

Technical Appendix C1

Biological Technical Report

Biological Technical Report

First Nandina Logistics Center Project Riverside County, California

**Prepared for
First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc. and
First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc.
311 South Wacker Drive, Suite 3900
Chicago, IL 60606**

**URS Project No. 29870665
April 2014**

Prepared by



2020 East First Street, Suite 400
Santa Ana, California 92705

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
2.0	METHODS.....	1
3.0	RESULTS.....	5
3.1	Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types	5
3.1.1	Ornamental/Disturbed/Developed	5
3.1.2	Ruderal.....	5
3.2	Plant and Wildlife Species.....	5
3.2.1	Special-Status Plants.....	9
3.2.2	Special-Status Wildlife.....	17
3.2.3	Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP).....	25
3.2.4	Riparian/Riverine	26
3.2.5	Vernal Pool and Fairy Shrimp.....	26
3.3	Aquatic Resources	28
4.0	CONCLUSION.....	28
5.0	REFERENCES	30

Figures

Figure 1	Regional Location
Figure 2	Vicinity Map
Figure 3	Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types within the Survey Area
Figure 4	MSHCP Survey Areas

Tables

Table 1	Vegetation Community/Land Cover Types Observed within the Survey Area
Table 2	Plant Species Observed within the Survey Area
Table 3	Wildlife Species Observed within the Survey Area
Table 4	Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Survey Area
Table 5	Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Survey Area
Table 6	MSHCP Cell Group, Area Plan, and Sub-Unit within the Project
Table 7	RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator

Appendices

Appendix A	Photographic Log
------------	------------------

Acronyms

BUOW	Burrowing Owl
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CSRG	Conservation Summary Report Generator
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
GISD	Geographic Information Services Database
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
PQP	Public/Quasi-Public
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
URS	URS Corporation
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the findings of an evaluation of biological resources conducted by URS Corporation (URS) within the survey area for the proposed First Nandina Logistics Center (Project). The proposed Project consists of an approximate 1,367,580 square foot commercial complex located south of Nandina Avenue, East of Heacock Street, and west of Indian Street in the City of Moreno Valley, CA (Figures 1 and 2). The Project is located within the Perris 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle within Section 31, Township 3 South, Range 3 West, at an approximate elevation of 1,470 feet above sea level. The longitude and latitude coordinates near the center of the survey area are 33.872594 and -117.222836. The projected Project area is composed of undeveloped parcels that receive frequent weed abatement (i.e., disking). Land use surrounding the survey area includes residential and commercial development, disturbed open areas, and public infrastructure.

The intended use of this document is to disclose and evaluate habitat conditions, and determine the potential for occurrence of common and special-status species and their habitats within survey area limits pursuant to the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Special-status species refers to any species that has been afforded special protection by federal, state, or local resource agencies (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) or resource conservation organizations (e.g., California Native Plant Society [CNPS]). Special-status species excludes avian species solely identified under Section 10 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) for federal protection. The MBTA species protected by Section 10 are afforded avoidance and minimization measures per state and federal requirements.

2.0 METHODS

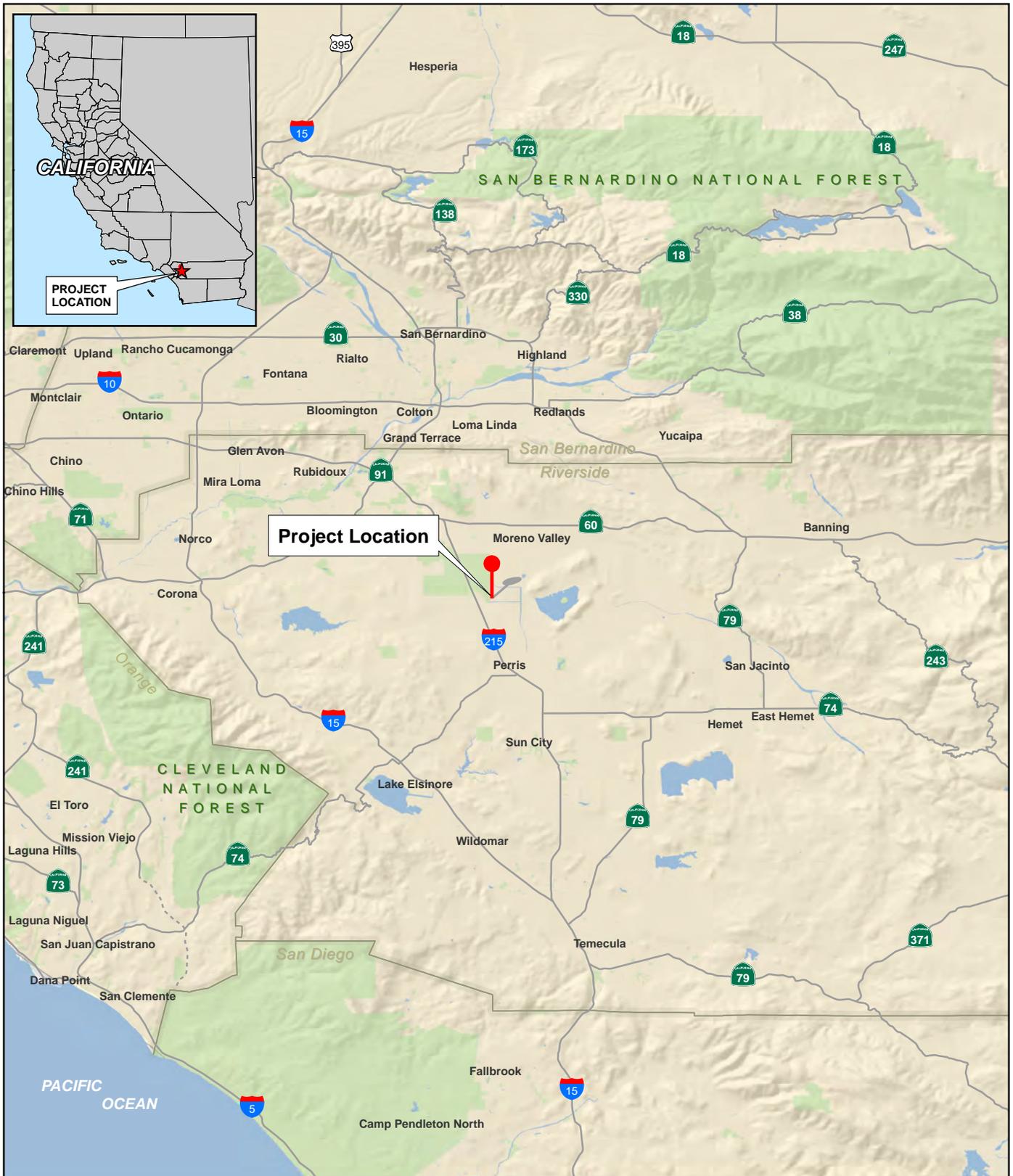
Prior to beginning the field survey, available information was reviewed from databases and relevant documents to determine locations and types of biological resources having the potential to exist within the region (USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper and File data [USFWS, 2013], CDFW Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) [CDFW, 2013], and CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants [CNPS, 2013]). The CNDDB file data were also queried for records of occurrence of special-status species and habitats within the Perris, Lakeview, El Casco, Sunnymead, Riverside East, Steele Park, Lake Elsinore, Romoland, and Winchester USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps (USGS, 1979). The MSHCP Transportation and Land Management Agency Geographic Information Services Database (GISD) and Riverside County Integrated Plan Conservation Summary Report Generator (CSRG) were also reviewed in order to determine MSHCP requirements (County of Riverside, 2013a; County of Riverside, 2013b).

