CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished below and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Bradley Youngerman and Michael Brown

ELEVATED ENTITLEMENTS LLC
5716 CORSA AVENUE SUITE 201
WESTLAKE VILLAGE, CA 91367

May 30, 2024

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1.0 Introduction

This report is an addendum to the previous Biological Resources Assessment conducted June 2021 by Jacobs. The fieldwork conducted by Bradley Youngerman on May 28, 2024, found no new sensitive biological resources and is consistent with the previous conclusions presented by Jacobs. The 9.39-acre project property is comprised of one parcel designated as number 479-140-022. The project applicant is proposing to build a multi-family apartment complex.

2.0 Site Location and Project Description

The property consists of one parcel (APN 479-140-022) located north of Cottonwood Avenue and west of Perris Boulevard in the city of Moreno Valley. The 9.39-acre property is in Township 3 South, Range 3 West on the Sunnymead USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2).

Review of historic aerial photographs indicated that the property has been a vacant lot since at least 1984 (Google Earth, accessed May 30,2024).

2.1 Data Review

Elevated Entitlements conducted a data search for information on plant and wildlife species known occurrences within the vicinity of the project. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies, and interest groups. Information sources included the following:

- Data from Calflora, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory; the California Consortium of Herbaria; the Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC); the Biogeographic Information & Observation System (BIOS); and the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulations on sensitive biological resources and jurisdictional waters; and,
- Other texts relevant to this area of San Bernardino and information from regional experts and previous studies for this area.

2.2 Field Assessment

Mr. Bradley Youngerman conducted a site visit and biological assessment of the development area on May 28, 2024. He evaluated the property habitats, made notes on the general and sensitive biological resources present or absent, and took representative photographs.

Figure 1. Regional Location and Topography of the Project Site.

