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.2	Not Expected	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, often rocky and clay soils

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Occurrence Onsite	Habitat
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> CONVOLVULACEAE	Small flowered morning glory	Fed: None State: None CNPS 4.2	Not Expected	Valley Grassland, northern coastal scrub, coastal sage scrub, seeps
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> ASTERACEAE	San Diego tarweed	Fed: None State: None CNPS 4.2	Occurs	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, typically in non-wetlands
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> CRASSULACEAE	Many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: FSC State: None CNPS: 1B.2	Not Expected	Rocky to clay soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub and southern needlegrass grasslands
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> BORAGINACEAE	Palmer's grapplinghook	Fed: FSC State: None CNPS: 4.2	Not Expected	Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Coastal Sage Scrub



### **3.5 Wetlands and streambeds**

A formal jurisdictional delineation and an assessment of any potential onsite drainage features were conducted by another party and a separate report is prepared for that work.

### **3.6 Vernal pools**

The project area was checked in the field for the presence of vernal pools, temporary pools, wetland/riparian vegetation, hydric soils, hydrology and the potential for any portions of the site to support ponded water. All areas were inspected on-foot.

No vernal pools or temporary rain pools occur within the project site, and no portion of the site had the potential to support ponded water.

There are no hydric soils onsite and all site soils drain quickly and have limited capacity to store water. The site occurs in uplands and slopes gently from west to east so the hydrology is not suitable for ponding water. There are no flat areas, depressions or other areas where water could pond.

Upland vegetation occurs throughout the site and there were no areas with aquatic vegetation or the absence of vegetation indicating standing water.

### **3.7 Wildlife overview**

Wildlife at the study area consisted of common species and species associated with open, disturbed habitats. The most abundant species detected during the site visit were birds such as American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). A total of 40 wildlife species were detected during the site visits, including four reptile, 31 bird and five mammalian species (Appendix D).

### **3.8 Special status wildlife species**

Three special-status wildlife species were observed on the Oleander Business Park Project site during the 2019 site surveys; California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*).

Based on a review of CNDDDB (2019), published literature and field surveys and assessments, a number of special status wildlife species were identified as potentially occurring onsite, including some species with historic records from the project vicinity (Table 3). All special status wildlife species with some potential to occur onsite are

addressed in Table 3, the three species that occur and burrowing owls are additionally discussed below.

**California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)**

California horned lark occur in open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation and disturbed areas within scrub habitats. A few California horned larks were observed foraging along dirt roads onsite several times and they are presumed to nest onsite.

**Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)**

Loggerhead shrikes occur in grasslands, scrub and other open habitats with perching structures and they nest in trees and shrubs. A single individual loggerhead shrink was detected foraging onsite in fall. Loggerhead shrikes did not nest onsite.

**San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)**

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit occur in open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation and disturbed areas within scrub habitats. A few San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit were observed onsite.

**Burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*)**

Burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) occur in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), prairies, coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas as a yearlong resident. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows. As a critical habitat feature, they require the use of rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting cover. They can also use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (USFWS 2003, Haug *et al.* 1993, Zeiner *et al.* 1990).

No burrowing owls we detected during the focused surveys and there was no evidence that burrowing owls were present. Burrowing owl is assumed absent from the project site (Harmsworth Associates 2019).

### **3.9 Wildlife movement corridors and linkages**

The terms “wildlife corridors” and “linkages” are based upon fundamental ecological concepts, but can be easily misinterpreted because: 1) universally accepted definitions of these terms have not been established; 2) each term can be interpreted using different time scales (i.e. daily, seasonal, annual and evolutionary) and spatial scales (i.e. microclimate, local, community, and landscape) which changes their meaning; 3) the areas and values change from species to species; and, 4) the understanding of how these processes work is on-going and conclusions are subject to revision. The following definitions are intended to provide a working understanding of corridors and linkages and are summarized from several sources (SCWP 2003, USCA9D 1990, Barrett and Livermore 1983, Beier 1993).