URS biologists conducted a field survey on March 12, 2013 to assess general and dominant vegetation community types, community sizes, habitat types, and species present within the survey area. One wildlife biologist and one botanist having 8 years or more of experience conducted the field survey across the entire project site from approximately 9AM to 3PM. The survey area includes the Project permanent structures and a 500 foot buffer (Figure 2). Where complete pedestrian coverage of the survey area was not possible due to limited access (e.g.,

fencing), field observations were made with binoculars from the nearest appropriate vantage points and/or by aerial photographic interpretation. Community type descriptions were based on observed dominant vegetation composition derived from the criteria and definitions of vegetation classification systems (Holland, 1986; Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995; Sawyer et al., 2009). Plants were identified in the field to the lowest taxonomic level sufficient to determine positive identity and status. Plants of uncertain identity were subsequently identified from taxonomic keys and scientific and common species names were recorded according to Baldwin (2012). The presence of a wildlife species was based on direct observation or wildlife sign (e.g., tracks, burrows, nests, scat, or vocalization). Field data compiled for wildlife species included scientific name, common name, and evidence of sign when no direct observations were made. Wildlife of uncertain identity was documented and subsequently identified from field guides and related literature (Burt and Grossenheider, 1980; Halfpenny, 2000; Sibley, 2000; Elbroch, 2003; and Stebbins, 2003).

The survey area was also assessed for its potential to support special-status species, based on habitat suitability comparisons with reported occupied habitats. The following definitions were used to determine the need for subsequent surveys and to assess project-related effects to special-status species:

- Absent (A): No habitat occurs within the survey area and no further surveys are necessary
- Habitat Present (HP): Habitat is present within the survey area
- Present (P): The species was observed within the survey area during the survey
- Critical Habitat (CH): The survey area is located within designated critical habitat



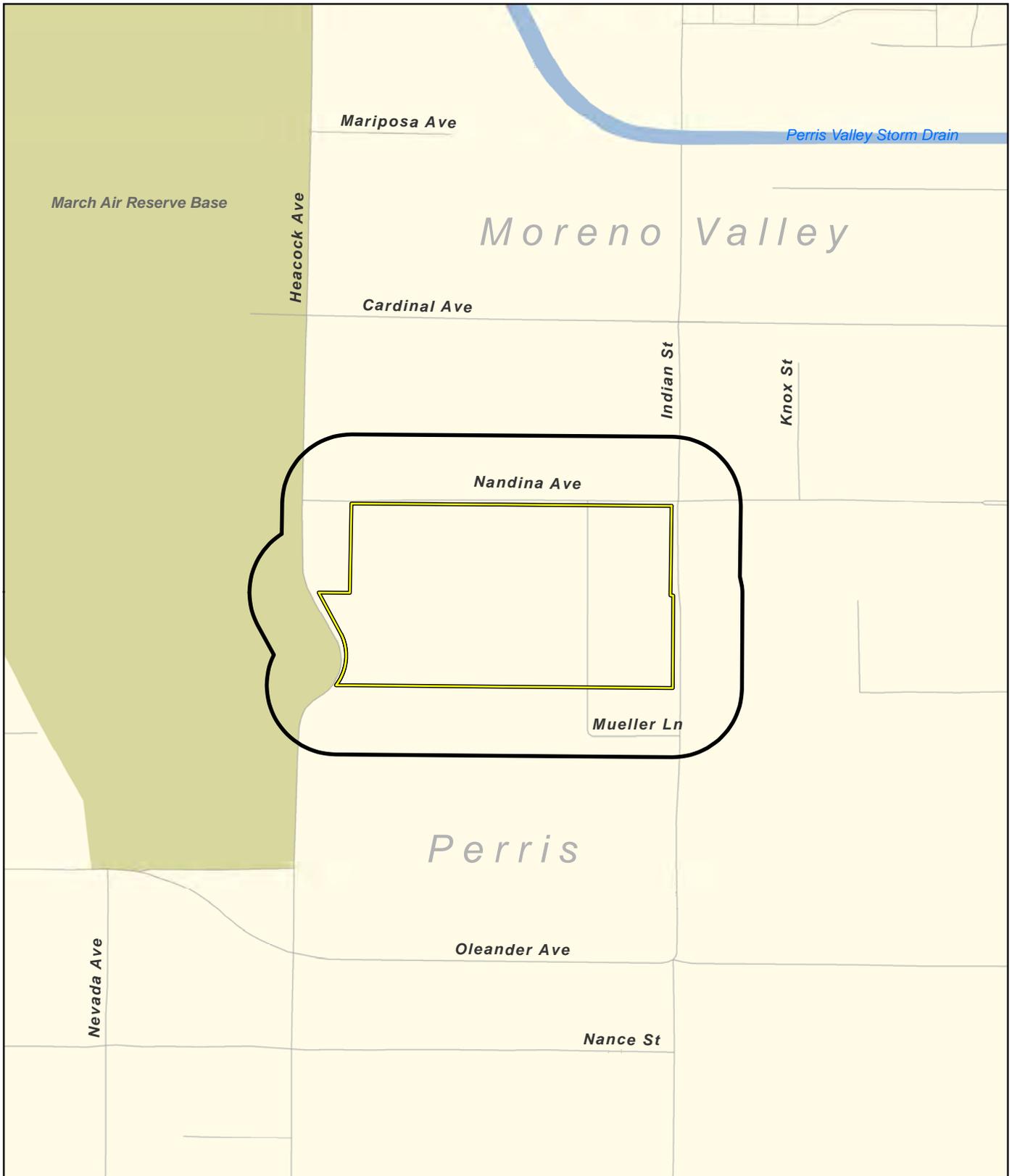
I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\BTR\Figure1_regional.mxd

Figure 1
Regional Location

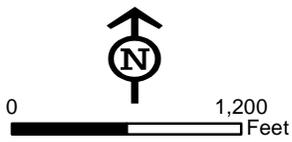
First Nandina Logistics Center



0 10
Miles



I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXDBTR\Figure2_vicinity.mxd



-  First Nandina Project Site
-  Biological Survey Area (500-ft Buffer)

Figure 2
Vicinity Map

First Nandina Logistics Center



3.0 **RESULTS**

URS biologists conducted surveys of the survey area on March 12, 2013. Weather conditions during the surveys included clear skies, temperatures ranged from 60° to 87° Fahrenheit, and winds were calm. Representative photos of the survey area are included in Appendix A.