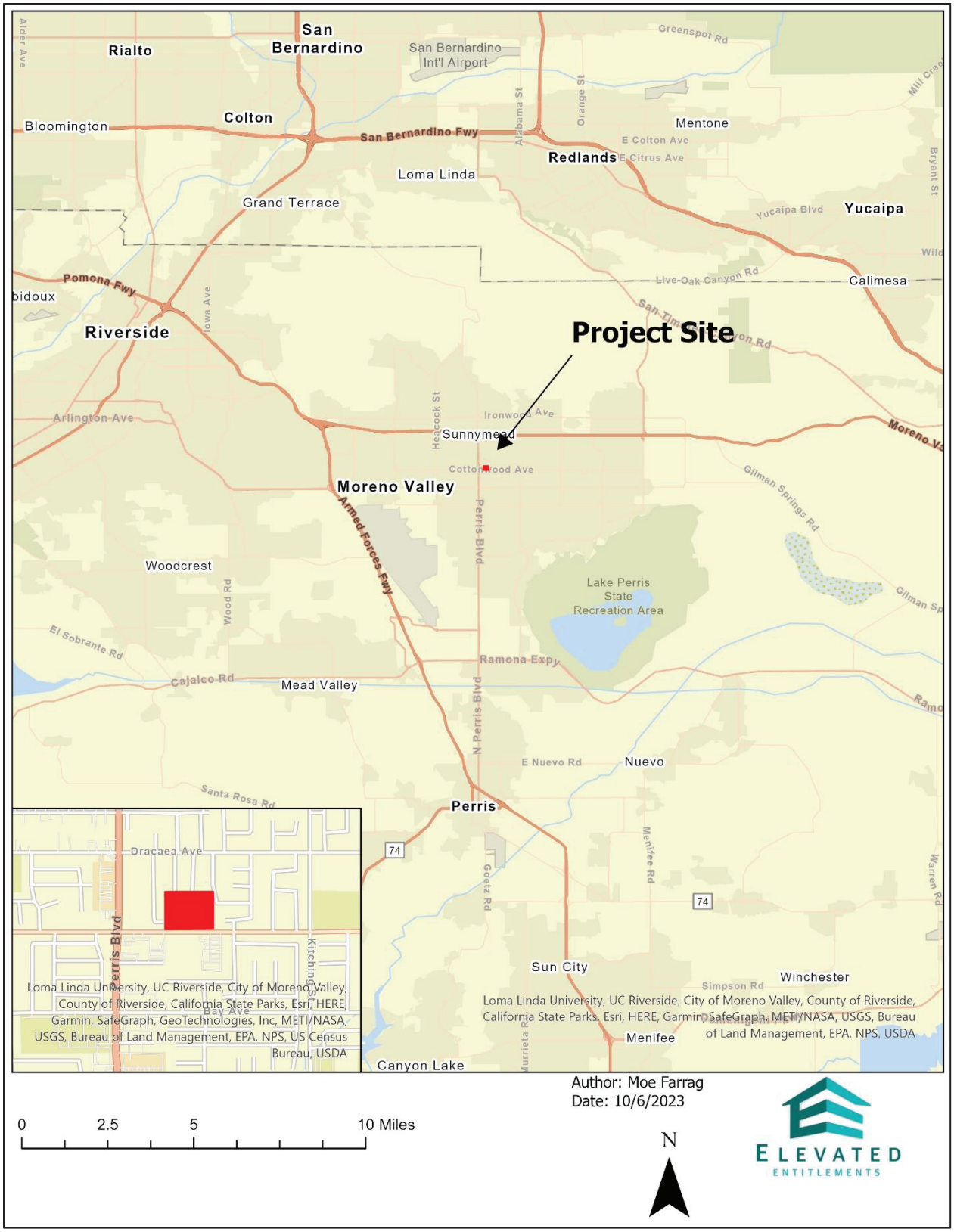


Figure 2. Aerial of the project site.

