

FIRST INDUSTRIAL, L.P.,
DANIEL'S PROPERTY PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORT

January 2012
Prepared by:
URS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Biological technical Report (BTR) documents the findings of an evaluation of biological resources¹ conducted by URS Corporation (URS) for the proposed Daniels Property Project (hereafter referred to as the Project). The proposed Project includes the development of a roughly 9-acre Distribution Center within the City of Moreno Valley, County of Riverside, California. The Project is bounded by San Michele Road to the north, Nandina Avenue to the south, Perris Boulevard to the east, and Knox Street to the west (Figure 1).

For the purposes of this evaluation, the biological study area (BSA) includes the Project's proposed ground disturbance footprint (Project footprint), plus a roughly 250-foot buffer to account for design modifications, where practical². The BSA is currently vacant and undeveloped, with generally flat terrain. The BSA is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Perris Topographic Map (USGS, 1984); Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, at an approximate elevation of 1,470 feet above sea level (Figure 2).

The intended use of this document is to disclose and evaluate the onsite habitat conditions and determine the potential for occurrence of common and special-status species³, their habitats, and other special aquatic resources⁴ within the Project's BSA. The information contained in this document includes only summarized technical data, maps, and similar relevant information to facilitate efficient review of the substantial biological consequences associated with implementation of this Project.

¹ For the purposes of this analysis, "biological resources" refers to the plants, wildlife, and habitats that occur, or have the potential to occur, within the Project's BSA.

² Where access to the entire BSA was not possible as a result of private property, topographic relief, or physical barriers, observations were made from nearest appropriate vantage points with binoculars or via aerial photographic interpretation.

³ For the purposes of this analysis, "special-status species" include any species that has been afforded special recognition by federal, state, or local resources agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG], etc.) and/or resource conservation organizations (e.g., MSHCP, California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). The term "special-status species" excludes those avian species solely identified under Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) for federal protection. Nonetheless, MBTA Section 10 protected species are afforded avoidance and minimization measures per state and federal requirements.

⁴ For the purposes of this analysis, special aquatic resource areas are defined as potential: United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) legal authority in accordance with Section 401 of the CWA and as defined within Section 13050(e) (et seq.) of the California Water Code (CWC) via the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne); and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1600 (et seq.) of the California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code).



Legend
[Red Box] Site Boundary

FIGURE 2
PROJECT LOCATION

DANIELS PROPERTY

PN: 28970577 **URS** JANUARY 2012

0 250 500 750 1,000
Feet

2.0 METHODS

Prior to beginning the field evaluation, available information was reviewed from resource management plans and other relevant documents to determine locations and types of biological resources that have the potential to exist within and adjacent to the BSA. The January 2012 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California were queried for records of occurrence of special-status species and their habitats within the Perris USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle (CDFG, 2012; CNPS, 2012). Additionally, the USFWS Carlsbad Field Office Species List for Riverside County was evaluated for occurrences of special-status species within the BSA and the surrounding region (USFWS, 2012). Lastly, the MSHCP Transportation and Land Management Agency Geographic Information Services Database (GISD) and Riverside County Integrated Plan Conservation Summary Report Generator (CSRG) was reviewed (County of Riverside, 2012a; County of Riverside, 2012b)

Pedestrian-based field surveys of the BSA and adjacent areas also noted general and dominant vegetation types, plant community sizes, habitat types, potential special aquatic resource areas, and species present within communities. Vegetation classifications of plant communities in the BSA and on adjacent lands were derived from the criteria and definitions of Holland (1986), Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995), and those detailed in Sections 2.1.3 and 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. Plants were identified to the lowest taxonomic level sufficient to determine whether plant species observed were non-native, native, or special-status. Plants of uncertain identity were collected and subsequently identified from taxonomic keys (Hickman, 1993). Scientific and common species names were recorded according to *The Jepson Manual Higher Plants of California* (Hickman, 1993).

Wildlife observations were documented and recorded for birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles within the BSA. The presence of a wildlife species was based on direct observation, wildlife sign (e.g., tracks, burrows, nests, scat, etc.), or vocalization. Field data compiled for wildlife included the species observed, scientific name, common name, habitat, and evidence of sign when no direct observations were made. A list of observed plant and animal species was developed for the BSA and adjacent lands and is presented in Appendices A and B, respectively.