3.1 **VEGETATION COMMUNITIES/LAND COVER TYPES**

The survey area contains ornamental, disturbed, developed and ruderal vegetation communities/land cover types, none of which are considered sensitive communities were observed within the survey area (Table 1 and Figure 3). Each of these communities is heavily-disturbed and lacks native habitat. Each community type is discussed further below.

Table 1
Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types Observed within the Survey Area

Community Type	Acres
Ornamental/Disturbed/Developed	70.43
Ruderal	106.04
Total	176.47

3.1.1 **ORNAMENTAL/DISTURBED/DEVELOPED**

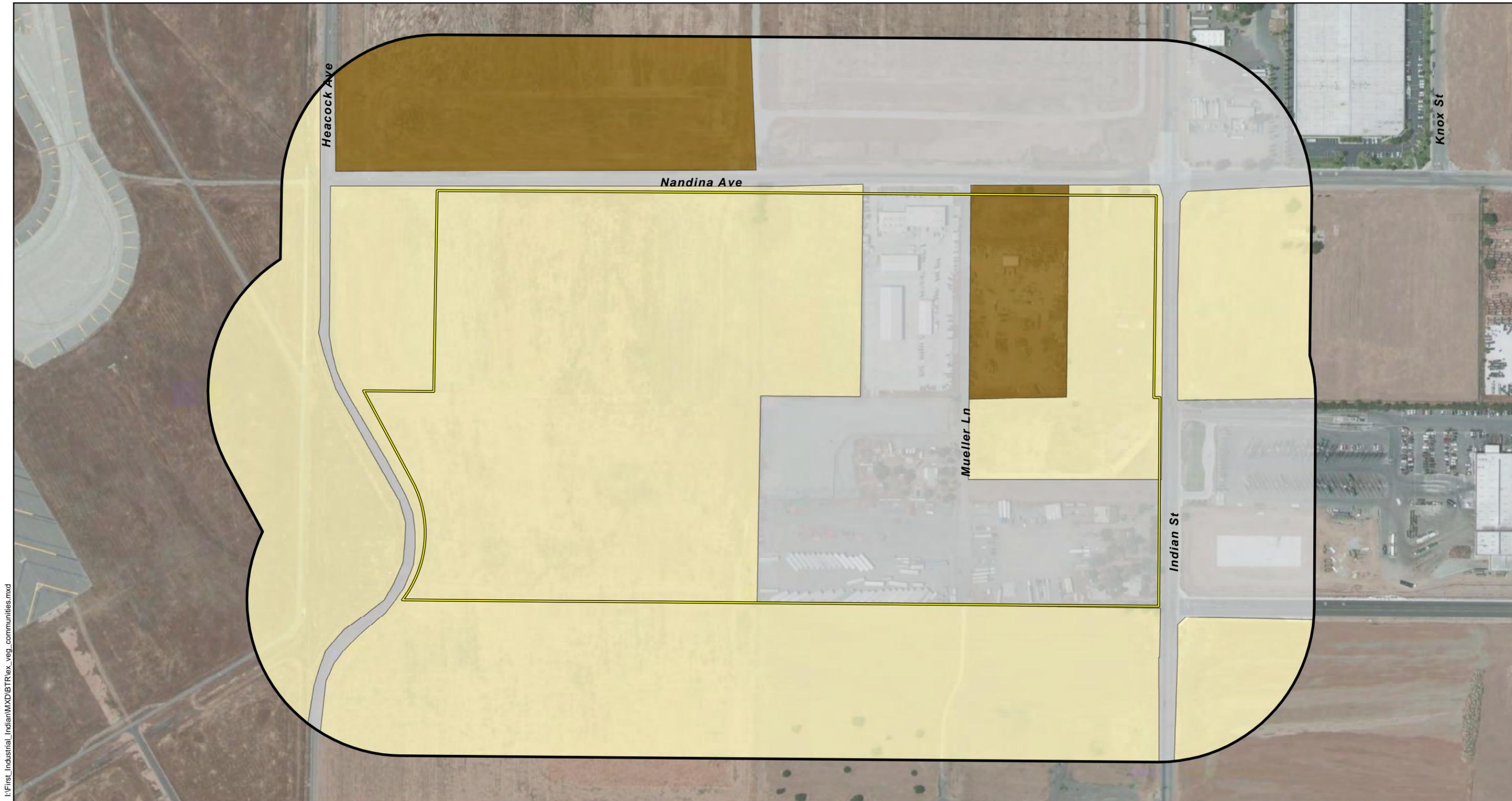
Ornamental/Disturbed/Developed lands within the survey area are the dominant lands present and include cleared open areas, roadways, parking facilities, vacant lots, residences and other private/public infrastructure with ornamental plantings. Species composition in this community consisted mostly of ornamental trees including Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*) and blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

3.1.2 **RUDERAL**

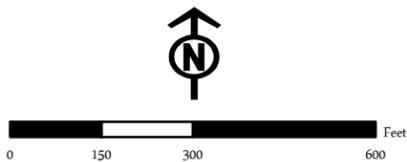
Ruderal vegetation was found throughout a majority of the survey area and consisted of regularly-disked areas dominated by non-native, weedy plant species. Dominant species composition included London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), brass-buttons (*Cotula coronopifolia*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and hare barley (*Hordeum murininum* var. *leporinum*).

3.2 **PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES**

Plant and animal species observed within the survey area were typical of developed and disturbed habitats. One individual Swainson's hawk, a state threatened species, was observed flying over the survey area. This species was observed on one site visit and is not associated with the project site. All plant and wildlife species observed within the survey area are listed in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.



I:\First_Industrial_Indian\MXD\BTR\veg_communities.mxd



- | | |
|--|---|
|  Project Site | Vegetation Communities |
|  Biological Survey Area (500-ft Buffer) |  Ruderal |
| |  Disturbed |
| |  Developed |

FIGURE 3
Vegetation Communities

First Nandina Logistics Center



Table 2
Plant Species Observed within the Survey Area

ANGIOSPERMAE - FLOWERING PLANTS	
DICOTYLEDONES	
<i>AMARANTHACEAE</i> - AMARANTH FAMILY	
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	tumbleweed
<i>ANACARDIACEAE</i> - SUMAC FAMILY	
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	pepper tree
<i>ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)</i> - SUNFLOWER FAMILY	
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	toçalote/Maltese star thistle
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> [<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i>]	California-aster
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> *	brass-buttons
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	California goldfields
<i>BORAGINACEAE</i> - BORAGE FAMILY	
<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	common fiddleneck
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	cryptantha
<i>BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)</i> - MUSTARD FAMILY	
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	radish
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London rocket
<i>CHENOPODIACEAE</i> - GOOSEFOOT FAMILY	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)</i> - LEGUME FAMILY	
<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	Spanish lotus
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	miniature lupine
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	California burclover
<i>GERANIACEAE</i> - GERANIUM FAMILY	
<i>Erodium botrys</i> *	long-beaked filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	red-stemmed filaree
<i>LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)</i> - MINT FAMILY	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	common horehound
<i>MALVACEAE</i> - MALLOW FAMILY	
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed
<i>MYRTACEAE</i> - MYRTLE FAMILY	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> *	blue gum