*Wildlife corridor* - Wildlife corridors are areas which animals can use to move from one patch of suitable habitat to another. These areas would be expected to have the least habitat fragmentation relative to surrounding areas. A wildlife corridor establishes connectivity for animals to move, live, reproduce and respond to functional ecological processes during the course of a year to several years. The quality and functionality of a particular wildlife corridor varies from species to species.

Wildlife crossings are generally small, narrow wildlife corridors that allow wildlife to pass through an obstacle or barrier such as a roadway to reach another patch of habitat. Wildlife crossings are manmade and include culverts, drainage pipes, underpasses, tunnels, and, more recently, crossings created specifically for wildlife movement over or under highways.

Both wildlife crossings and wildlife corridors function to prevent habitat fragmentation that would result in the loss of species that require large contiguous expanses of unbroken habitat and/or that occur in low densities.

*Linkages* – Linkages are areas that provide for long term movement or interaction of wildlife to maintain natural evolutionary and ecological patterns. Linkages are fundamental for gene flow and large scale ecological processes. These areas are usually defined by the zones of “least resistance” for the genes of a given species to move or “flow” between core reserve populations.

No wildlife corridors or linkages are known at the Oleander Business Park Project site. Much of the project vicinity is already developed and it is unlikely that the site is of any significance to wildlife movement.

**Table 4:** Special status wildlife species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Oleander Business Park Project site. Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, FP = fully protected species, CNDDDB = species listed under the states CNDDDB program, none = no federal or state listing. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Potential = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA/CESA Status	Other Status	Occurrence onsite	Habitat/comments
<b>Amphibians</b>					
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	ESA: None CESA: None	DFG: SSC	Not Expected, no pools present	grassland, open habitats with sandy or gravelly soil; temporary rainpools for breeding
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	sandy washes and open sandy areas within coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, oak and riparian woodland
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Potential	open, sparsely covered land, often with well-drained sandy or loose soils in coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, oak woodland and riparian habitats
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	Semiarid habitats with open sparsely vegetated areas, scrub, chaparral, grassland and woodland habitats
<i>Anniella stebbinis</i>	Southern California legless lizard	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	Sandy, loose loamy soils in chaparral, oak woodland, coastal sage scrub
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	habitat generalist, associated with brushy or shrubby vegetation
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper's hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Potential, foraging only	mature forests, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves, riparian woodland
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Potential, foraging only	wide variety of habitats used by wintering and migrating birds, but mostly associated with woodland and scrubland; breeds in mountains, does not breed in

					southern California
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC, FP FW: BCC	Potential, foraging only	Open mountains, foothills, plains, open country
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL FW: BCC	Potential, foraging only	plains, prairies, grasslands, does not breed in southern California
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	FW: BCC	Potential, foraging only	prairies, grasslands, more widespread in migration
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential, foraging only	grassland, marshes, agricultural land, open areas in scrub and chaparral; ground or shrub nesting
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: FP	Potential, foraging only	forages in grasslands; nests and roosts in oak and riparian woodland
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Potential, foraging only	nests in open woodlands, savanna, does not breed in southern California, woodlands, open areas in winter, migration
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL FW: BCC	Potential, foraging only	open arid country, grasslands, more widespread in winter
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	ESA: SE CESA: None	CDFW: FP FW: BCC	Potential, foraging only	nest on cliffs or rock outcroppings, usually near water; forages over open country (grassland, scrub, marshes)
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential, foraging only	grasslands, open habitats
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC FW: BCC	Absent	grasslands, farmland and other open habitats
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Occurs	grassland, scrub and other open habitats with perching structures; nests in trees and shrubs
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Occurs	Open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Potential, foraging only	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodland and chaparral; roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and buildings
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Potential, foraging only	roosts in caves or old mines
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Western big-eared bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Potential, foraging only	roosts in caves, old mines or buildings
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	ESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential, foraging	caves, old buildings