Potentials for occurrence of special-status species in the BSA were also determined. The BSA was assessed in the field for its potential to support both common and special-status species based on habitat suitability comparisons with reported occupied habitats (Burt & Grossenheider, 1980; CDFG, 2008; Clarke *et al.*, 2007; Dudek, 2003; Garrett & Dunn, 1981; Hickman, 1993; Holland, 1986; Roberts Jr. *et al.*, 2004; Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf, 1995; Sibley, 2000; Stebbins, 2003; Tibor, 2001). The following potential for occurrence definitions were utilized to determine the need for subsequent focused surveys within the BSA:

Absent: Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements, which do not occur within the BSA, and no further survey or study is obligatory to determine likely presence or absence of this species.

Habitat Present: Species distribution is restricted by substantive habitat requirements, which occur within the BSA, and further survey or study is necessary to determine likely presence or absence of species.

Present: Species or species sign were observed to be present.

A USGS topographic map was also examined to determine the locations of potential special aquatic resource areas and Riparian/Riverine habitats prior to beginning field surveys within the BSA. Additionally, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey data (Soil Survey Staff, 2012) and Figure 2-4 of the MSHCP were reviewed to determine the types

and percent cover of soils within the BSA. Lands within the BSA that were potentially suspected of being potential special aquatic resource areas (e.g., Waters of the United States, wetlands, Waters of the State) and Riparian/Riverine habitats were then assessed by visual observation in the field. Potential special aquatic resource areas and riparian/riverine habitats were further evaluated by determining the presence of definable channels and/or hydrophytic vegetation, riparian habitat, and hydrologic regime.

3.0 RESULTS

A survey of the BSA was conducted on January 4, 2012 by URS Biologists Carol Thompson and Jeff Crain. Weather conditions at the time of the surveys were sunny, with winds ranging from 1 to 3 miles per hour (MPH), and ambient air temperatures ranging from approximately 65° to 70° Fahrenheit (F). The major vegetation community type found within or adjacent to the BSA is described below (Figure 3). Plant and wildlife species observed within the BSA are listed in Appendix A and B.

3.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

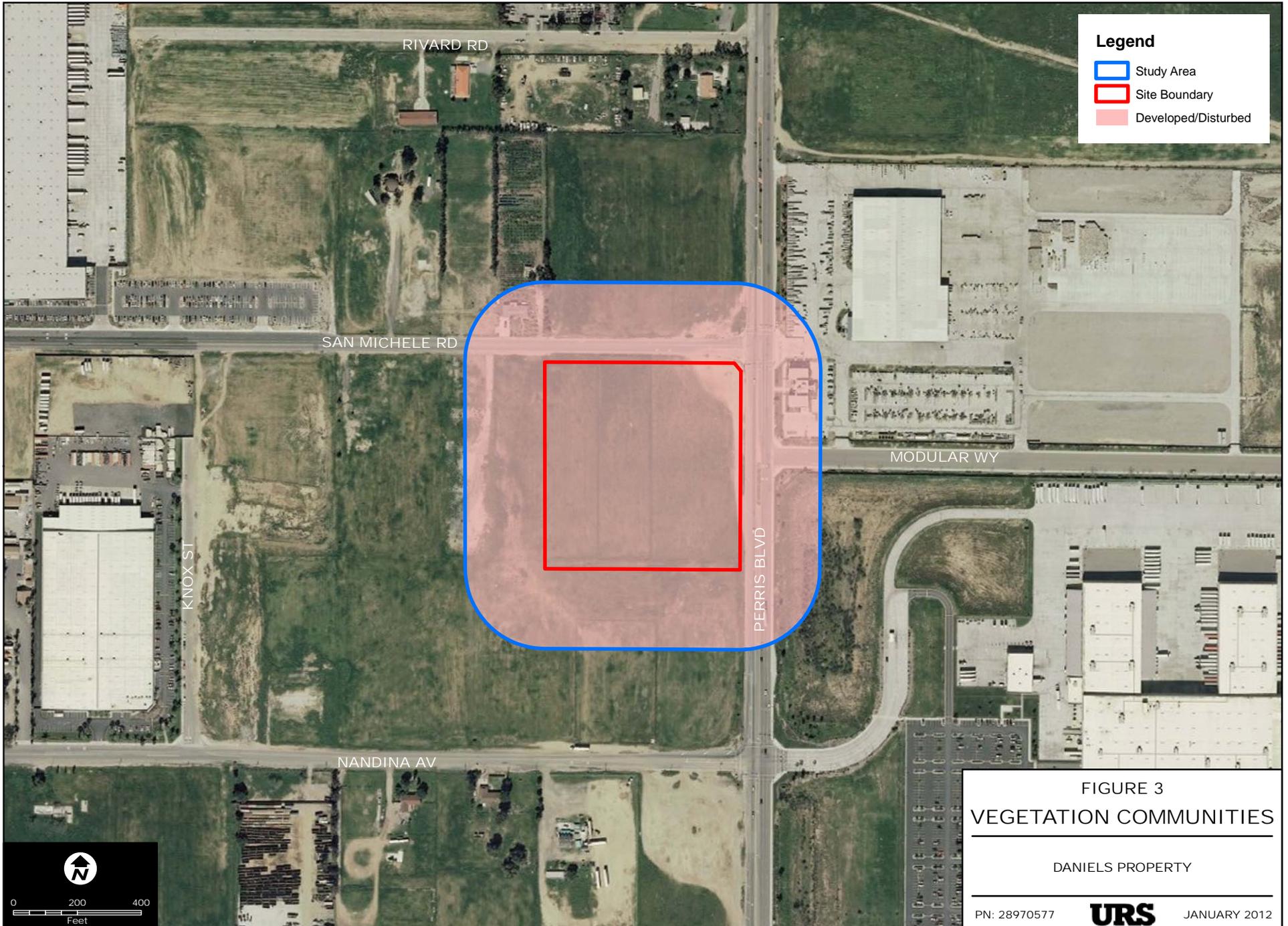
The BSA supports one distinct vegetation community; developed/disturbed. The vegetation community identified in the BSA is shown on the Vegetation Communities Map (Figure 3). The following table (Table 1) identifies expected impacts by vegetation community type within the BSA.