ANGIOSPERMAE - FLOWERING PLANTS	
<i>SOLANACEAE</i> - NIGHTSHADE FAMILY	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco
MONOCOTYLEDONES - MONOCOTS	
<i>POACEAE [GRAMINEAE]</i> - GRASS FAMILY	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut grass
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	cheat grass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> var. <i>leporinum</i> *	hare barley
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean schismus

* non-native species

Table 3
Wildlife Species Observed within the Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds	
Accipitridae	Hawks
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier
Alaulidae	Larks
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	horned lark
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western meadowlark
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove
Corvidae	Jays and Crows
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven
Charadriidae	Plovers
<i>Charadrius Vociferous</i>	Killdeer
Emberizidae	Sparrows
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	savannah sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow
Falconidae	Falcons

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
Fringillidae	True Finches
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	house finch
Hirundinidae	Swifts and Swallows
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern rough-winged swallow
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Parulida	Warblers
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler
Passeridae	Old World Sparrows
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow
Sturnidae	Starlings
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western kingbird
Mammals	
<i>Canas latrans</i>	coyote (sign)
<i>Sylvilagus audobonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Western brush rabbit
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	black-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

3.2.1 SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS

Thirty special-status plant species are reported to occur within the USGS Perris and the adjacent 7.5-minute quadrangle maps that include the survey area (Table 4) (CDFW 2013, CNPS 2013, County of Riverside 2003). Ten species are designated with federal or state listing status: Munz's onion (*Allium munzii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), San Jacinto Valley crowscale (*Atriplex coronata* var. *notatior*), Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chlopyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*),

spreading navarretia (*Navarreta fossalis*), and California Orcutt grass (*Orcutia californica*). All thirty special-status plant species were determined to have an “Absent” potential for occurrence within the survey area, and no further survey is necessary to determine presence or absence of these species. The determination of absent was based on a habitat assessment survey conducted throughout the entire survey area which confirmed that suitable habitat was not present to support any special status species

Table 4
Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence within the Survey Area

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	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 CRPR: 1B.1	NO	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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	Perennial rhizomatous herb. 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 Tualota 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.	April-October	Fed: END CA: None CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Stoloniferous herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps in sandy soils and openings in central and south coast ranges. Elevation range 10 - 558 feet.	May-August	Fed: END CA: END CRPR: 1B.1	NO	Absent

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i> Jaeger's milk-vetch	Perennial shrub. Occurs in sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. From approximately 1,200 feet to 3,000 feet.	December - June	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	Annual herb. Suitable habitat for Davidson's saltscale includes floodplains (seasonal wetlands) dominated by alkali scrub, alkali playas, vernal pools, and alkali grasslands.	April-October	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's barberry	Evergreen shrub. Occurs in chaparral, coastal and riparian scrub communities, and cismontane woodland in gravelly or sandy soils; associated with steep slopes and low-grade sandy washes. Elevation range 900 - 2,707 feet.	March-June	Fed: END CA: END CRPR: 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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>California macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	Annual herb. Occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland associated with clay soils. Elevation range 49 - 3,937 feet.	March - May	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats on granitic, rocky substrates. Elevation range 328 - 5,577 feet.	May - July	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2	YES	Absent

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. intermedius intermediate mariposa-lily	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Occurs in rocky, calcareous soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation range 345 – 2,800 feet.	May – July	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2	YES	Absent
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i> Payson's jewelflower	Annual herb. Occurs in chaparral, coastal Sage Scrub, sandy, granitic, dry habitat in the hills and deserts of Riverside and San Diego Counties. 300 – 7,200 feet in elevation.	February–June	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2	YES	Absent
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. laevis 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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. maritimum salt marsh bird's- beak	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal dunes, marshes and swamps. Elevation range sea level to 100 feet.	May – October	Fed: END CA: END	NO	Absent
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. parryi 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 dray sandy soils from 1,575 to 5,597 feet in elevation.	April - June	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 3.2	YES	Absent
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. longispina 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 CRPR: 1B.2	YES	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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	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 CRPR: 1B	YES	Absent
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	Annual herb. Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland in clay soils. Elevation range 66 - 3,133 feet.	March – May	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 4.2	YES	Absent
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> <i>ssp. 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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Annual herb. Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub from 3 – 2,900 feet in elevation.	January – July	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2	NO	Absent
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> <i>ssp. Apus</i> little mouse-tail	This species is primarily restricted to vernal pools in association with clay or alkali soils. Little mouse-tail occurs at 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 CRPR: 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 CRPR: 2	YES	Absent

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<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 CRPR: 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 CRPR: 1B.1	YES	Absent
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	Perennial herb. Occurs in alkaline and mesic soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. From approximately 50 – 5,000 feet.	March – June	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 2.2	NO	Absent
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs near ditches, streams and springs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland. From approximately 5 – 6,700 feet.	July – November	Fed: None CA: None CRPR: 1B.2	NO	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 CRPR: 2.1	YES	Absent
Federal designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS):					
END: Federal-listed, endangered.					
THR: Federal-listed, threatened.					
State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)					
END: State-listed, endangered.					
THR: State-listed, threatened.					
RARE: State-listed as rare					

Scientific/Common Name	Habitat and Distribution	Flowering Season	Status	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designations:</i> 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California. 1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range. 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range. 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list. 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.</p> <p>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>					

3.2.2 SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

Forty-eight special-status wildlife species are reported to occur within the USGS Perris and adjacent 7.5-minute Quadrangle Maps that includes the survey area (Table 5) (CDFW 2013, County of Riverside 2003). Twelve species are listed as federally and state threatened and/or endangered: vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*); Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*); quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha* quino); California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*); bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*); western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*); coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*); southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*); least Bell's vireo (*Vireo belli pusillus*); San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*); and Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*).

Forty-four of the 48 special-status wildlife species were determined to have an "Absent" potential for occurrence within the survey area and no further survey is necessary to determine presence or absence of these species. Three special-status species were determined to be present in the survey area, northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*). The horned lark is currently a California Watch List species, the northern harrier and the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit are California Species of Concern, non are state- or federally-listed. Breeding and nesting behavior was not observed from any of these species. The presence of these species within the survey area will need to be addressed in the Project Environmental Document for Project build out. One species, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was determined to have a "Habitat Present" potential for occurrence and focused surveys are required for this species following MSHCP protocol.