		CESA: None	WBWG: H	only	
<i>Myotis volans</i>	long-legged myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Potential, foraging only	buildings, pockets and crevices in rocks
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: LM	Potential, foraging only	caves, tunnels and buildings in arid areas
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	California mastiff bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Potential, foraging only	widespread forager; roosts in cliffs and buildings
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket Mouse	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	occurs in open scrub and grassland areas, in the valleys and foothills
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	annual grassland and coastal sage scrub
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	ESA: FE CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	prefers sparsely vegetated areas that have annual grasslands with low shrub cover of sagebrush, limited to gravelly soil that cannot be too dense
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: none State: none	CDFW: SSC	Potential	cactus patches and rock outcroppings in coastal sage scrub
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Occurs	coastal sage scrub, grassland and chaparral
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	widespread in natural habitats

#### ***4.0 PROJECT IMPACTS***

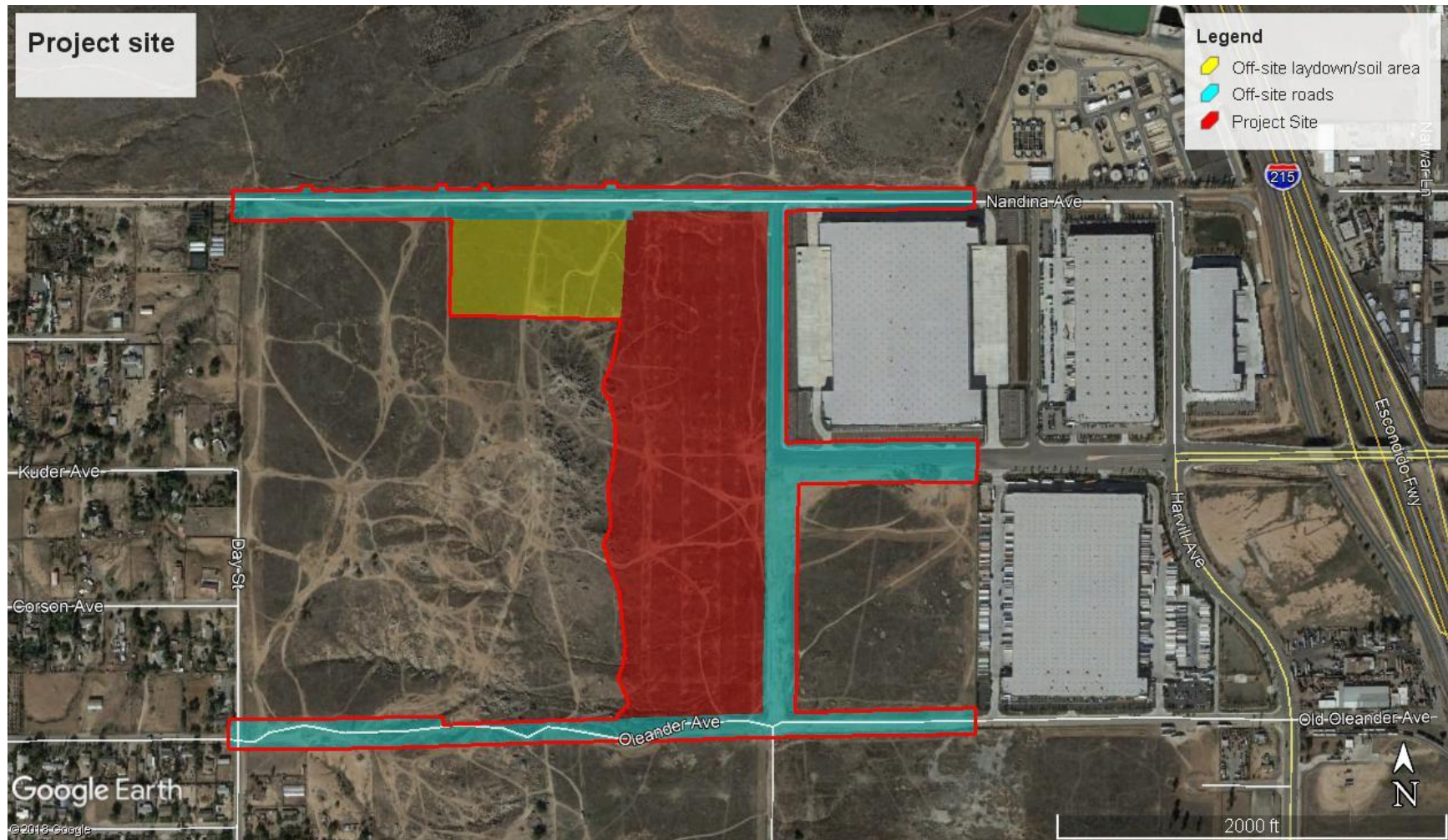
The entire 44-acres of the Oleander Business Park Project site would be permanently impacted. This includes some slope landscaping along the western site boundary, which is considered a permanent impact.

