

Appendix C
General Biological Resources Report and Habitat Assessment

General Biological Resources Report And Habitat Assessment For the Holy Name of Jesus Church Project

City of Redlands
San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

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Prepared May 2020

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Certification

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shay Lawrey".

Shay Lawrey, Ecologist/Regulatory Specialist

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1 Introduction

On behalf of the Kimley-Horn, Jericho Systems, Inc. (Jericho) conducted a general biological resources assessment (BRA) including habitat suitability assessments for nesting birds, Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) [BUOW], California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica*) [CAGN], raptors, small mammals such as the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) [SBKR] and Los Angeles Pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*) [LAPM] and a Jurisdictional Waters Delineation (JD) for the Holy Name of Jesus Church/School Project (Project), located in the northern portion of the City of Redlands, at the northwest intersection of Dearborn Street and Lugonia Avenue. The Project site can be found on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Redlands 7.5' Topographic Map, within the northeast one-quarter of Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the County of San Bernardino, State of California (Figure 1).

The Project proposes to establish a church and school facility which includes nine buildings totaling 161,484 square feet of building area on 19.46 gross acres. Proposed buildings include a sanctuary building, a parish hall, an administration/ preschool building, five classroom buildings and a maintenance building. The site is currently used for agriculture but it is zoned Residential Estate (R-E) and the General Plan Designation is Very- Low Density Residential It is also within Airport Influence Area D as shown in the City Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

This report is designed to address potential effects of the development to designated Critical Habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Attention was focused sensitive species known to occur locally and addresses resources protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, federal Clean Water Act (CWA) regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) respectively; Porter-Cologne Act regulated by the RWQCB and California Fish and Game Code (FCG) administered by the CDFW. The purpose of the JD is to determine the extent, if any, of State and federal jurisdictional waters within the Project site potentially subject to regulation by the USACE under Section 404 of the CWA, RWQCB under Section 401 of the CWA and Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and CDFW under Section 1602 of the FGC.

2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 Clean Water Act (CWA)

The CWA is the principal federal law that governs pollution in the nation's lakes, rivers, and coastal waters. Originally enacted in 1972 as a series of amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 the Act was last amended in 1987. The overriding purpose of the CWA is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters." Discharges of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S (WoUS) are regulated pursuant to Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. The congressional intent of Section 404 of the CWA as articulated in Section 10 is to "maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters." Section 404 of the CWA gives the USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulatory and permitting authority regarding discharge of dredged or fill material into "navigable waters." Permits issued by the USACE in California require certification by the State of California that the proposed discharge complies with the

requirements of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. These certifications are issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or one of the nine RWQCBs.

Waters are defined broadly under the CWA to include all traditionally navigable waters, including those used or susceptible for use in interstate commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, interstate waters, territorial seas, impoundments and tributaries. Waters may also include wetlands and other waters that are not traditionally navigable such as wetlands that are adjacent to traditionally navigable waters. Wetlands are defined under federal regulations as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.”

2.1.1 US Army Corps of Engineers Regulated Activities

Pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge (temporary or permanent) of dredged or fill material into Waters of the US (WoUS), including wetlands. A discharge of fill material includes, but is not limited to, grading, placing riprap for erosion control, pouring concrete, laying sod, and stockpiling excavated material into WoUS. Activities that generally do not involve a regulated discharge (if performed specifically in a manner to avoid discharges) include driving pilings, performing certain drainage channel maintenance activities, constructing temporary mining and farm/forest roads, and excavating without stockpiling.

The limit of USACE jurisdiction, excluding wetlands and tidal waters, is delineated using the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), defined in CFR 328.3(e) as:

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

2.1.2 Activities Regulated by the State

A federal permit or license cannot be issued that may result in a discharge to WoUS unless certification under Section 401 of the CWA is granted or waived by EPA, the state, or the tribe where the discharge would originate (EPA 2010).

Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA:

...any applicant for a federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to WoUS shall provide the federal permitting agency a certification from the state in which the discharge is proposed that states that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the federal CWA.

Therefore, before USACE will issue a Section 404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a Section 401 water quality certification or waiver, as applicable. Under Section 401 of the CWA, all activities that are regulated at the federal level by USACE are also regulated at the state level.

Therefore, state jurisdiction usually includes all waters or tributaries to waters that are determined to be WoUS and, similar to WoUS, are typically delineated at the OHWM. State-regulated WoUS are overseen

by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

However, if waters are determined not to be WoUS, they may still be subject to state jurisdiction based on the Porter-Cologne Act, which are regulated by the SWRCB and the RWQCBs under California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne). In April 2019, the SWRCB adopted a state wetlands definition and procedures for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the State (collectively, the Procedures). The Procedures are expected to become effective in mid-2020. The Procedures establish a permit process for discharges to both wetland and non-wetland waters of the State. Under Porter-Cologne and the Procedures, "Waters of the State" are defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." Under the Procedures, a water of the State is a wetland "if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both, (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate, and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation." This definition varies from the federal definition in several respects, most notably that the state considers unvegetated features, such as mudflats or playas, to constitute wetlands.

2.2 California Fish and Game Code

Sections 1600 to 1616 of the California Fish and Game Code require any person, state, or local government agency or public utility (i.e., an entity) to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that will divert the flow of or substantially modify a river, stream, or lake or result in the deposit of certain waste materials that may pass into a river, stream or lake. Following receipt of such a notification, CDFW determines whether the activity may affect fish and wildlife resources and, if it will, issues a "Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement" to be entered into by the entity and CDFW and which authorizes the activity in question. CDFW defines the term "stream" as "a body of water that flows perennially or episodically and that is defined by the area in which water currently flows, or has flowed, over a given course during the historic regime [i.e., 'circa 1800 to the present'], and where the width of its course can reasonably be identified by physical or biological indicators." CDFW regulates rivers and streams to their "maximum expression" on the landscape, often including the entire floodplain. *MESA Field Guide, Mapping Episodic Stream Activity* (2011).

2.3 Special Status Species Regulations

Special status species are native species that have been afforded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to the continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

2.3.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The USFWS administers the federal ESA of 1973. The ESA provides a legal mechanism for listing species as either threatened or endangered, and a process of protection for those species listed. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits "take" of threatened or endangered species. The term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct. "Take" can include adverse modification of habitats used by a threatened or endangered species during any portion of its life history. Under the regulations of the ESA, the USFWS may authorize "take" when it is incidental to, but

not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act. Take authorization can be obtained under Section 7 or Section 10 of the act.