The Stephens' kangaroo rat (SKR) occurs within 5 miles of the project site at March Air Reserve Base and within the Lake Perris State Recreation Area. Evidence of SKR was not observed within the survey area. No burrows or species specific sign (tail drags, scat etc.) were observed.

Table 5
Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence within the Survey Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	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 INSECTA	INSECTS				
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	The quino checkerspot butterfly inhabits openings on clay soils within or in the vicinity of shrublands, grasslands, meadows, vernal pools, and lake margins.	YES	Absent
CLASS AMPHIBIA	AMPHIBIANS				
AMBYSTOMOATIDAE	MOLE SALAMANDERS				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	FT, ST	Requires seasonal ponds, or vernal pools, for successful breeding.	NO	Absent
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				
BOIDAE	BOAS				
<i>Charina trivirgata</i>	rosy boa	None	Occurs in arid to semi-arid shrublands, rocky scrub, desert and canyons.	NO	Absent
COLUBRIDAE	COLUBRIDS				
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino ringneck snake	None	Occurs in wet meadows, rocky hillsides, grasslands, chaparral, mixed coniferous forest and woodlands. Prefers moist areas.	NO	Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	CSC	Requires at least a low shrub structure of minimum density since they are not found in habitats lacking this structural component. Coast patch-nosed snakes are presumed to take refuge and perhaps overwinter in burrows or woodrat nests, so the presence of one or more burrow- or refuge-creating mammals may be necessary for this snake to be present.	NO	Absent
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
GEKKONIDAE	GECKOS				
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abboyyi</i>	San Diego banded gecko	None	Occurs in rocky areas within coastal scrub and chaparral	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>	orangethroat 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
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	None	Inhabits grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodlands that support adequate prey species.	YES	Absent
VIPERIDAE	VIPERS				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Crotalus 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				
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES AND EAGLES				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	WL	Inhabits deciduous, coniferous, and mixed riparian or wetland forests.	YES	Absent
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	FP	Found along rolling foothills or coast-range terrain with large trees (scattered oaks, sycamores, digger pines) in open areas. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat.	YES	Absent
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	WL	Restricted to natural grasslands and shrub-steppe habitat. They prefer undisturbed plains, high desert, sagebrush, or the edge of pinon-juniper.	YES	Absent
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	CSC	Prefers open country, like grasslands, steppes, wetlands, meadows, and cultivated areas.	YES	Present
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	FP	Prefers open agricultural lands, marshes, swamps and other open land or sparse wooded areas for foraging.	YES	Absent
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	SE, FP	Bald eagles live near large bodies of open water such as lakes, marshes, seacoasts, and rivers where there are plenty of fish to eat and tall trees for nesting and roosting.	YES	Absent
ALAUDIDAE	LARKS				
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	WL	This species is associated with desert brushlands, grasslands, and similar open habitats, as well as alpine meadows. Throughout their range, horned larks avoid all habitats dominated by dense vegetation and become scarce and locally distributed in heavily forested areas.	YES	Present
CHARADRIIDAE	LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS				
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT, CSC	Plovers can be found on flat, open coastal beaches, in dunes, and near stream mouths.	NO	Absent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
CUCLIDAE	CUCKOOS, ROADRUNNERS, AND ANIS				
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE	Inhabits dense cottonwood/willow stands, although mesquite and salt cedar may be utilized.	YES	Absent
EMBERIZIDAE	AMERICAN SPARROWS				
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	Inhabits grassy rocky slopes with sparse low bushes, open pine-oak woodlands.	YES	Absent
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	WL	Occurs in dry chaparral and coastal sage scrub; chamise chaparral in northern part of range and in coastal San Diego County.	YES	Absent
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES				
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	None	Occurs in woodlands, chaparral, and weedy fields.	NO	Absent
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	CSC	Prefers annual grasslands, and seasonal; wetlands.	YES	Absent
LANIIDAE	SHRIKES				
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	CSC	Occurs in grasslands and scrub where there are scattered trees or other high places for perching.	YES	Absent
PARULIDAE	WOOD WARBLERS				
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	CSC	Inhabits dense thickets, brush, and secondary growth. Nests in dense shrubs.	YES	Absent
STRIGIDAE	OWLS				
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	CSC	Typically found in dense vegetation and open forests adjacent to open fields for foraging	NO	Absent
<i>Athene cunicularia</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>Polioptila 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
THRESKIORNITHIDAE	IBISES AND SPOONBILLS				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	WL	Inhabits marshes, swamps, and rivers, preferring freshwater wetlands.	YES	Absent
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS				
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	CSC	Coastal populations of the cactus wren are obligate inhabitants of coastal sage scrub, a natural vegetation community of low, semi-woody vegetation found only in coastal and near-coastal portions of the state, generally below 3,000 feet.	YES	Absent
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS				
<i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	Breeds in dense riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands. The vegetation can be dominated by dense growths of willows, mule fat, or other shrubs and medium-sized trees. State listing includes all subspecies.	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
CLASS MAMMALIA	MAMMALS				
HETEROMYIDAE	KANGAROO RATS & POCKET MICE				
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	CSC	The preferred habitat of this pocket mouse is chaparral, occasionally venturing into desert grassland areas.	NO	Absent
<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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	Typically is found in RAFSS and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. Soil texture is a primary factor in this subspecies occurrence. Sandy loam substrates allow for the necessary digging of simple, shallow burrows.	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
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	CSC	Occurs in a variety of arid areas in southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert oasis, desert wash, desert riparian and rocky areas with high cliffs.	NO	Absent
MURIDAE	MICE, RATS, & VOLES				
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	CSC	Typically found in the coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Prefer moderate to dense vegetation canopies. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes.	YES	Absent
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</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				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Habitat Description	MSHCP Covered Species	Potential for Occurrence
<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
OCHOTONIDAE	RABBITS, HARES AND PIKAS				
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	CSC	Occurs in intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub, along herbaceous and tree edges within coastal sage scrub habitats in southern California.	YES	Present
VESPERTILIONIDAE	EVENING BATS				
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	CSC	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 = Federal listed; Endangered
- FT = Federal listed; Threatened
- FCAN = Federal Candidate Species

State

- ST = State listed; Threatened
- SE = State listed; Endangered
- CSC = California Species of Special Concern
- FP = Fully Protected Species
- WL = Watch List

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

The Project is located within the Reche Canyon/Badlands Area Plan, but is outside of any Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) designated Criteria Cells or Cell Groups (Table 6, County of Riverside, 2013a). The Project is not subject to Cell Criteria compliance under the MSHCP. The Project does not include any MSHCP Conserved Lands or Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) lands.