Permeant impacts would also occur to all off-site road improvement areas, for Decker Road, Harley Knox Road Nandina Avenue and Oleander Avenue. All Project roadway improvements and utilities connections improvements would occur within dedicated rights-of-way and/or assigned easements. These off-site improvements total approximately 35 acres.

Permeant impacts total approximately 79 acres, (44 acres onsite and 35 acres off-site).

The Project also includes a 10-acre off-site laydown and soils/import export area, located in the northwest corner. The exact size and location of the laydown/import export area are approximate and subject to refinement as the Project is further defined. The laydown/import export area would conform to County requirements regarding temporary surface improvements, stormwater management, security, environmental restrictions, restoration, etc. Materials and soils stockpiling specifications would conform to applicable County of Riverside Building & Safety requirements.

It is anticipated that not all of the 10-acre off-site laydown and soils/import export area would be impacted but regardless all of this area would be restored after project completion. First the original site contours would be restored to the extent practicable and then the disturbed soil would be seeded with a native seed mix.



**Figure 7:** Oleander Business Park Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

## **5.0 BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS**

There are a number of potential biological constraints at Oleander Business Park Project site. Any significant impacts to these biological constraints that would result from the proposed project would require appropriate mitigation.

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

*Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities, ensure 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 the CEQA Guidelines, (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 Guidelines provides guidance primarily in Section 15065, Mandatory Findings of Significance, and the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix 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, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, ..*

Therefore, 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;

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicate that a project may be deemed to have a significant effect on the biological resources 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 Game 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 Game 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.*

#### **4.1 List of the potential biological constraints at the Oleander Business Park Project site**

1. Nesting birds.
2. Special status wildlife species
  - a. Three special status wildlife species, California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*) have been documented onsite.
  - b. A number of other special status wildlife species have potential to occur on the project site (Table 4). However, none of these species have ever been detected or documented onsite and were absent during the project surveys. These species are not expected to occur onsite and don't need to be discussed further.
  - c. Potential for burrowing owl to nest onsite. The burrowing survey needs to be completed for the off-site areas in spring/summer 2020.



## 4.2 Permits and consultations likely required

As a result of these potential biological constraints, any proposed project at the Oleander Business Park Project would require the following permits/consultations/co-ordination;

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);  
*CEQA Document*

Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA);  
*The MBTA governs the taking and killing of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests and prohibits the take of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests. No take of migratory birds is allowed under this act. Construction work must comply with the MBTA.*

Western Riverside County MSHCP  
*Compliance with the plan required.*

## 4.3 Recommended mitigation measures

- 1) *Avoidance of Nesting Migratory Birds: If possible, all vegetation removal activities shall be scheduled from August 1 to February 1, which is outside the general avian nesting season. This would ensure that no active nests would be disturbed and that removal could proceed rapidly. If vegetation is to be cleared during the nesting season, all suitable habitat will be thoroughly surveyed within 72 hours prior to clearing for the presence of nesting birds by a qualified biologist (Project Biologist). The Project Biologist shall be approved by the City and retained by the Applicant. The survey results shall be submitted by the Project Applicant to the City Planning Department. If any active nests are detected, the area shall be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with a minimum 300-foot buffer, with the final buffer distance to be determined by the Project Biologist. The buffer area shall be avoided until, as determined by the Project Biologist, the nesting cycle is complete or it is concluded that the nest has failed. In addition, the Project Biologist shall be present on the site to monitor the vegetation removal to ensure that any nests, which were not detected during the initial survey, are not disturbed.*
- 2) *Avoidance of Nesting Burrowing Owls: No more than 72 hours prior to any site disturbances, focused surveys for the burrowing owl shall be conducted. If absence of this species is confirmed, project work can proceed. If however, burrowing owl is located on site, the appropriate resource agencies (CDFW and USFWS) shall be contacted. The Project Applicant shall consult with the wildlife agencies regarding the most appropriate methods and timing for removal of owls. As necessary, owls will be actively evicted following agency approved protocols (i.e., placing a one-way door at the burrow entrance to ensure that owls cannot access the burrow once they leave). Any such active eviction shall occur outside*