2.3.2 California Endangered Species Act

The CDFW administers the CESA. The State of California considers an endangered species one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A threatened species is one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management. And a rare species is one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Rare species applies to California native plants. Further, all raptors and their nests are protected under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code (FGC).

3 Environmental Setting and Site Conditions

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional map, the Project site is located in the Inland Valleys Ecoregion (Subsection M262Bg San Gorgonio Mountains) of California. An Ecoregion is a regional area that has similar ecosystems in terms of type, quality, and quantity of environmental resources. The Inland Valleys Ecoregion consists of alluvial fans and basin floors immediately south of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California and includes the San Jacinto and Perris Valleys toward the south. This ecoregion includes some floodplains along the Santa Ana River. The subsection comprises the lower and warmer parts of the San Bernardino Mountains, which are between the southern branch of the San Andreas Fault on the south-southwest and the Mojave Desert on the north. It extends from the Cajon Pass eastward to near the Pipes Canyon fault. It includes mountains between the Mission Creek fault and the Banning fault on the south.

The soil moisture regime is xeric which is characterized by long periods of drought in the summer. Historically, vegetation in this Inland Valleys Ecoregion included Riversidean coastal sage scrub, valley grasslands, and riparian woodlands. Currently, much of this Ecoregion, including the project site and surrounding vicinity is heavily urbanized.

Hydrologically, the project site is located within the Bunker Hill Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA 801.52) which comprises a 124,791-acre drainage area within the larger Upper Santa Ana Watershed (HUC 180702030506). The project area is located in the Upper Santa Ana Watershed. The local area climate is semi-arid, with an average annual temperature of 67°F and a range from 25-110°F. The rainy season begins in November and continues through March, with the quantity and frequency of rain varying from year to year. The average annual rainfall is approximately 18.1 inches. The topography within the proposed Project area is even with an elevation of approximately 1,540 feet above mean sea level.

The general vicinity consists of some undeveloped land, orchards and other agricultural uses, and mixed suburban areas.

The area north and east of the project site consists of residential areas and orchards. The site is bounded to the west and south by residential areas.

There is no native habitat within the survey area. The project site supports active agriculture. There is an existing dirt access road that provides access to the project site and much of the site has been previously graded.

4 Methods

Prior to conducting the field study, species and habitat information was gathered from the reports related to the specific project and relevant databases for the *Redlands* USGS quadrangle to determine which species and/or habitats would be expected to occur on site. These sources include:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species occurrence GIS overlay;
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC);
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) *Rarefind* 5;
- CNDDDB Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS);
- California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) database;
- Calflora Database;
- USFWS Designated Critical Habitat Maps

The literature review included a review of standard field guides and texts on sensitive and non-sensitive biological resources, as well as federal register documents.

Jericho biologists Craig Lawrey, Christian Nordal and Lauren Hall conducted biological resource and habitat assessment on April 17, 2020. Each biologist possesses advanced degrees, is experienced in conducting floristic and faunal field surveys, has knowledge in taxonomy and natural community ecology, is familiar with the habitats and sensitive species of the local area and the applicable protective state and federal statutes, and has experience with analyzing impacts on native plant species and natural communities.

The survey team conducted a systematic and comprehensive survey on during calm weather, between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. Weather conditions during the survey consisted of clear skies with temperatures ranging from 52° F to 68° F and 5 mph winds. Wildlife species were detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign. In addition to species observed, expected wildlife usage of the site was determined per known habitat preferences of regional wildlife species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. Photos of conditions found in the field are provided at the end of the document.

The survey included general coverage of the Project impact area and adjacent 200-foot survey buffer of the surrounding areas and were focused on the following objectives: (1) recording of dominant vegetation communities; (2) floristic plant surveys; (3) general wildlife surveys; and habitat assessment for sensitive species. The primary focus of the general biological surveys was to identify potential habitat for special status wildlife within the project area. In addition to the general biological resources assessment of the site, habitat assessments were conducted for several sensitive species for which potentially suitable habitat exists on-site and/or within the vicinity of the site. The suitability of habitat on-site was assessed for these species, taking into consideration the different habitat requirements and any Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) defined for these species. Scientific nomenclature and common names for vertebrate species referred to in this report follow Collins (1997) and Fisher (2001) for amphibians and reptiles, Jones, et al., (1992) for mammals and American Ornithologists' Union (AOU) Check-list (2006) for birds.

The survey team also evaluated the Project site for the limits of jurisdictional waters, i.e. WoUS as regulated by the USACE and RWQCB, and streambed and associated riparian habitat as regulated by the CDFW. The evaluation of CWA WoUS was based upon the Corps' regulations and technical guidance issued by the USACE including, among other sources described further below, (i) *USACE Wetlands Research Program Technical Report Y-87-1 (on-line edition)*, *Wetlands Delineation Manual*, *Environmental*

Laboratory, 1987 (*Wetland Delineation Manual*), USACE Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers *Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, December 2008 (Arid West Supplement)* and USACE A *Guide to Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) Delineation Arid West Region of the United States, 2010*. The lateral extent of USACE jurisdiction (if present) was measured at the Ordinary High Watermark (OHWM), which is indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris. Evaluation of FGC Section 1600 Streambed Waters followed guidance pursuant to which CDFW claims jurisdiction beyond traditional stream banks and the outer edge of the riparian canopy.

A variety of JD reference materials relevant to the project site were reviewed during the course of this delineation, including historical and current aerial imagery, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate maps (FIRM), National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) climate data, USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and EPA Water Program “My Waters” data layers and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web soil survey. The data provided in the Web Soil Survey provides a standard basis for the soil textures and types that are assigned a hydric indicator status of “hydric” or “non-hydric” by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils.

5 Results

According to the CNDDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, approximately 50 sensitive species and three sensitive habitats have been documented to occur in the *Redlands* USGS 7.5-minute series quadrangle. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State- and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) designated Species of Special Concern (SSC), and otherwise Special Animals. “Special Animals” is a general term that refers to all the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of “species at risk” or “special status species.” The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

Of the approximately 50 sensitive species identified in the *Redlands* quadrangle, 14 (five plant species and nine animal species) are State- and/or federally-listed as threatened or endangered species. Table 1 lists the federally-listed species documented in the *Redlands* quadrangle and provides a project impact affects determination. The following State- and/or federally-listed species and designated critical habitats have been documented within the project vicinity within in the Santa Ana River floodplain (approximately 3 miles):

- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*);
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*);
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*);
- least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*);
- Santa Ana River woolly-star (*Eriastrum densifolium* var *santorum*);
- slender-horned spinyflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) Critical Habitat; and
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat Critical Habitat

Although not a State- or federally-listed as threatened or endangered species, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) are considered a State and federal Species of Special Concern (SSC) and are a migratory bird

protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5). Burrowing owl have been documented locally in suitable habitat areas.