Table 1: Vegetation Communities

Vegetation Community	Total (acres)
Developed/Disturbed Land	8.92
Total	8.92

Developed/Disturbed Land

Developed areas within the BSA (including the 250 foot buffer) consist of roadways, residences, commercial buildings, and other private and public infrastructure. No native habitat exists within these developed areas. Disturbed habitat within the BSA varies from areas dominated by sparse non-native grasses and annual species in excess of two feet in height to bare/mowed ground. Typical non-native plant species within this community included: black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), brome grasses (*Bromus diandrus* and *B. madritensis*), annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*).



3.2 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Twenty one (21) special status plant species are reported to occur within the BSA (Table 2). All of the twenty one of the special-status plant species were determined to have an “Absent” potential for occurrence within the BSA.

Table 2
Special-status Plant Species and their Potential to Occur within the BSA

Special-Status Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status Designation	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub and chaparral in sandy soils. From approximately 260 to 5,250 feet in elevation.	January – September	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	NO	Absent
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	San Diego ambrosia has a limited geographic distribution, and specialized habitat requirements. Only three populations are known from Riverside County; all are located in the Riverside Lowlands Bioregion. The two largest populations occur in the vicinity of Alberhill. The first occurs both north and south of Nichols Road, west of Interstate 15 and Alberhill Creek. The second is located east of Lake Street, immediately south of Interstate 15. A third and smaller population is found at Skunk Hollow, south of Tocalota Creek and east of San Diego Aqueduct 1 (near Murrieta Hot Springs). The Alberhill and Nichols Road populations are found in ruderal habitat and open non-native grassland on Garretson gravelly fine sandy loam soil	June-September	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 2	Yes	Absent
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland in mesic/clay soil. From approximately 985 to 3,510 feet in elevation.	March - May	Fed: END CA: THR CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Annual herb. Occurs in playas, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Dry, alkaline flats in the San Jacinto River Valley. From approximately 1,310 to 1,640 feet in elevation.	April - August	Fed: END CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> South Coast saltscale	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, playas, and chenopod scrub. Alkali soils. Up to approximately 460 feet in elevation.	March - October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.2	NO	Absent