*of the breeding/nesting season. That is, active eviction shall be accomplished between September 1 and February 15. If more than 30 days has elapsed between owl eviction and completion of clearing and grubbing activities, a subsequent survey for the burrowing owl shall be conducted to ensure that owls have not re-populated the site. Any reoccupation by owls will require subsequent protocol active eviction.*

- 3) Three special status wildlife species, California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*) have been documented onsite. All species are covered species under the Western Riverside County MSHCP; preserved open spaces under this plan provide sufficient habitat for these species. Complying with all measures in the MSHCP plan, including payment of appropriate fees, completes all required mitigation measures for these species.*
- 4) Restoration of off-site temporary impact areas. It is anticipated that not all of the 10-acre off-site laydown and soils/import export area would be impacted but regardless all of this area would be restored after project completion. First the original site contours would be restored to the extent practicable and then the disturbed soil would be seeded with a native seed mix. The seed mix would include a combination of scrub and grassland species (Table 5). No irrigation would be provided. Rather the seed mix would be hydro-seeded the first fall after project completion and natural rainfall would provide the necessary moisture to establish the seed mix.*
- 5) A biological monitor must be on-site during ground disturbance activities, and will halt any such activities if, in his or her professional opinion, such activities will result in the take of a protected species.*
- 6) Limits of the Project site shall be clearly marked by stakes or other means to ensure that off-site areas are not disturbed by Project construction activities.*

**Table 5:** Seed mix for off-site restoration areas, Oleander Business Park Project.

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Rigid Fiddleneck
<i>Aristida purpurea</i>	Purple three awn grass
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	San Diego Tarweed
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant wildrye
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Desert Brittlebush
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>pachylepis</i>	Grassland Goldenbush
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	Sawtooth goldenbush
<i>Lasthenia</i> sp.	Goldfields
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupine
<i>Plagiobothrys</i> spp.	Popcorn Flower
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia
<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple nightshade
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>deanei</i>	Deane's Wreath-Plant
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass
<i>Venegasia carpesioides</i>	Canyon Sunflower

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## 7.0 APPENDICES

### 7.1 Appendix A: Weather data

Public information national weather service San Diego CA; 2018-2019 rainfall season in review, <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/climate>

A wetter than normal rainfall season ended on 30 June 2019. Winter was wet across all of California. All of coastal southern California had greater than 100% typical rainfall in 2018/2019.

Areas	2018-2019 Total	Normal Total	% of Normal
Santa Barbara	20.04	17.73	113
Lancaster	6.69	5.1	131
downtown Los Angeles	18.01	14.77	122
Long Beach Airport	17.09	12.72	134
John Wayne Airport	17.69	12.76	139
Fullerton	15.95	14.72	108
Riverside	12.66	10.12	125
Oceanside Airport	14.26	10.54	135
San Diego	12.05	10.13	119
Palm Springs	7.76	5.49	141

### CORONA, CALIFORNIA (042031)

Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary

Period of Record : 7/ 1/1948 to 7/31/1988

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	66.1	69.0	70.4	74.9	79.1	84.8	91.6	91.6	89.0	82.1	73.3	67.5	78.3
Average Min. Temperature (F)	40.2	41.6	42.9	46.0	50.6	54.6	58.6	59.3	56.7	50.8	44.4	40.0	48.8
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	2.52	2.18	1.82	0.93	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.30	0.31	1.38	1.67	11.49
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Average Snow Depth (in.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Percent of possible observations for period of record.