An analysis of the likelihood for occurrence of all sensitive species is provided in Table 2. This analysis considers species range as well as documentation within the vicinity of the project area.

Disturbances observed within the project area during survey include dirt roads and active agriculture.

5.1 Soils

NRCS soil surveys show the entire project site consists of three soil types: Hanford coarse sandy loam, Tujunga loam sand, and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand. Hanford coarse sandy loam comprise 36 percent of the project area. This soil type is alluvium derived from granite and is considered to be prime farmland. Tujunga loam sand makes up most of the soil in the project area, 63 percent. This soil type is alluvium derived from granite and is prime farmland. Tujunga gravelly loamy sand makes up less than 1 percent of the project area. This soil is alluvium derived from granite and is considered to not be prime farmland.

5.2 Sensitive Habitats

No sensitive habitats were found on site.

5.3 USFWS Designated Critical Habitat

No USFWS designated critical habitat occur on, adjacent, or within the vicinity of the project site.

5.4 Vegetation

This project area is currently supporting active agriculture. In nonactive areas, volunteer crop plants were present. The project area is highly disturbed, and maintenance of other vegetation is regular.

5.5 Wildlife

The only wildlife observed during the survey was a Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). No other wildlife was observed. Wildlife detections or signs included those for amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

5.6 Special Status Plants

5.6.1 Santa Ana River woollystar

The State- and federally-listed as endangered Santa Ana River woollystar (woollystar) is a short-lived, perennial subshrub of *Polemoniaceae* (phlox family). It has a basally branched, generally erect or spreading form, occasionally reaching 1 meter (3.3 feet) in height. The entire plant, including the blue to violet-blue inflorescence, is covered with woolly pubescence, giving it a silvery-white appearance. This woollystar is found in alluvial scrub plant communities along the Santa Ana River and Lytle and Cajon Creek flood plains from the base of the San Bernardino Mountains in San Bernardino County southwest along the Santa

Ana River through Riverside County into the Santa Ana Canyon of northeastern Orange County (USFWS 1987). It requires periodic flooding. Associated perennial plants include California croton (*Croton californicus*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), fastigiata golden aster (*Heterotheca sessiliflora* ssp. *fastigiata*), and scale-broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*). This woollystar typically blooms between May and August but most heavily in June (Muñoz 1991). However, woollystar is readily identifiable throughout the year.

Findings: No suitable habitat exist on site for this species. Woollystar is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.6.2 Slender-horned spineflower

The State- and federally-listed as endangered slender-horned spineflower (spineflower) is an annual plant in the *Polygonaceae* (buckwheat family). Plants have a distinctive basal rosette of leaves ranging from 3 to 8 centimeters (1.2 to 3.1 inches) in diameter. The leaves frequently become reddish at maturity. The flower stalks are branched and erect 3 to 10 centimeters (1.2 to 4 inches) tall and the flowers are white to pink in color. This spineflower is found in drought prone habitats where germination is likely related to rainfall. This spineflower is typically found in alluvial fan scrub on benches and terraces away from active channels in areas receiving little surface disturbance from flooding, but subject to sheet or overland flows (Boyd *et al.* 1989; Rey-Vizgirdas 1994; Wood and Wells 1997). Within San Bernardino County, there are currently only eight (8) occurrences of this species known to be extant, within three (3) drainages; the upper Santa Ana River, Lytle Creek, and Cajon Canyon (USFWS 2010). This spineflower typically blooms between April and June. Individual plants are difficult to detect because they are small and occur in relatively small, isolated patches across often extensive floodplain habitat. Additionally, plant densities may be low during drought conditions.

Findings: No suitable habitat exist on site for this species. Spineflower is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.7 Special Status Wildlife

5.7.1 San Bernardino kangaroo rat

The federally-listed as endangered SBKR is one of three recognized subspecies of Merriam's kangaroo rat (*D. merriami*) in California. The Merriam's kangaroo rat is a small, burrowing rodent species that can be found within inland valleys and deserts of southwest United States of America and northern Mexico. The Dulzura kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys simulans*), the Pacific kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys agilis*) and the Stephens kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) occur in areas occupied by SBKR, but these other species have a wider habitat range. The SBKR, however, has a restricted southern California distribution, confined to certain inland valley scrub communities and, more particularly, to scrub communities occurring along rivers, streams, and drainages within the San Bernardino, Menifee, and San Jacinto valleys. Most of these drainages have been historically altered due to a variety of reasons including, mining, off-road vehicle use, road and housing development, and flood control efforts. This increased use of river floodplain resources resulted in a reduction in both the amount and quality of habitat available for the SBKR.

The USFWS listed the SBKR as endangered on September 24, 1998 and set aside 33,295 acres of critical habitat for the SBKR in 2002. The USFWS then revised that decision in 2008 after a lawsuit and cut the designation down to 7,779 acres in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. On January 10, 2011, a federal

court struck down the 2008 designation. The ruling concluded that the USFWS improperly relied on “core habitat” to define critical habitat for the SBKR rather than specifying the physical and biological features essential for the kangaroo rat’s conservation, as the law requires. The ruling reinstated the 2002 designation. The 2002 critical habitat rule for SBKR defined four Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) that are essential to the conservation of SBKR. These PCEs are as follows: 1) Soil series consisting predominantly of sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, or loam; 2) Alluvial sage scrub and associated vegetation, such as coastal sage scrub and chamise chaparral, with a moderately open canopy; 3) River, creek, stream, and wash channels; alluvial fans; floodplains; floodplain benches and terraces; and historic braided channels that are subject to dynamic geomorphological and hydrological processes typical of fluvial systems within the historical range of the San Bernardino kangaroo rat; and 4) Upland areas proximal to floodplains with suitable habitat.