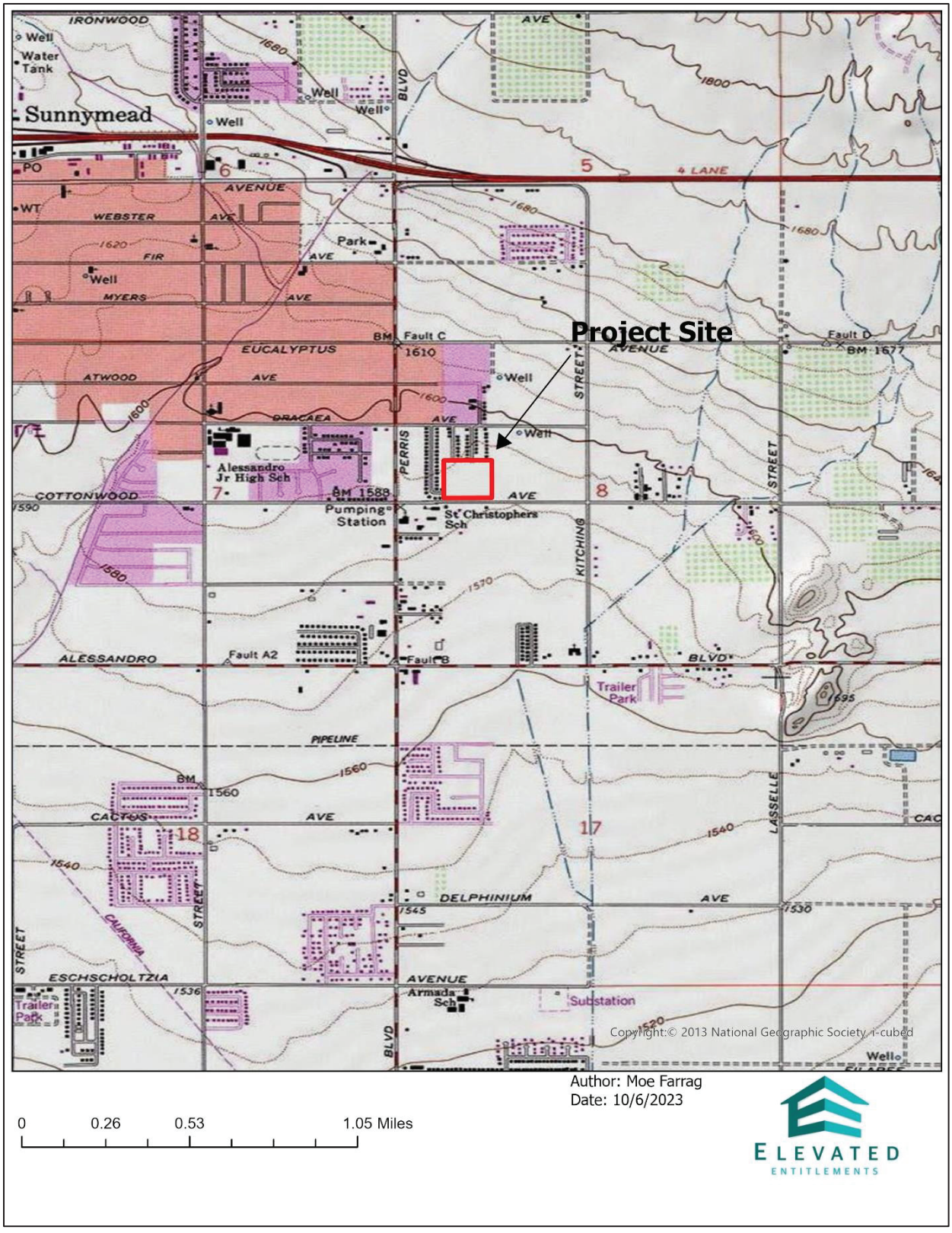
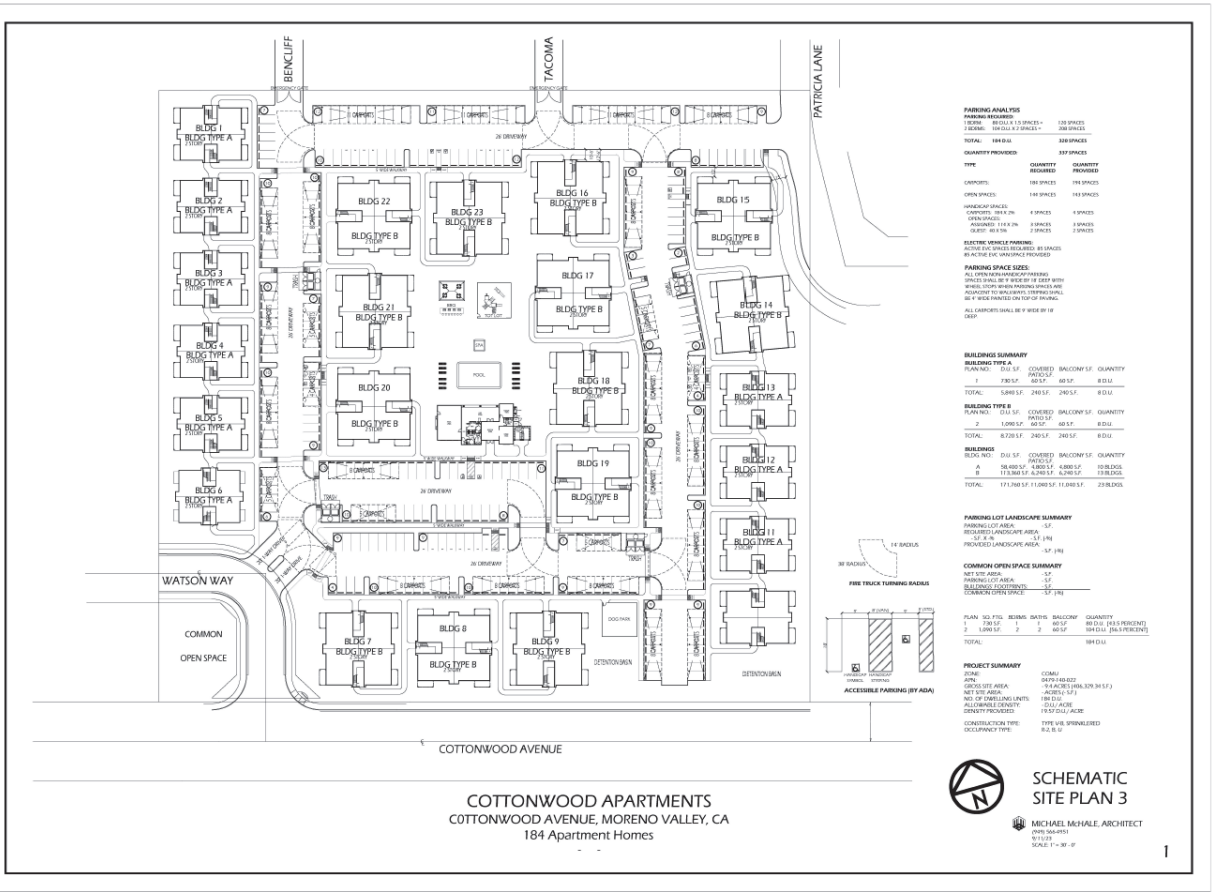


Figure 3. Site Plan



Mr. Youngerman evaluated the property for drainages subject to jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, CDFW under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, and the water act regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board.