Max. Temp.: 99.1% Min. Temp.: 99.4% Precipitation: 100% Snowfall: 100% Snow Depth: 100%

Check Station Metadata or Metadata graphics for more detail about data completeness.

<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/climsmsca.html>

**7.2 Appendix B: Plant species detected at the Oleander Business Park Project site, 2019.**

<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME (SYNONYM)</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>
<b>ANGIOSPERMAE</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>
<b>ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTYLEDONES</b>	<b>DICOTS</b>
<b>AMARANTHACEAE</b>	<b>AMARANTH FAMILY</b>
<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.*	Pigweed
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>	<b>SUNFLOWER FAMILY</b>
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	San Diego Tarweed
<i>Encelia farinosa</i>	Desert Bush Sunflower, Incienso, Desert Brittlebush
<i>Ericameria palmeri</i> var. <i>pachylepis</i>	Grassland Goldenbush
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Erigeron foliosus</i> var. <i>foliosus</i>	Leafy Daisy
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Prickly or Wild Lettuce
<i>Lasthenia</i> sp.	Goldfields
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> *	Stinknet
<i>Sonchus asper</i> * (= <i>S. asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i> )	Prickly Sow Thistle
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>deanei</i>	Deane's Wreath-Plant
<i>Venegasia carpesioides</i>	Canyon Sunflower
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>	<b>BORAGE FAMILY</b>
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> (= <i>A. m.</i> var. <i>m.</i> )	Rigid Fiddleneck
<i>Plagiobothrys</i> spp.	Popcorn Flower
<b>BRASSICACEAE</b>	<b>MUSTARD FAMILY</b>
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod or Summer Mustard
<b>CACTACEAE</b>	<b>CACTUS FAMILY</b>
<i>Cylindropuntia californica</i> var. <i>parkeri</i> (= <i>Opuntia parryi</i> )	Cane or Valley Cholla
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>	<b>GOOSEFOOT FAMILY</b>
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian Thistle
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b>	<b>SPURGE FAMILY</b>
<i>Croton setiger</i> (= <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> )	Doveweed, Turkey Mullein
<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i> (= <i>Chamaesyce a.</i> )	Rattlesnake Spurge
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor-Bean
<b>FABACEAE</b>	<b>LEGUME FAMILY</b>
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupine
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>	<b>GERANIUM FAMILY</b>
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Red-Stemmed Filaree
<b>LAMIACEAE</b>	<b>MINT FAMILY</b>
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Common Horehound
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegar Weed
<b>MALVACEAE</b>	<b>MALLOW FAMILY</b>
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>	<b>MYRTLE FAMILY</b>
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp*	Gum
<b>SOLANACEAE</b>	<b>NIGHTSHADE FAMILY</b>
<i>Datura wrightii</i> (= <i>D. meteloides</i> )	Western Jimsonweed

<b>ANGIOSPERMS - MONOCOTYLENDONES</b>	<b>MONOCOTS</b>
<b>POACEAE</b>	<b>GRASS FAMILY</b>
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild Oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Common Ripgut Grass
<i>Bromus madritensis ssp. madritensis</i> *	Foxtail Chess
<b>THEMIDACEAE</b>	<b>BROADIAEA FAMILY</b>
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum ssp. capitatum</i>	Blue dicks
<p>KEY: Asterisk (*) = non-native species or cultivated; + = sensitive species; Sources: Taxonomy - Hickman (1993), <a href="http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html">http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html</a>, November 2018; Common names and non-native species designations according to Roberts (1998), then Hickman (1993)</p>	



### 7.3 Appendix C: California Native Plant Society Categories

CNPS Status based on California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001):

#### **List 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California**

The plants of List 1A are presumed extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild for many years. Although most of them are restricted to California, a few are found in other states as well. There is a difference between "extinct" and "extirpated." A plant is extirpated if it has been locally eliminated. It may be doing quite nicely elsewhere in its range. All of the plants constituting List 1A meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