Findings: No suitable habitat exist on site for this species. The PCEs for SBKR including Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub (RAFSS) habitat are absent from the project site and surrounding area. The Project site is not located in critical habitat for SBKR. SBKR is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.7.2 Coastal California gnatcatcher

The federally-listed as threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN) is a resident (non-migratory) small songbird (passerine) which typically nests and forages in coastal sage scrub vegetation in southern California year-round. CAGN occur in dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats and non-sage scrub habitats such as chaparral, grassland, riparian areas, in proximity to sage scrub habitats. The CAGN was federally listed as threatened in 1993 and critical habitat for this species was designated by the USFWS in 2000 and revised in 2007. The PCEs identified by the USFWS for CAGN consist of the following: 1) Dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats: Venturan coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub, southern coastal bluff scrub, and coastal sage-chaparral scrub in Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties that provide space for individual and population growth, normal behavior, breeding, reproduction, nesting, dispersal and foraging; and 2) Non-sage scrub habitats such as chaparral, grassland, riparian areas, in proximity to sage scrub habitats as described for PCE 1 above that provide space for dispersal, foraging, and nesting.

Findings: No suitable habitat exist on site for this species. The PCEs for CAGN including RAFSS habitat are absent from the project site and surrounding area. The Project site is not located in critical habitat for CAGN. The Project site is not located adjacent to where CAGN have been previously documented. CAGN is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.7.3 Southwestern willow flycatcher

The southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL) is a State- and federally-listed endangered species. This small passerine bird has a grayish-green back and wings, whitish throat, a light gray-olive breast, and pale yellowish belly. The SWFL is a neotropical migrant that breeds in the southwestern United States from mid-April to early-September. In the fall, it migrates south to its wintering grounds in portions of South America, Central America, and Mexico. (60 FR 10694). The SWFL breeds in dense riparian habitats along rivers, streams, and other wetlands at elevations ranging from sea level to 8,500 feet (Sogge 1997). Plant species closely associated with the SWFL include willows (*Salix* sp.), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), seepwillow

(*Baccharis* sp.), with an overstory of cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) (62 FR 39129). Occupied habitat is generally dominated by shrubs and trees 13 to 23 feet or more in height, which provide dense lower and mid-story vegetation approximately 10 to 13 feet aboveground. This dense vegetation is often interspersed with open water, small openings, or sparse vegetation, creating a mosaic that is not uniformly dense (62 FR 39129). The SWFL was listed as federally endangered on February 27, 1995, under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (60 FR 10694) and the USFWS has designated critical habitat for the species.

Findings: No suitable riparian habitat exist on site for this species. The Project site is not located in critical habitat for SWFL. SWFL is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.7.4 Least Bell's vireo

The least Bell's vireo (LBVI) is a State- and federally-listed endangered bird species. This species is a small, olive-gray migratory songbird that nests and forages almost exclusively in riparian woodland habitats. LBVI nesting habitat typically consists of well-developed overstory, understory, and low densities of aquatic and herbaceous cover. The understory frequently contains dense sub-shrub or shrub thickets. These thickets are often dominated by plants such as narrow-leaf willow, mulefat, young individuals of other willow species such as arroyo willow or black willow, and one or more herbaceous species. LBVI generally begin to arrive from their wintering range in southern Baja California and establish breeding territories by mid-March to late-March. The LBVI was listed as federally endangered on May 2, 1986, under the ESA (51 FR 16483) and the USFWS has designated critical habitat for the species.

Findings: The Project site is not located in critical habitat for LBVI. No suitable riparian habitat exists on site for this species. LBVI is absent from the project site and the proposed Project **will not impact** this species.

5.7.5 Burrowing owl

The western Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) is one of 18 New World Burrowing Owl subspecies, and one of only two in North America. *A. c. hypugaea*, ranges from Texas to California and north to southern Canada. Individuals of resident populations in southern California, northern Mexico, and Florida breed and overwinter in an area without a significant migration (Haug et al. 1993). BUOW, a California Species of Special Concern (SSC), are found across American open landscapes, showing activity chiefly in the daytime. In California, preferred habitat is generally typified by short, sparse vegetation with few shrubs, level to gentle topography and well-drained soils. In addition, BUOW may occur in some agricultural areas, ruderal grassy fields, vacant lots and pastures, and flood control facilities if the surrounding vegetation structure is suitable and there are useable burrows and foraging habitat in proximity. Unique among North American raptors, the BUOW requires underground burrows or other cavities for nesting during the breeding season and for roosting and cover, year-round. Burrows used by the owls are usually dug by other species termed host burrowers. In California, California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) and round-tailed ground squirrel (*Citellus tereticaudus*) burrows are frequently used by BUOW but they may use dens or holes dug by other fossorial species and/or human made structures such as cement culverts and pipes.

BUOW have a high fidelity to their birth territory and they often prefer nesting in areas of high burrow densities. Breeding pairs are easily located within the surrounding of their nests (usually 90 feet) due to their territorial behavior. They are active during the day and night and are generally observed in the early

morning hours or at twilight.

BUOW breeding season begins February 1 and extends to August 31. Pair formation can begin in February. Peak of the BUOW breeding season, commonly accepted in California, occurs between April 15 and July 15. April to mid-May is when most burrowing owls are in the egg laying and incubation stages. BUOW egg incubation period is about 27-28 days. Chick rearing typically occurs between May 15 and July 1. July 15 is typically considered the late nestling period when most owls are spending time above ground. The non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31)

BUOW are semi-colonial and will sometimes share a burrow for incubation and chick rearing.

Findings: The assessment survey was structured, in part, to detect BUOW. The survey consisted of walking transects spaced to provide 100% visual coverage of the project site. The result of the survey was that no historic or current evidence of BUOW was found in the survey area. No BUOW individuals or sign including burrows, pellets, feathers or white wash were observed. Per the definition provided in the *2012 CDFG Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, “Burrowing owl habitat generally includes, but is not limited to, short or sparse vegetation (at least at some time of year), presence of burrows, burrow surrogates or presence of fossorial mammal dens, well-drained soils, and abundant and available prey.”

The Project site is comprised of an active agricultural field. No suitably-sized burrows, burrow surrogates, or host burrowers were observed within the survey area. Therefore, the project site is not suitable to support BUOW. No potential direct or indirect impacts to BUOW can be identified and no further action is required.

5.8 Jurisdictional Waters

The result of the JD analysis was that no aspect of the Project site is considered Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State. No jurisdictional waters exist on site that are subject to Section 404 and 401 of the CWA or Section 1600 of the FGC under the jurisdictions of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, respectively. Therefore, no FGC Streambed Alteration Agreement from the CDFW, or CWA Sections 401/404 permits from the RWQCB and USACE respectively are required.

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

No State- and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species were observed on site during the field survey. No suitable habitat capable of supporting any sensitive species exist on site. No further action relative to biological resources is warranted or recommended.