3.0 Results

3.1 Weather, Topography and Soils

The weather at the beginning of the general biological assessment field survey was 84 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and light winds between 0-5 MPH coming from the SW.

90.4% of the site is comprised of Ramona sandy loam (PaC2). While the other 9.6% is comprised of Pachappa fine sandy loam (PaB2) (Figure 3, Web Soil Survey). Ramona sandy loam occurs on two to five percent slopes. It is made up of alluvium derived from granite found on alluvial fans. Ramona sandy loam is non-hydric and non-saline to slightly saline. Water rarely floods on this soil or ponds. It is classified as a well-drained soil. Pachappa fine sandy loam occurs on two to eight percent slopes. It is made up of alluvium derived from granite found on alluvial fans. Pachappa fine sandy loam is non-hydric. Water rarely floods on this soil or ponds. It is classified as a well-drained soil.

3.2 Land Uses

A review of aerial imagery from Google Earth indicates that the property surrounded by single family uses to the north, west and east. To the south of the property there are three commercial uses as well as a church. The project site has been disturbed by foot traffic.

3.3 Vegetation

Most of the property is occupied by ruderal vegetation and is dominated by invasive/ non-native vegetation. Species observed at the project site include Italian rye (Festuca perennis), jimsonweed (Datura wrightii), brome grass (Bromus spp), and others. A complete list of plant species is shown in Appendix A.

Figure 4. Soils on the Project Site. NRCS 2022

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
PaC2	Pachappa fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	0.9	9.6%
RaB2	Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	8.9	90.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		**9.8**	**100.0%**

3.3.1 Wildlife

No amphibian species were observed. No water sources are found on the property that would be used by amphibians. Bird species seen or heard included House Finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), Common Raven (Corvus corax), Eurasian Collared-Dove (Streptopelia decaocto), Northern Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos), European Starling (Sturnus vulgaris), and Black Phoebe (Sayornis nigricans). Low quality habitat for burrowing owl is present on the parcel though occurrence is unlikely.

Small mammal burrows are present on the property, likely belonging to pocket gopher and California deermouse.

No reptiles were observed during the field check.

3.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

All sensitive species were considered as potentially present on the project site if its known geographical distribution encompassed all or part of the project area or if its distribution was near the site and its general habitat requirements were present.

There is no habitat for sensitive plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, or mammals that were listed as potentially present in the vicinity of the property (Appendix B).

3.5 Findings

There is no wetland or riparian habitat on site. There is no drainage or evidence of water flow. The only habitat on site is ruderal vegetation up to 48’ tall.

The parcel had very limited marginal nesting habitat for ground- and shrub-nesting bird species. The project site contains habitat that is unlikely suitable for burrowing owls. No signs of current or previous burrows were observed during the field investigation.

3.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

A reconnaissance level Biological Resource Assessment survey of the Subject Parcel was conducted by Elevated Entitlements in May of 2024 to identify potential habitat for special status wildlife within the Project Area. No sensitive species were observed within the Project Area during the reconnaissance-level field survey and due to the environmental conditions on site, none are expected to occur. The Subject Parcel is completely disturbed and no longer supports any native habitats.

We recommend that if construction occurs between February 1 and August 31 a qualified biologist conducts a birdnesting bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring.

If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.

If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Pre-construction surveys for BUOW should be conducted no more than 3 days prior to commencement of Project-related ground disturbance to verify that BUOW remains absent from the Project Area.

To avoid impacts to nesting birds (common and special status) during the nesting season, a qualified Avian Biologist should conduct pre-construction nesting bird surveys prior to Project-related disturbance to suitable nesting areas to identify any active nests. If no active nests are found, no further action would be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist should set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which would be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage and expected types, intensity, and duration of disturbance. The nest(s) and buffer zones should be field checked weekly by a qualified biological monitor. The approved no-work buffer zone should be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity should commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

4.0 References

California Department of Fish and Game, 1984. *Guidelines for Assessing Effects of Proposed Developments on Rare Plants and Plant Communities*. Natural Heritage Division, California Department of Fish and Game.