Special-Status Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status Designation	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittle scale	Annual herb. Occurs in alkali meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. From approximately 15 to 460 feet in elevation.	June - October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's salt scale	Suitable habitat for Davidson's salt scale includes floodplains (seasonal wetlands) dominated by alkali scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and alkali grasslands.	April-October	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	Bulbiferous perennial herb. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grasslands, usually in clay soils. From approximately 80 to 5,550 feet in elevation.	March – June	Fed: THR CA: END CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson's jewelflower	Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, sandy, granitic, dry habitat in the hills and deserts of Riverside and San Diego Counties. 90 - 2200 meters in elevation.	February– June	NONE	YES	Absent
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> Smooth tarplant	Annual herb occurring in chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Often in alkaline soils. Sea level to approximately 1,575 feet in elevation.	April – September	Fed: None Ca: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spine flower	Annual herb occurring in coastal scrub and chaparral, on dry slopes and flats, and sometimes at interfaces of two vegetation types (i.e., chaparral and oak woodland). Occurs in dry sandy soils from 1,575 to 5,597 feet in elevation.	April - June	Fed: None Ca: None CNPS: List 3.2	NO	Absent
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> long-spined spine flower	Annual herb occurring in chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows, and valley and foothill grassland. Often in clay or gabbroic clay soils. Seldom in sandy and rocky soils. From approximately 100 to 4,760 feet in elevation.	April – July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.2	NO	Absent
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spine flower	Annual herb occurring in chaparral and coastal scrub (i.e. alluvial fan sage scrub). Often on flood deposited terraces and washes associated with <i>Encelia</i> , <i>Dalea</i> , <i>Lepidospartum</i> , etc. From approximately 656 to 2,493 feet in elevation.	April – June	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: List 1B.1	NO	Absent

Special-Status Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status Designation	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	Many-stemmed dudleya is associated with openings in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland areas underlain by clay and cobbly clay soils. The soils are known to occur in the following series: Altamont, Auld, Bosanko, Claypit, and Porterville	May-July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B	YES	Absent
<i>Erodium macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	Annual herb occurring in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Often in clay soils, grassy areas within shrubland. From approximately 50 to 3,940 feet in elevation.	March – May	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal salt marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grasslands, playas, sinks, and vernal pools. Up to approximately 4,595 feet in elevation.	February – June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> little mousetail	This species is primarily restricted to vernal pools in association with clay or alkali soils. Little mousetail occurs as three core locations within the Plan Area: the Salt Creek population west of Hemet (the largest population within southern California), and the two populations on the Santa Rosa Plateau. This species also occurs at Harford Springs County Park.	March -June	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 3	YES	Absent
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i> mud nama	This species occurs within muddy embankments of marshes and swamps, and within lake margins and riverbanks. Only three occurrences of this species are known from the Plan Area: two occurrences along the San Jacinto River near Gilman Springs Road and one occurrence in the USGS 7.5 minute El Casco quadrangle.	January-July	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 2	YES	Absent
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	Annual herb. Occurs in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes, swamps and playas, on clay soils. From approximately 100 to 4,265 feet in elevation.	April – June	Fed: THR CA: None CNPS: List 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	Annual herb. Found in vernal pools. From approximately 50 to 2,165 feet in elevation.	April – August	Fed: END CA: END CNPS: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> Wright's trichocoronis	Annual herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, and vernal pools. Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. From approximately 15 to 1,425 feet in elevation.	May - September	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: List 2.1	YES	Absent

Special-Status Species	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status Designation	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<p>Federal designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS): END: Federal-listed, endangered. THR: Federal-listed, threatened.</p>					
<p>State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG) END: State-listed, endangered. THR: State-listed, threatened. RARE: State-listed as rare</p>					
<p>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) designations: List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California. List 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range. List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range. List 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list. List 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list. Threat Codes: .1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened) .3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</p>					

Special-Status Wildlife

Nineteen (19) special status wildlife species are reported to occur within the BSA (Table 3). Seventeen of these species have been determined to have an "Absent" potential within the BSA. The Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) has a habitat present potential to occur and the California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*) was observed within the BSA. Neither species receive federal of status protection.