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TABLES

Table 1.
Federally-listed as Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, or Candidate Species
Documented in the *Redlands*, USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Documented Locally	Found Adjacent	Found on Site	Suitable Habitat	Determination of Project Affects
Plants							
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE/SE	No	No	No	No	No Affect
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	FE/SE	No	No	No	No	No Affect
slender-horned spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE/SE	Yes	No	No	No	No Affect
Santa Ana River woollystar	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	FE/SE	Yes	No	No	No	No Affect
Birds							
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE/SE	Yes	No	No	No	No Affect
coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila californica</i>	FT	Yes	Yes	No	No	No Affect
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE/SE	Yes	No	No	No	No Affect
Mammals							
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	FE	Yes	No	No	No	No Affect
Stephen's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	FE/ST	No	No	No	No	No Affect
Fish							
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT/ST	No		No	No	No Affect

Table 2.
CNDDDB Sensitive Species Occurrence Potential
Redlands, USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status Federal/State	Other Listings	Habitat	Occurrence Potential
Plants					
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	marsh sandwort	Endangered/ Endangered	G1; S1; CNPS: 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Growing up through dense mats of Typha, Juncus, Scirpus, etc. in freshwater marsh. Sandy soil. 3-170 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Endangered/ Endangered	G1; S1; CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian scrub. On steep, N-facing slopes or in low grade sandy washes. 90-1590 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/ None	G4; S4; CNPS: 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None/ None	G3G4T2; S2; CNPS: 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland. Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also, in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered/ Endangered	G4?T1; S1; CNPS: 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes. Limited to the higher zones of salt marsh habitat. 0-10 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None/ None	G3T2; S2; BLM: S; USFS: S; CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 90-1220 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	Peruvian dodder	None/ None	G5T4?; SH; CNPS: 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). Freshwater marsh. 15-280 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered/ Endangered	G1; S1; CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered/ Endangered	G4T1; S1; CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	California satintail	None/ None	G4; S3; USFS: S; CNPS: 2B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-1495 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/ None	G5T3; S3; CNPS: 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	Parish's bush-mallow	None/ None	GXQ; SX; CNPS: 1A	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. In a wash. 305-455 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	None/ None	G5TX; SX; CNPS: 1A	Riparian woodland. Salix swales in riparian habitats. 65-300 m.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	None/ None	G3?; S3?; CNPS: 4.2	sandy, mesic (Feb)May-Sep	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the

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					project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	None/ None	G3; S3; CNPS: 4.2	alluvial fan, granitic May-Aug	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	None/ None	G4; S4; CNPS: 4.2	clay, serpentinite seeps Mar-Jul	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Birds					
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	None/ None	G5; S4; CDFW: WL; IUCN: LC	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted, or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/ None	G5T3; S3; CDFW: WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None/ None	G4; S3; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC; USFWS: BCC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened/ Endangered	G5T2T3; S1; BLM: S; USFS: S; USFWS: BCC	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered/ Endangered	G5T2; S1;	Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

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<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None/ None	G5T4Q; S4; CDFW: WL; IUCN: LC	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also, main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	None/ None	G5; S3; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None/ None	G4; S4; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC; USFWS: BCC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened/ None	G4G5T2Q; S2; CDFW: SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	None/ None	G5; S3S4; CDFW: SSC; USFWS: BCC	Riparian plant associations near water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	Endangered/ Endangered	G5T2; S2; IUCN: NT	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Mammals					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/ None	G5; S3; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC; USFS: S	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Chaetodipus fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/ None	G5T3T4; S3S4; CDFW: SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered/ Candidate Endangered	G5T1; S1; CDFW: SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Endangered/ Threatened	G2; S2; IUCN: EN	Primarily annual & perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub & sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/ None	G5T4; S3S4; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	None/ None	G5; S3; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/ None	G5T3T4; S3S4; CDFW: SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	None/ None	G4; S3; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None/ None	G5T1T2; S1S2; CDFW: SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/ None	G5; S3; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Reptiles					
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/ None	G3; S3; CDFW: SSC; USFS: S	Generally, south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats;	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

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				generally, in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/ None	G5T2; S2; CDFW: SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	None/ None	G5; S2S3; CDFW: WL; IUCN: LC; USFS: S	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	None/ None	G5T5; S3; CDFW: SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	None/ None	G4; S3; CDFW: SSC; USFS: S	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, & desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	None/ None	G3G4; S3S4; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .

<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/ None	G4; S3S4; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: LC; USFS: S	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Insects					
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None/ Candidate Endangered	G3G4; S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Carolella busckana</i>	Busck's gallmoth	None/ None	G1G3; SH		The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Amphibians					
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered/ Endangered	G1; S1; CDFW: WL; IUCN: EN; USFS: S	Federal listing refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto, and San Bernardino mountains (southern DPS). Northern DPS was determined to warrant listing as endangered, Apr 2014, effective Jun 30, 2014. Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/ None	G3; S3; BLM: S; CDFW: SSC; IUCN: NT	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	The specific habitat requirements for this species are not on the project site. Occurrence potential is low .
Fish					

<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered/ None	G5T1Q; S1; AFS: EN	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	No aquatic habitat for this species exists on the project site. Occurrence potential is none .
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	Santa Ana speckled dace	None/ None	G5T1; S1; AFS: TH; CDFW: SSC; USFS: S	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	No aquatic habitat for this species exists on the project site. Occurrence potential is none .

Habitat					
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None/ None	G1; S1.1		Habitat type is absent
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None/ None	G4; S4		Habitat type is absent
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None/ None	G4; S4		Habitat type is absent

Coding and Terms

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

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

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

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.

G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.

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

State Ranking:

S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.

S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.

1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.

2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.

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

3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.