California Department of Fish and Game, 1990. *California's Wildlife, Volume 2, Birds*. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife, May 2020. *Complete List of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird and Mammal Species in California*. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program, Sacramento.

Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2020. United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed October 9, 2023.

Appendix A. Plant and Animal Species Observed

Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
Hirschfeldia incana	short podded mustard
Raphanus sativus	jointed charlock
Amsinckia intermedia	common fiddleneck
Atriplex semibaccata	Australian saltbush
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle
Convolvulus arvensis	field bindweed
Euphorbia polycarpa	smallseed sandmat
Erodium cicutarium	redstem fillaree
Malva parviflora	cheeseweed
Avena barbata	slim oat
Bromus spp	brome grasses
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass
Festuca perennis	Italian rye
Hordeum murinum	foxtail barley
Rumex crispus	curly dock
Datura wrightii	jimsonweed

Bird Species Observed:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch
Corvus corax	Common Raven
Streptopelia decaocto	Eruasian Collared-Dove
Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling
Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe

Appendix B. Site Photos


150
S
180
210
SW
240
W
270
300
NW
234°SW (T) 33.926476, -117.222108 ±11ft ▲ 1488ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


S
180
210
SW
240
W
270
300
NW
330
254°SW (T) 33.926358, -117.222981 ±17ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


SE
S
SW
W
120
150
180
210
240
270
189°S (T) 33.92634, -117.222996 ±13ft 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


E
E
SE
S
60
90
120
150
180
210
135°SE (T) 33.92634, -117.222996 ±12ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


NE
E
SE
S
30
60
90
120
150
180
116°E (T) 33.92634, -117.224032 ±27ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


E
90
SE
120
150
S
180
SW
210
240
161°SE (T) 33.926323, -117.224062 ±12ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


N
NE
E
SE
330
0
30
60
90
120
58°NE (T) 33.925053, -117.224208 ±13ft ▲ 1485ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


NW
330
N
0
30
NE
60
E
90
120
40°NE (T) 33.92471, -117.223797 ±15ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


SW
W
NW
N
210
240
270
300
330
0
280°W (T) 33.924738, -117.222265 ±13ft ▲ 1483ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


NW
300
330
30
NE
60
0°N (T) 33.924737, -117.222192 ±25ft ▲ 1482ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


W
270
NW
300
330
N
0
NE
30
60
337°NW (T) 33.925512, -117.22302 ±19ft ▲ 1482ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


S
180
SW
210
240
W
270
NW
300
330
251°SW (T) 33.92552, -117.223059 ±11ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


E
SE
S
SW
90
120
150
180
210
240
172°S (T) 33.92552, -117.223056 ±14ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


NE
E
SE
S
30
60
90
120
150
180
93°E (T) 33.92547, -117.223057 ±20ft 1483ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


E
90
SE
120
150
S
180
SW
210
240
153°SE (T) 33.926079, -117.223073 ±20ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


SE
S
SW
W
120
150
180
210
240
270
206°S (T) 33.926076, -117.22305 ±28ft ▲ 1487ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


SE
S
SW
W
120
150
180
210
240
270
204°S (T) 33.926513, -117.222095 ±24ft ▲ 1488ft
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


W
270
NW
300
330
N
0
NE
30
331°NW (T) 33.925164, -117.224068 ±19ft ▲ 1485ft
HOFI nest
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


NE
E
SE
S
60
90
120
150
180
210
133°SE (T) 33.926128, -117.223095 ±39ft ▲ 1486ft
Pit and berm
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


S
SW
W
NW
150
180
210
240
270
300
237°SW (T) 33.924687, -117.222005 ±10ft ▲ 1482ft
SE Drain
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


150
S
180
210
SW
240
W
270
300
NW
229°SW (T) 33.924681, -117.22201 ±15ft ▲ 1482ft
SE drain
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


N
NE
E
SE
330
0
30
60
90
120
49°NE (T) 33.924688, -117.224245 ±16ft 1484ft
SW drainage
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024


E
90
SE
120
150
S
180
SW
210
24
151°SE (T) 33.925066, -117.224187 ±17ft ▲ 1485ft
SW Swale
Cottonwood Village Development Project
May 28 2024