Table 6: MSHCP Cell Group, Area Plan, and Sub-Unit within the Project

APN	Cell	Cell Group	Area Plan	Sub Unit
316210002	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210003	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210004	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210005	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210006	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210007	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210008	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210009	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210010	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210011	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210051	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part
316210055	Not A Part	Independent	Reche Canyon / Badlands	Not a Part

The results of the Conservation Summary Report Generator are provided in Table 7. The Project does not occur within any Amphibian, Mammalian, Criteria Area Species, Narrow Endemic Plant Species or Special Linkage Areas identified by MSHCP Section 6.3.2 Additional Surveys Needs and Procedures. The project is located within a burrowing owl survey area (Figure 4).

A burrowing owl assessment was completed according to the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (County of Riverside 2006). Suitable habitat for burrowing owl was located during the assessment. A detailed burrowing owl report was completed for the survey area, which is a separate, stand-alone document.

Table 7: RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator

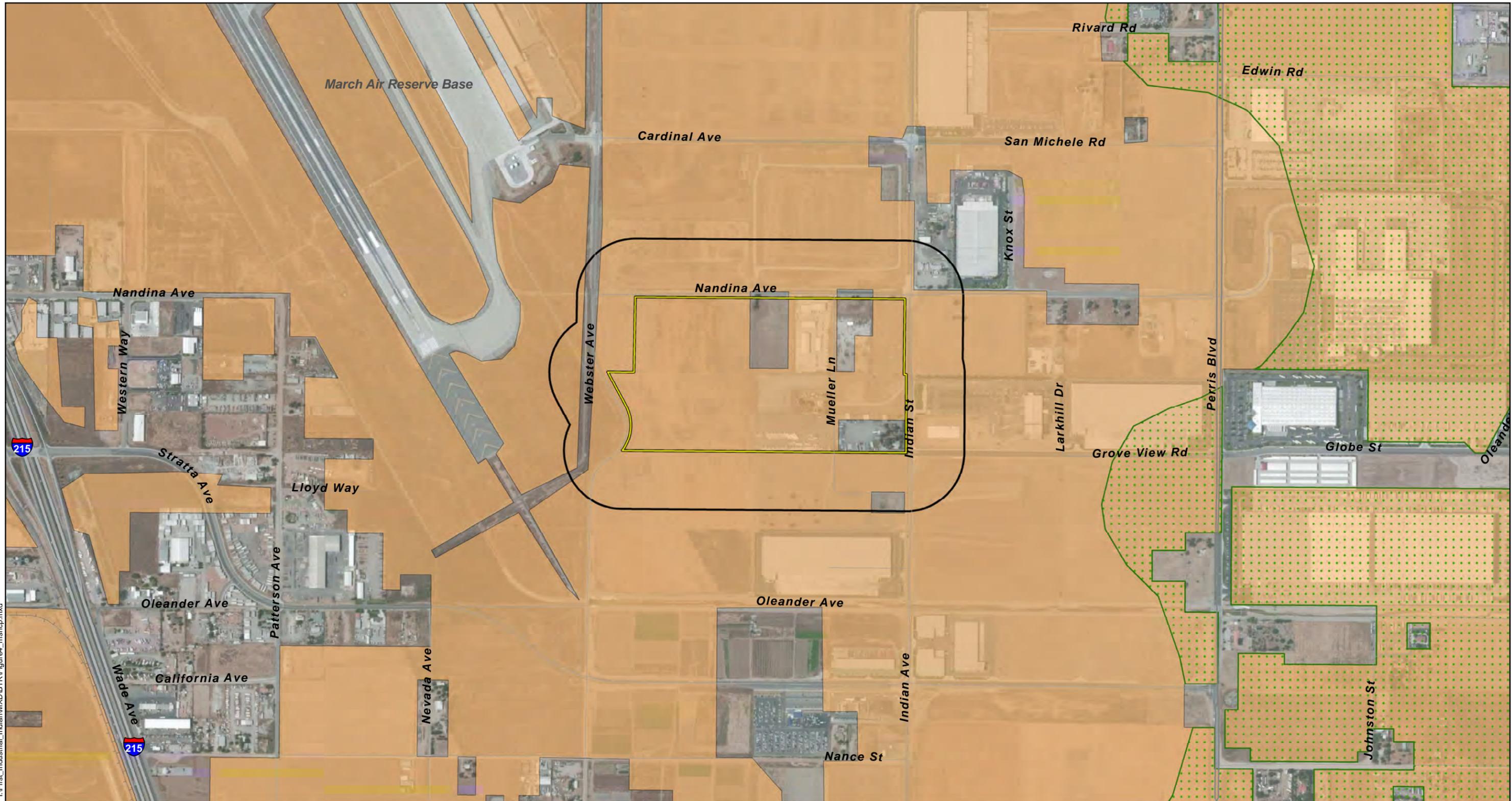
APN	Amphibian Species	Burrowing Owl	Criteria Area Species	Mammalian Species	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Special Linkage Area
316210002	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210003	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210004	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210005	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210006	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210007	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210008	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210009	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210010	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210011	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210051	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
316210055	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

3.2.4 RIPARIAN/RIVERINE

The MSHCP Section 6.1.2 defines riparian/riverine areas as “lands which contain habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or areas with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year.” Riparian/Riverine areas as defined by the MSHCP are not present within the survey area of the Project.

3.2.5 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 by qualified biologists. The survey area lacks suitable habitat for Riverside fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp, or other vernal pool species (including plants). These species are absent from the survey area.



I:\First_Industrial_Indian\WXBTR\Figure4_mshcp.mxd

-  MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plants Survey Area
-  MSHCP Burrowing Owl Survey Area
-  Project Site
-  Biological Survey Area (500-ft Buffer)

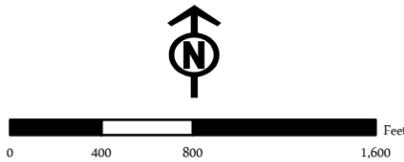


FIGURE 4
MSHCP Survey Areas

First Nandina Logistics Center



3.3 *AQUATIC RESOURCES*

A total of 0.06 acres of potential U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional non-wetland waters were delineated in the buffer of survey area within an unnamed drainage feature west of Heacock Street. No USACE jurisdictional aquatic resources occur within the parcel boundaries where proposed ground disturbance will occur. Potential Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction in the survey area is equal to USACE jurisdiction; no potential Porter-Cologne jurisdiction is present. Potential CDFG jurisdiction totals 0.26 acres of upland vegetated, non-riparian habitat within the buffer of the study area. No potential CDFG jurisdictional is present within the proposed disturbance footprint of the parcel boundaries. A Jurisdictional Delineation was performed and is contained within a stand-alone technical report.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The literature review and field assessment data determined that three special-status species, northern harrier, California horned lark, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit were present within the survey area. The presence of these species within the survey area will need to be addressed in the Project Environmental Document for Project build out. There is also suitable habitat for one special-status species, burrowing owl, within the survey area. The survey area lacks suitable habitat that would typically support any other special-status species or species listed by state or federal Endangered Species Act.