4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

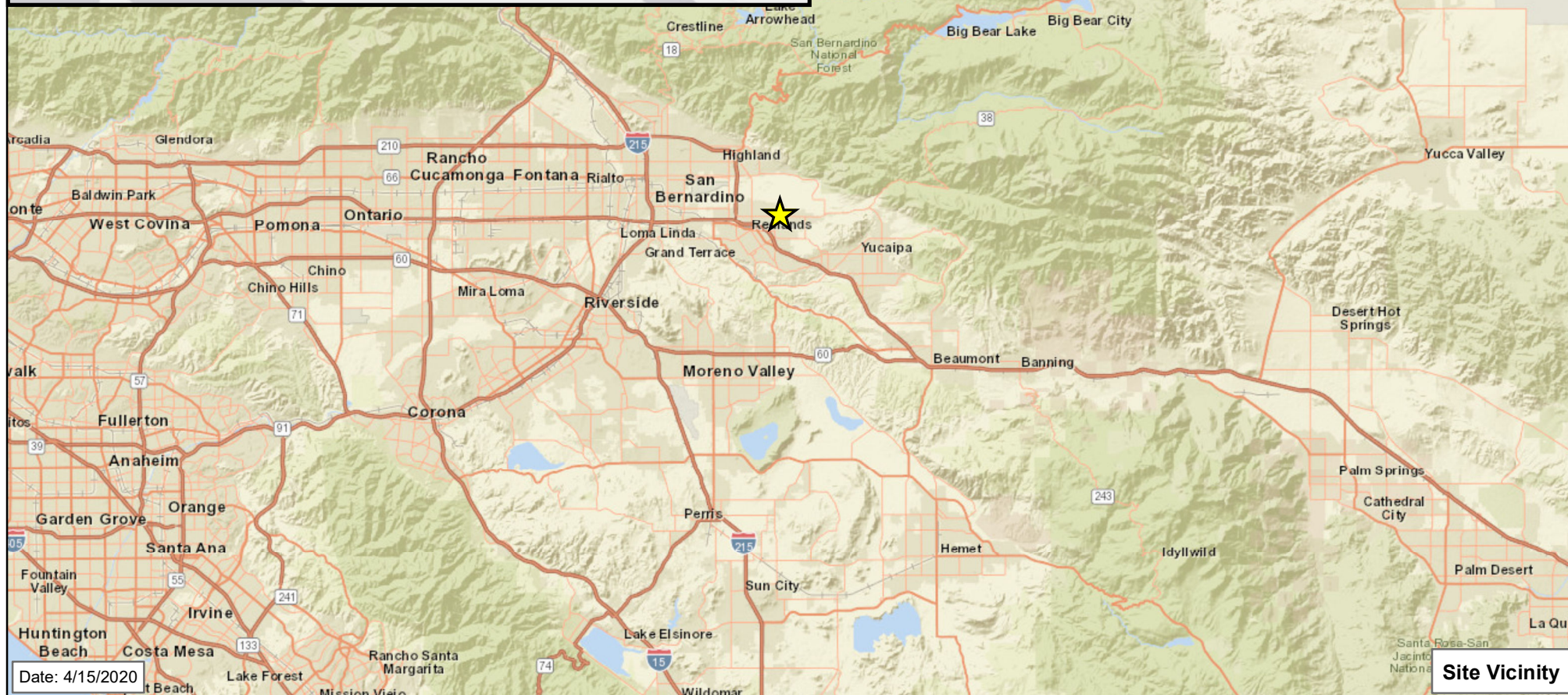
.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