**Table 3
Special-status Wildlife Species and their Potential to Occur within the BSA**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Designations Federal/State	Habitat description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
CLASS BRANCHIOPODA	BRINE & FAIRY SHRIMP				
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	YES	Absent
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	Vernal pools and vernal wet areas in sandstone depressions, gassed swales, or basalt-flow depressions.	YES	Absent
CLASS AMPHIBIA	AMPHIBIANS				
PELOBATIDAE	SPADEFoot TOADS				
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	CSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	YES	Absent
CLASS REPTILIA	REPTILES				
EMYDIDAE	BOX & WATER TURTLES				
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	southwestern pond turtle	CSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats including woodland, grassland, and open forest. They are thoroughly aquatic, existing in good quality ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches that have rocky or muddy bottoms. They require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks.	YES	Absent
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRINGE-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED, & HORNY LIZARDS				
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	Coast horned lizard	CSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, open chaparral, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats that support adequate prey species.	YES	Absent
TEIIDAE	WHIPTAIL LIZARDS				
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	CSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes & other sandy areas with patches of brush & rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food-termites.	YES	Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Designations Federal/State	Habitat description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal western whiptail	*	Inhabits grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands that support adequate prey species.	YES	Absent
VIPERIDAE	VIPERS				
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	northern red-diamond rattlesnake	CSC	Occurs in desert areas, chaparral, woodland, grassland and chaparral with rocky areas and dense vegetation from coastal San Diego county to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	YES	Absent
CLASS AVES	BIRDS				
ALAUDIDAE	LARKS				
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	CSC	Occurs in open grasslands, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats, farmlands, short-grass prairies, tundra, airports, beaches, golf courses, cemeteries and parks. Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley & east to foothills.	YES	Present
STRIGIDAE	OWLS				
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	burrowing owl	CSC	Prefers open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Dependent on small mammal burrows (particularly ground squirrels) for its subterranean nesting.	YES	Habitat present
SYLVIIDAE	GNATCATCHERS				
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, CSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub vegetation on mesas, arid hillsides, and in washes and nests almost exclusively in California sagebrush, below 2,500 feet in elevation in southern California.	YES	Absent
VIREONIDAE	VIREOS				
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Resides in areas of low riparian growth close to water or dry river beds. Their nests are usually constructed in bushes or within the branches of willows, mule fat, and mesquite, placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways. They are usually found below an elevation of 2,000 feet.	YES	Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Designations Federal/State	Habitat description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS				
HETEROMYIDAE	KANGAROO RATS & POCKET MICE				
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	CSC	Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	YES	Absent
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE, ST	Primarily annual & perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub & sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass & filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	YES	Absent
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	CSC	Lower elevation grasslands & coastal sage communities in the Los Angeles basin. Open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds & dead leaves instead.	YES	Absent
MOLOSSIDAE	FREE-TAILED BATS				
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	CSC	Inhabits many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, hollow trees, and tunnels.	NO	Absent
MURIDAE	MICE, RATS, & VOLES				
<i>Onychomys torridus</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	CSC	Occurs in desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions & orthopteran insects.	NO	Absent
MUSTELIDAE	BADGERS, OTTERS, WEASLES, AND RELATIVES				
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	CSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Need sufficient food, friable soils & open, uncultivated ground. Prey on burrowing rodents. Dig burrows.	NO	Absent
VESPERTILIONIDAE	EVENING BATS				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Designations Federal/State	Habitat description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	*	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	NO	Absent

Status Codes

Federal

- FE = Federally listed; Endangered
- FT = Federally listed; Threatened
- Fcan = Federally a Candidate Species

State

- ST = State listed; Threatened
- SE = State listed; Endangered
- CSC = California Species of Special Concern
- FPS = Fully Protected Species

3.3 WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN (MSHCP)

The Project is located within the Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan outside of any MSHCP designated Criteria Cells or Cell Groups (Table 4, County of Riverside, 2012a). As such, the Project is not subject to Cell Criteria compliance under the MSHCP. The Project also does not include Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) lands and is not within close proximity to any MSHCP Conserved Lands. The BSA is approximately 2.0 miles southeast of any defined PQP lands. Public and private development projects that are carried out within the Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan, but outside of the Criteria Areas and Public/Quasi-Public Lands (e.g., such as this Project), are permitted under the MSHCP subject to compliance with MSHCP policies that apply outside Criteria Areas.

Table 4: MSHCP Cell Group, Area Plan, and Sub-Unit within the BSA

APN	Cell	Cell Group	Area Plan	Sub Unit
316200019	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not A Part
316200001	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not A Part
316200015	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not A Part

The results of the “Conservation Summary Report Generator” are provided in Table 5. The BSA does not occur within any Amphibian, Criteria Area Species, Mammalian, or Special Linkage Areas identified by the MSHCP; however, applicable MSHCP policy areas include burrowing owl surveys. Furthermore there are 10 species identified in Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP, Volume 1 on Figure 6-2 (Dudek, 2003; Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), 2004) within Criteria Area 3a Plant Survey area (Figure 4).