Suitable habitat for burrowing owl (BUOW) was present within the survey area, including potentially suitable burrows. A focused BUOW survey was conducted according to MSHCP guidelines and the results are presented in a stand-alone BUOW report. Pre-construction surveys within the survey area are also required by the MSHCP to determine whether burrowing owls are subsequently occupying the survey area.

No habitat for special-status plant species was observed on site during the habitat assessment. Given the absence of habitat associated with these species and the site's exposure to recurring surface disturbances associated with disking and other disturbances, these taxa are not expected to occur on site. In addition, the site does not support habitat suitable for riparian/riverine/vernal pools or species associated with these habitat types.

The survey area includes one unnamed drainage feature west of Heacock Street, which is within the jurisdiction of the CDFG, USACE, and RWQCB. This feature is not within the project footprint, however, and no impacts or natural resource permitting are anticipated.

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 to First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc. and First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. 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 between First Industrial Acquisitions, Inc. and First Industrial Realty Trust, Inc. and URS. 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.

5.0 REFERENCES

- Baldwin, J.C. (ed.), 2012. *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Burt, W.H. and R.P. Grossenheider, 1980. *A Field Guide to Mammals: North America; North of Mexico*. New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife), 2013. *RareFind California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) El Casco, Lake Elsinore, Lakeview, Perris, Riverside East, Romoland, Steele Park, Sunnymead, Winchester USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Fish and Game, Biogeographic Data Branch.
- CNPS (California Native Plant Society), 2013. *CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*.
- County of Riverside. 2003. *Final Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*. June. Review of information and species accounts from RCIP website.
- County of Riverside. 2006. *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (E.P. Department, ed), p. 4. Riverside, CA: County of Riverside.
- County of Riverside. 2013a. *RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator: County of Riverside*.
- County of Riverside. 2013b. *The Riverside County Land Information System: County of Riverside*.
- Elbroch, M., 2003. *Mammal Tracks & Sign, A Guide to North American Species*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books.
- Halfpenny, J.C., 2000. *Scats and Tracks of the Desert Southwest, A Field Guide to the Signs of 70 Wildlife Species*. Helena, MT: Falcon Publishing, Inc.
- Holland, R.F., 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (California Department of Fish and Game. The Resources Agency, ed.), p. 156. Sacramento, CA.
- Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation*. Sacramento, CA: California Native Plant Society.
- Sawyer, J.O., T.Keeler-Wolf and J.M. Evans, 2009. *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition*. Sacramento, CA: California Native Plant Society.

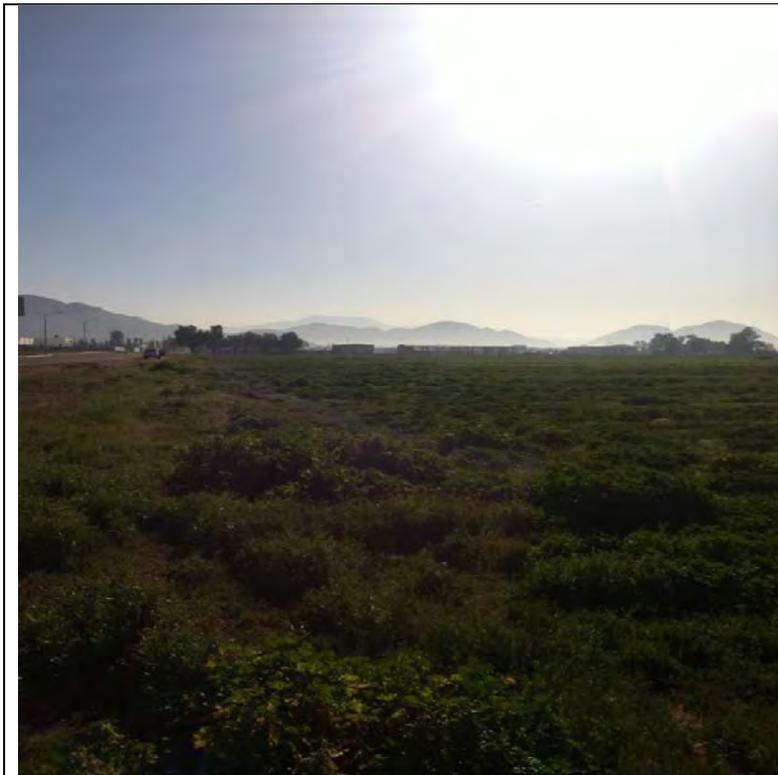
Sibley, D.A., 2000. National Audubon Society. The Sibley Guide To Birds. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.

Stebbins, R.C., 2003. A Field Guide To Western Reptiles and Amphibians. New York, NY: Houghton Mifflin.

USGS (United States Geological Service), 1979. 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map, Perris, California.

USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service), 2013. Critical Habitat Portal. <http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/crithab/>.

Appendix A Photograph Log



Photograph: 1

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: East

Description: Northwest corner of the project site.



Photograph: 2

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: South

Description: Northwest corner of the project site.

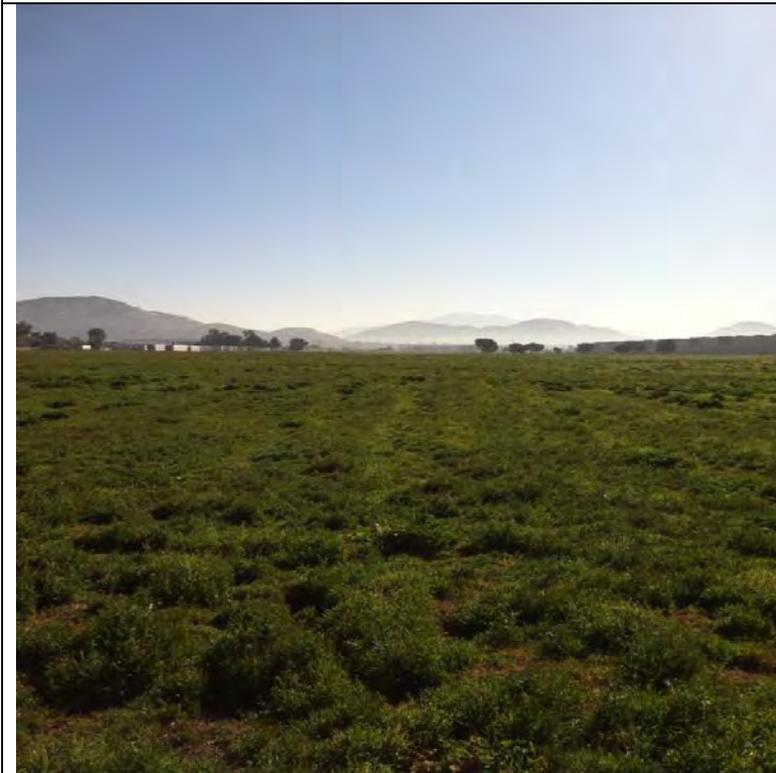


Photograph: 3

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Southeast

Description: Northwest corner of the project site.