FIGURES

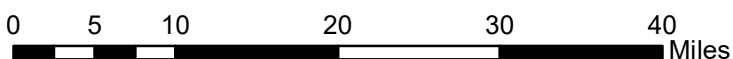


Legend

★ Site Vicinity



Date: 4/15/2020

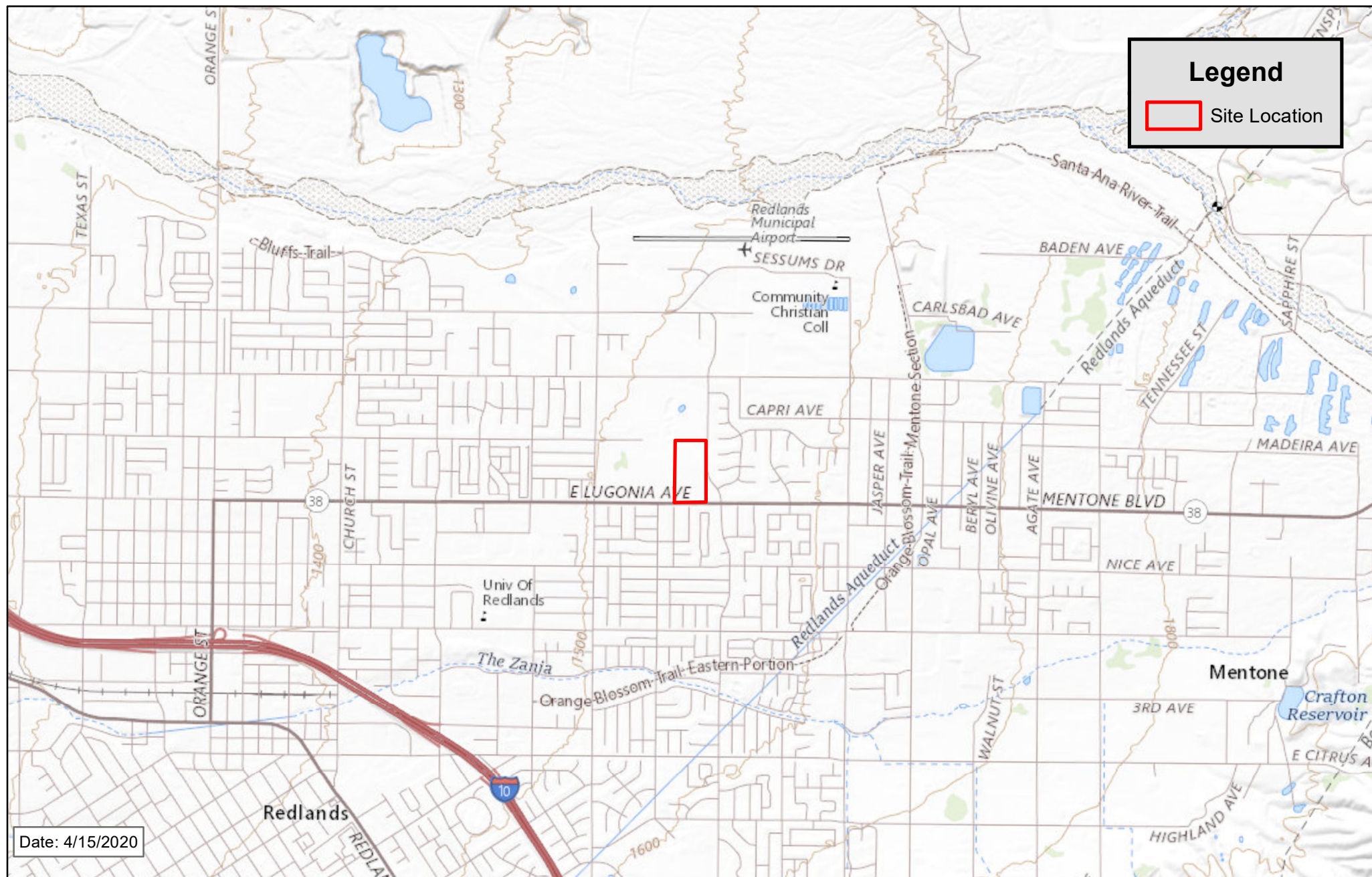


Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



**Figure 1 - Regional Overview
Site Vicinity**

Holy Name of Jesus Church
Kimley-Horn



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles

1 inch = 2,674 feet

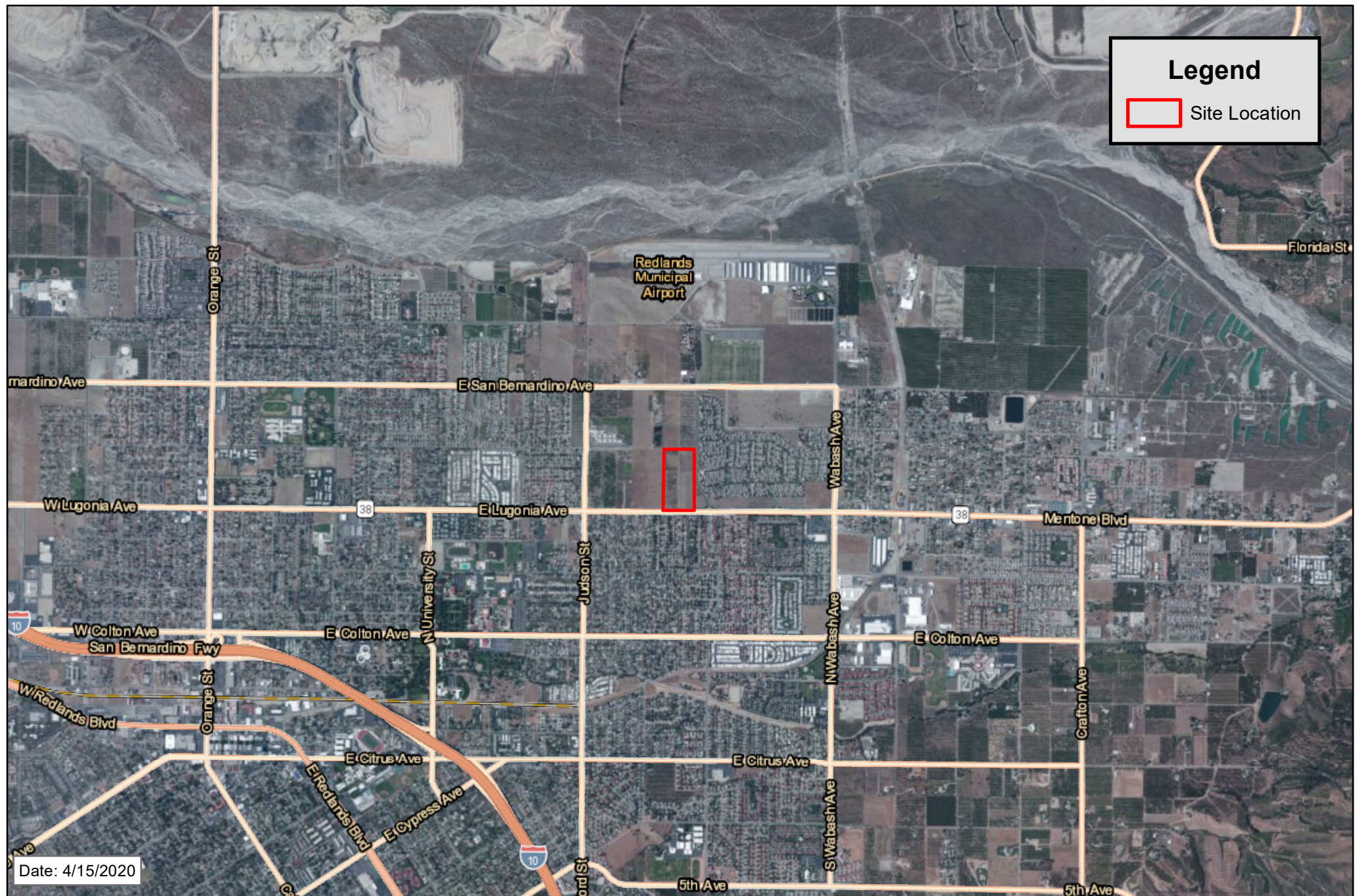
Imagery Date: 8/6/2017

Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed October 2018.