#### **List 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere**

The plants of List 1B are rare throughout their range. All but a few are endemic to California. All of them are judged to be vulnerable under present circumstances or to have a high potential for becoming so because of their limited or vulnerable habitat, their low numbers of individuals per population (even though they may be wide ranging), or their limited number of populations. All of the plants constituting List 1B meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

#### **List 2: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere**

Except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, the plants of List 2 would have appeared on List 1B. Based on the "Native Plant Protection Act," plants are considered without regard to their distribution outside the state. All of the plants constituting List 2 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

#### **List 3: Plants About Which We Need More Information—A Review List**

The plants that comprise List 3 are an assemblage of taxa that have been transferred from other lists or that have been suggested for consideration. The necessary information that would assign most to a sensitivity category is missing.

#### **List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution—A Watch List**

The plants in this category are of limited distribution in California and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears low at this time. While these plants cannot be called "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Many of them may be significant locally. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a plant change, they will be transferred to a more appropriate list.

#### **Threat Code Extensions and their meanings:**

- .1- Seriously endangered in California
- .2- Fairly endangered in California
- .3- Not very endangered in California

**7.4 Appendix D: Wildlife species detected at the Oleander Business Park Project site, 2019.**

<b>FAMILY/SPECIES NAME</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>
<b>REPTILIA</b>	<b>REPTILES</b>
<b>PHRYNOSOMATIDAE</b>	<b>ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRING-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED AND HORNED LIZARDS</b>
<i>Sceloporus orcutti</i>	Granite Spiny Lizard
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard
<b>COLUBRIDAE</b>	<b>HARMLESS EGG-LAYING SNAKES</b>
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Gopher Snake
<b>AVES</b>	<b>BIRDS</b>
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>	<b>NEW WORLD QUAIL</b>
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California Quail
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>	<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	<b>HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES AND ALLIES</b>
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>	<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<b>CUCULIDAE</b>	<b>CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS AND ANIS</b>
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Greater Roadrunner
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>	<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	<b>CARCARAS AND FALCONS</b>
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>	<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird
<b>LANIIDAE</b>	<b>SHRIKES</b>
<i>Lanius ludovicianus+</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>JAYS AND CROWS</b>
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<b>ALAUDIDAE</b>	<b>LARKS</b>
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia+</i>	California Horned Lark
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	<b>SWALLOWS</b>
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>	<b>WRENS</b>
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Rock Wren
<b>MIMIDAE</b>	<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>

<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	<b>STARLINGS</b>
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>EMBERIZIDS</b>
<i>Chondestes grammacus+</i>	Lark Sparrow
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>	<b>BLACKBIRDS</b>
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>	<b>FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES</b>
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser Goldfinch
<b>PASSERIDAE</b>	<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<b>MAMMALIA</b>	<b>MAMMALS</b>
<b>LEPORIDAE</b>	<b>RABBITS &amp; HARES</b>
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-Tailed Jackrabbit
<b>SCIURIDAE</b>	<b>SQUIRRELS, CHIPMUNKS &amp; MARMOTS</b>
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
<b>CANIDAE</b>	<b>FOXES, WOLVES &amp; RELATIVES</b>
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Feral Dog
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote

#### Sources:

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## 7.5 Appendix E: Oleander Business Park Project site photographs 2019.



**Photograph 1:** Northwest corner of site looking south, April 2019.



**Photograph 2:** Northwest corner of site looking east, April 2019.





**Photograph 3:** West central area of site looking north, April 2019.



**Photograph 4:** West central area of site looking east, April 2019.





**Photograph 5:** Southwest corner of site looking east, April 2019.



**Photograph 6:** Southeast corner of site looking north, April 2019.





**Photograph 7:** East central area of site looking southeast, April 2019.



**Photograph 8:** East central area of site looking west, April 2019.





**Photograph 9:** Off-site laydown/soil area, looking southwest from Nandina Avenue, November 2019.



**Photograph 10:** Off-site laydown/soil area, looking northeast, November 2019.



**Photograph 11:** Off-site Nandina Avenue improvement area, looking east along existing dirt road, November 2019.



**Photograph 12:** Off-site Oleander Avenue improvement area, looking east along existing dirt road, November 2019.