Photograph: 4

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: East

Description: Southwest corner of the project site.

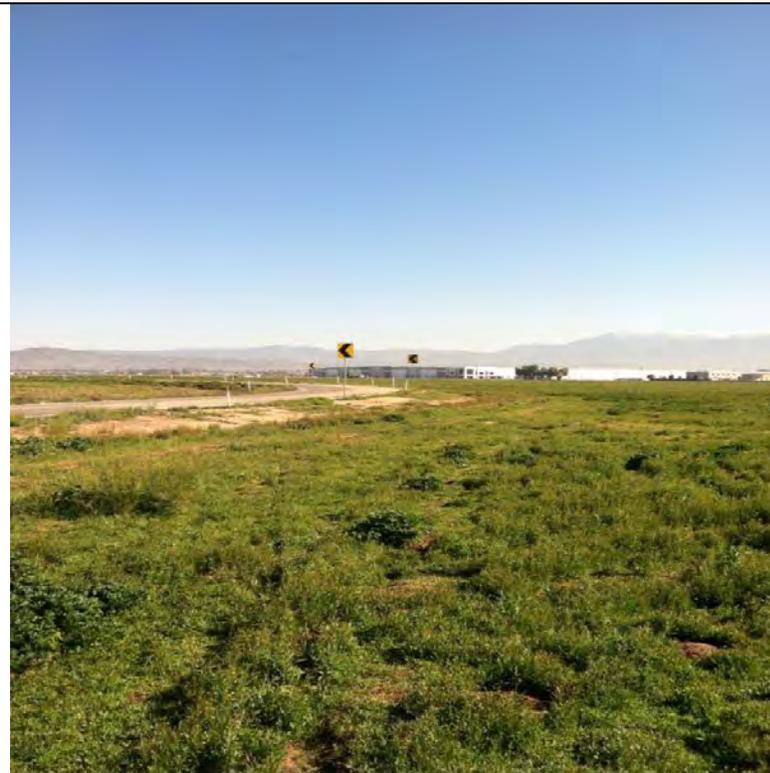


Photograph: 5

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Northeastern

Description: Southwest corner of the project site.



Photograph: 6

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: North

Description: Southwest corner of the project site.



Photograph: 7

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: West

Description: Approximate mid-point of the project site.



Photograph: 8

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: South

Description: Approximate mid-point of the project site.



Photograph: 9

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: North

Description: Approximate mid-point of the project site.



Photograph: 10

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: South

Description: Northeast corner of APN 316-210-005.



Photograph: 11

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Southwest

Description: Northeast corner of APN 316-210-005.



Photograph: 12

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: West

Description: Northeast corner of APN 316-210-005.



Photograph: 13

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: South

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.

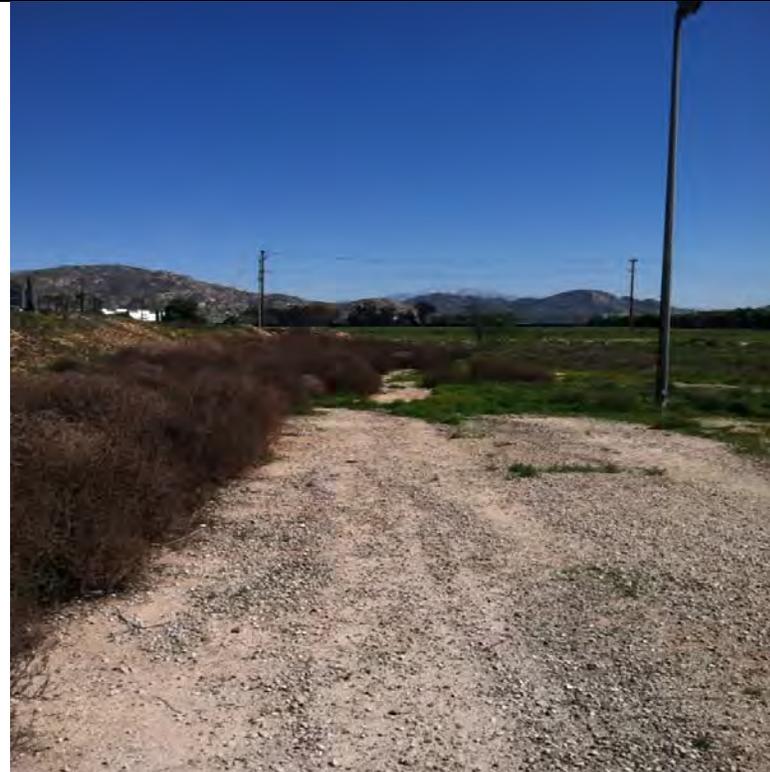


Photograph: 14

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Southeast

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.



Photograph: 15

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: East

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.



Photograph: 16

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Northeast

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.

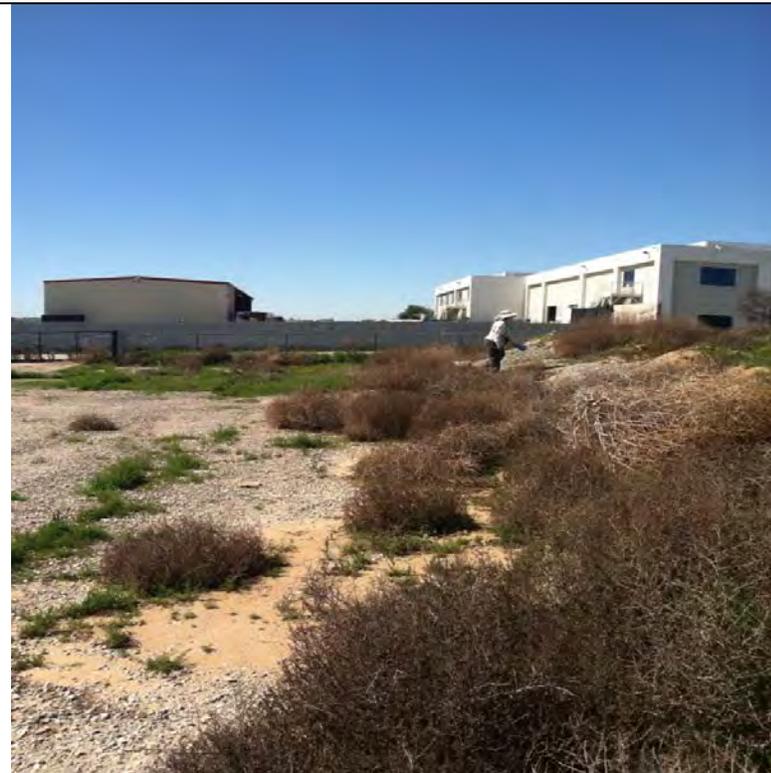


Photograph: 17

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: North

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.



Photograph: 18

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: West

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.



Photograph: 19

Date: 12 March, 2013

Direction: Southwest

Description: Approximate mid-way point of the APN 316-210-008.