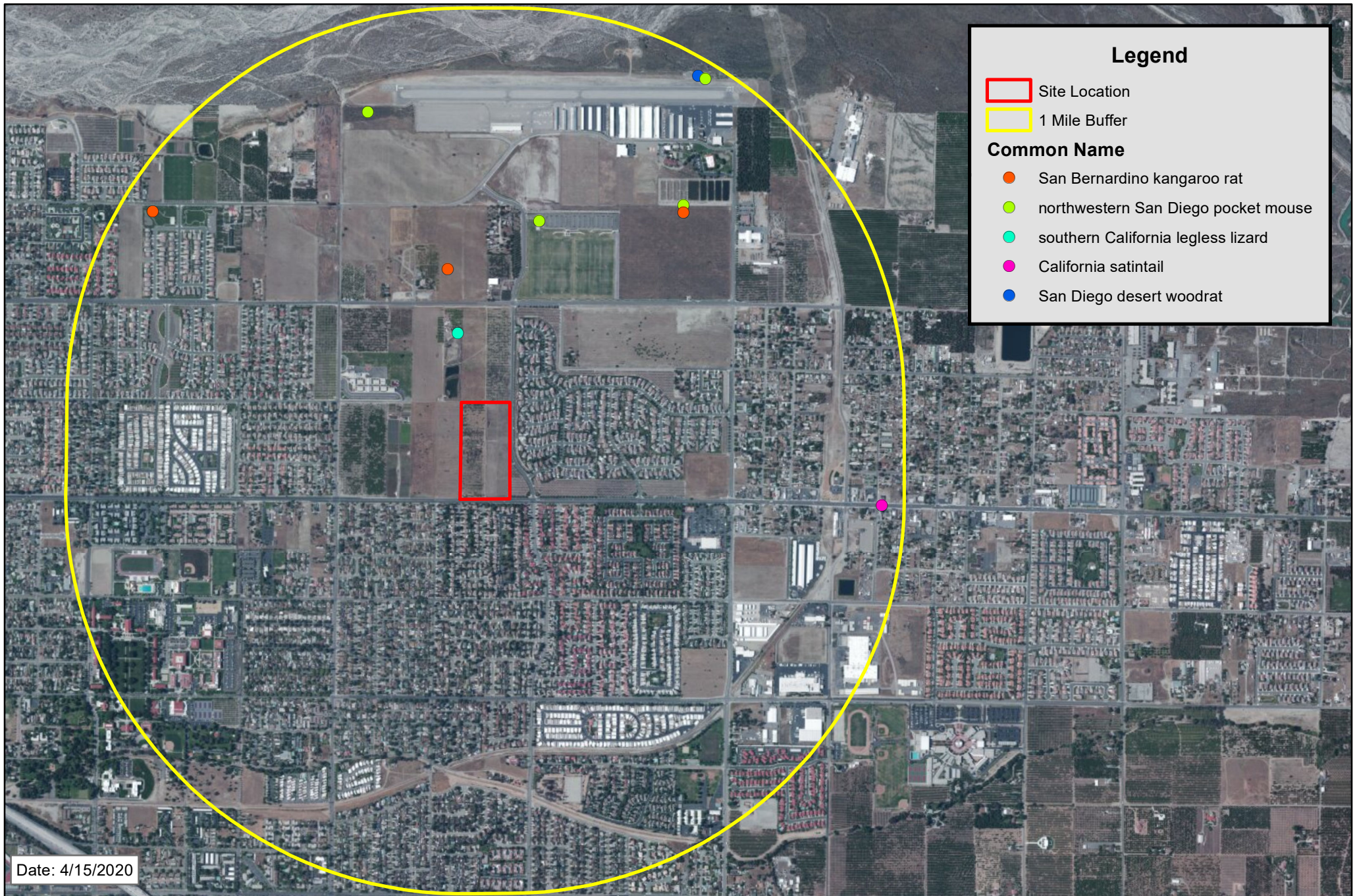
Figure 2
Site Location

Holy Name of Jesus Church
Kimley-Horn



0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Miles 1 inch = 2,674 feet Imagery Date: 8/6/2017

Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Legend

Site Location

1 Mile Buffer

Common Name

San Bernardino kangaroo rat

northwestern San Diego pocket mouse

southern California legless lizard

California satintail

San Diego desert woodrat

Date: 4/15/2020

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

1 inch = 1,692 feet

Imagery Date: 8/6/2017

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Figure 4
CNDDb

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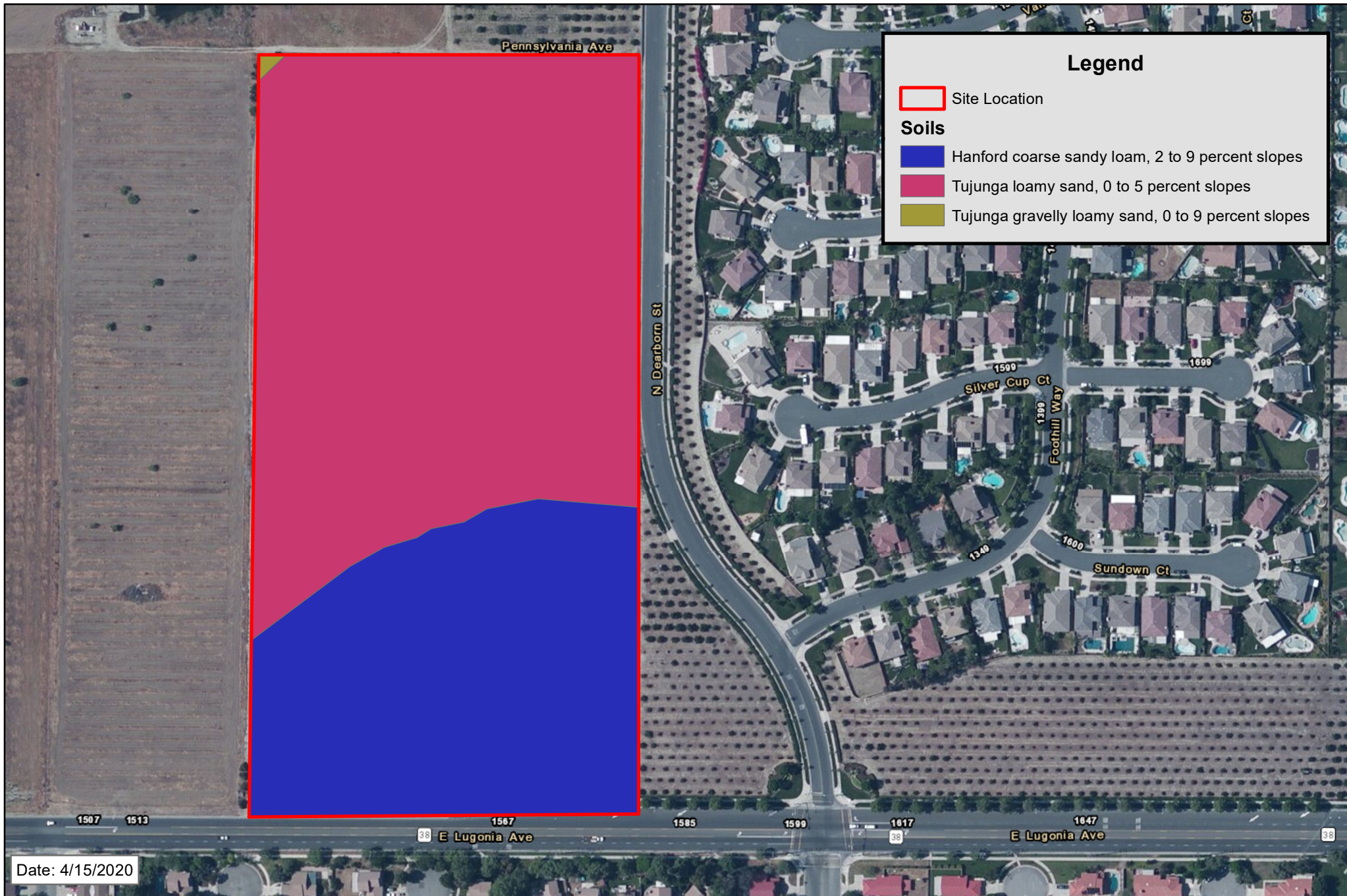


Figure 5
USDA Soils

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**SITE
PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1. Looking west across Project site showing dirt road and active agricultural fields



Photo 2. Looking south across Project site showing dirt road and active agricultural fields