Table 5: RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator

APN	Amphibian Species	Burrowing Owl	Criteria Area Species	Mammalian Species	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Special Linkage Area
316200019	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
316200001	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
316200015	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO

THE ENTIRE STUDY AREA IS WITHIN
CRITERIA AREA 3A SPECIES SURVEY AREA

RIVARD RD

Legend

-  Study Area
-  Site Boundary
-  MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area
-  MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area

SAN MICHELE RD

MODULAR WY

KNOX ST

PERRIS BLVD

NANDINA AV

FIGURE 4
Multiple Species Habitat
Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

DANIELS PROPERTY



0 200 400
Feet

3.4 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE

The MSHCP Section 6.1.2 defines riparian/riverine areas as "lands which contain Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent's, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year." Furthermore, artificially created features are not included as riparian/riverine areas in MSHCP Section 6.1.2. Riparian/Riverine areas as defined by the MSHCP will not be impacted within the Project. The Project lacked any evidence of riverine or riparian habitat. As previously indicated the Project has been under extensive agricultural use and is in close proximity to residential and commercial development in addition to Interstate 215. There are no drainages or vegetation that meets the definition of riparian or riverine habitat.

3.5 VERNAL POOL AND FAIRY SHRIMP

Vernal pools, vernal swales, alkali scalds or flats, or other seasonal wet habitats were not identified within the BSA during field surveys conducted in January by qualified biologists. Furthermore, upon review of the 2012 USDA Web Soil Survey and Figure 2-4 of the MSHCP, no known sensitive soils are located within the BSA. To that end, the BSA lacks suitable habitat for Riverside fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp, or other vernal pool species (including plants). Consequently, the above referenced species are presumed absent from the BSA.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The literature review and field survey data suggests that there are no special-status species utilizing the BSA. The BSA lacks suitable habitat that would typically support special-status species or receive state or federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) protections. Consequently, there is no reasonable presumption of adverse impact to any special status species or their habitats as a result of Project implementation.

- Per MSHCP Section 6.3.2, this Project is obligated to survey for burrowing owls during the environmental review process. The MSHCP "Additional Survey Needs and Procedures" identify the BSA within a mandatory Burrow Survey Area. As such, a protocol survey for burrowing owls following the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (County of Riverside, 2006) should be conducted.
- Per Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP, Volume I, surveys may be required for Criteria Area 3a Plant Survey Area species and Narrow Endemic Plant Species. It should be noted that special status plant species surveys (Including Criteria Area 3a and Narrow Endemic plants) were conducted within the BSA in 2008 and the surveys were negative.
- No special aquatic resource areas were discovered within the BSA and none are expected to be impacted by the Project.
- To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and relevant sections of the CDFG Code (e.g., 3503, 3503.4, 3544, 3505, et seq.), vegetation clearing should take place outside of the typical avian nesting season (i.e., February 1st - August 31st), to the maximum extent practical.

The services performed by URS and documented in this report have been conducted in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by other professional consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations are either expressed or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included in this report. Opinions relating to presence, absence, or potential for occurrence of biological resources are based on limited data and actual conditions may vary from those encountered at the times and locations where the data were obtained despite due professional care. The services provided have been performed in accordance with a scope of work negotiated. Any reliance on this report by any other party shall be at such party's sole risk unless that party has written authorization from URS to use this work product.

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**APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE BSA**

Species	
Scientific Name	Common Name
ANGIOSPERMAE - FLOWERING PLANTS	
DICOTYLEDONES	
AMARANTHACEAE	AMARANTH FAMILY
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	tumbleweed
ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Erigeron canadensis [Conyza canadensis]</i>	common horseweed
<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	interior goldenbush
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	western sunflower
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck
BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)	MUSTARD FAMILY
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	shortpod mustard
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i> *	sprawling saltbush
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY
<i>Croton setigerus [Eremocarpus setigerus]</i>	doveweed / turkey mullein
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree
LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)	MINT FAMILY
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	vinegar weed
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	willow-herb
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i> *	Persian knotweed
MONOCOTYLEDONES - MONOCOTS	
POACEAE [GRAMINEAE]	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	wild oat
<i>Bromus sp.</i> *	brome
<i>Hordeum murinum var. leporinum</i> *	hare barley
* non-native species	

**APPENDIX B
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE BSA**

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS AVES	BIRDS
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS & DOVES
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
ALAUDIDAE	LARKS
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	horned lark
CORVIDAE	JAYS & CROWS
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
FALCONIDAE	FALCONS
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
PASSERIDAE	OLD WORLD SPARROWS
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
STURNIDAE	STARLINGS & MYNAS
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
TURDIDAE	BLUEBIRDS, SOLITARES & THRUSHES
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS
<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
CANIDAE	WOLVES & FOXES
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	domestic dog