

**General Biological Resources Assessment
Lake and I-15 Parcels
Assessors Parcel Numbers 390-130-017
Lake Elsinore, California**

**Total Parcels Acreage 9.09
Project Area 9.09 Acres**

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Executive Summary

The Planning Associates (TPA) staff Biologist Dr. Jack Turner and regulatory planners, and Philippe Vergne, biologist from Environmental Associates (ENVIRA), prepared a phase one general biological assessment for Assessors Parcel Number 390-130-017 located in Riverside County, California.

The parcel has a surface area of 9.09 acres. The proposed project calls for the development of a commercial center on either side of the jurisdictional drainage.

A data review was conducted to provide information on plant and wildlife species known occurrences within the vicinity. ENVIRA also reviewed other available technical information on the biological resources of the site.

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) has designated Criteria Cells that include conservation areas intended for protection of natural resources. Based on project APN numbers entered in the County database, the proposed project lies within the portion areas of MSHCP Criteria Cells J of the Lake Elsinore Area Plan (3751 and 3854) slated for conservation or preferred for acquisition or protection by the County. Conservation within this cell group will range from 75 to 85% of the Cell Group.

The MSHCP database has identified:

Seven Criteria Area species as follows: Thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenan* var. *davidsonii*), Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), Round-leaved filaree (*Erodium macrophyllum*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), Little mousetail (*Mysosurus minimus*).

Six Narrow Endemic plant species as follows: Munz's onion, San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), San Miguel savory (*Satureja chandleri*), Hammitts clay-cress (*Sibara psishammittii*), Wright's trichocoronis (*Trichocoronis wrightii*).

A general biological assessment was conducted of the project site on July 10, 2005. Binoculars were used to aid in the identification of birds. All species identified by sight, call or sign (burrows, scat, and tracks) were recorded. Site photographs were taken with a digital camera.

Habitat evaluation and focused surveys were conducted for the above listed Criteria Area and Narrow Endemic species and additional sensitive species identified by ENVIRA.

A determination of wetlands and waters subject to jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and California Department of Fish

and Game (CDFG) under Sections 1602 et seq. of the California Fish and Game (CDFG) Code was made on the project site.

Impacts to Criteria, Narrow Endemic and/or other sensitive species potentially present within the project footprint are not expected to be significant due to one or more of the following factors: 1) No suitable habitat exists on site; or, 2) The use of the site is limited to occasional foraging or seasonal activity and the site is not a substantial portion of their distributional range.

There are not wetlands on the parcel, but Alberhill Creek has Corps jurisdiction. This drainage will not be impacted by the proposed project development and therefore, under current conditions, there is no need for a 404 permit.

Alberhill Creek, is a CDFG jurisdictional drainage, despite the absence of wetlands on the parcel. Since *Eucalytus* spp. trees are the vegetation bordering the drainage, the limit of CDFG on site riparian habitat is the same as for the Corps, or bank-to-bank. This drainage will not be impacted by the proposed project development and therefore, under current conditions, there is no need for a CDFG Section 1602 notification.

Raptor nesting and foraging habitat exists on site and within the footprint area. The loss of this habitat could be considered moderately significant due amount of take and location of the site within the Alberhill Creek corridor.

Migratory bird nesting and foraging habitat occurs on site and within the footprint area. The loss of this habitat could be considered moderately significant due amount of take and location of the site within the Alberhill Creek corridor. A pre-construction nesting bird survey will need be conducted prior to grading activity if ground disturbance is to occur during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31).

The project site and footprint area offer better than average wildlife use potential. The wash and adjacent area provide for a wildlife conveyance. Limited habitat fragmentation has already occurred in the project vicinity as a result of road construction and mining operations.

1.0 Introduction

The Planning Associates (TPA) staff Biologist Dr. Jack Turner and regulatory planners, and Philippe Vergne, Environmental Associates (ENVIRA), prepared a phase one general biological assessment for Assessors Parcel Number 390-130-017 located in Riverside County, California.

The purpose of the survey was to document the biological resources present onsite and to assess the potential for sensitive resources to occur on the property.

2.0 Site Location and Project Description

The parcel has a surface area of 9.09 acres. The proposed project calls for the development of a commercial center on either side of the jurisdictional drainage.

The proposed project site is located in section 22, Range 5 West, Township 5 South of the Alberhill U.S. Geological (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle map (Figure 1).

3.0 Methods

3.1 Data Review

A data search was conducted to provide information on plant and wildlife species known occurrences within the vicinity. 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. The documents reviewed include:

- List of sensitive biological resources provided by the California Natural Diversity Data Base
- Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) documents
- Biological resources report for this site and adjacent properties
- General texts and other documents identifying potential resources on the property

The results of the data search and assessment are provided in the Sensitive Species Table in Appendix B.

We also reviewed other available technical information on the biological resources of the site. We used the information to focus our survey efforts in the field.

The existing site conditions were recorded, paying specific attention to habitats that may potentially contain sensitive species. Sensitive species potentially present include those listed, or candidates for listing by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS).

3.2 Field Surveys

Field surveys were conducted by Philippe Vergne of ENVIRA on July 10, 2005. The property was surveyed using standard biological assessment survey techniques. Surveys consisted of a complete walkover of the footprint area and included an evaluation of the habitats on the property and in the surrounding area.

Field surveys were focused on sensitive biological resources, and included observations of potential habitat for sensitive species. Signs surveyed for included nests, tracks, scat, burrows, skeletal remains, and live animals. During the surveys, notes were made on the plant and animal species observed, the surface characteristics and topography of the project area, and the suitability of the habitat for the sensitive species.

Binoculars were used to aid in the identification of birds. All species identified by sight, call or sign (burrows, scat, tracks, etc.) were recorded. Site photographs were taken with a digital camera.

3.3 Jurisdictional Determination and Wetland Delineation

A jurisdictional determination of the project site was conducted to ascertain the limits of wetlands and waters subject to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) under Sections 1602 et seq. of the CDFG Code.

4.0 Results

4.1 Sensitive Biological Resources

Appendix B contains a table of the sensitive resources identified for the project area, their habitat requirements, seasonal distribution, legal standing and the potential for their presence or absence on site.

4.2 Weather Conditions, Topography, and Soils

Weather conditions during the surveys included clear skies, temperatures in the mid-nineties (degrees Fahrenheit) and winds < 3 miles per hour.

The property is essentially flat having a slight east to west gradient.

4.3 Disturbances

On site disturbances include an unimproved dirt access road, a graded area near Lake Street, partial fencing, illegal trash dumping, tree cutting, and a power line easement.

The property is bordered on all other sides by roads or the highway right-of-way.

4.4 Plant Communities

Two habitat types occur on the property, *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland, and ruderal exotic grasslands. Alberhill Creek bisects the site. A detailed list of the plant species on site is given in Appendix A.

4.5 Wildlife

Wildlife observations included scat, trails, tracks, burrows, skeletal remains, calls and visual sightings. Wildlife species detected on and adjacent to the site included reptiles, birds, small and large mammals such as but not limited to: Reptiles, side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*); Bird species observed included the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), the California quail (*Callipepla californica*), the western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), and the house finch (*Carpodacus neomexicanus*). Small mammal species seen included the Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus aubudonii*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

The number and type of wildlife species is indicative of the site's above average water and cover resources.

A detailed list of the animal species found on or adjacent to the site is given in Appendix A.

4.6 Sensitive Biological Resources

Sensitive species potentially present include those listed, or candidates for listing by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 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.

Following is a brief summary of the more detailed information provided in Table B for species specifically targeted for during our surveys.

4.6.1 California Gnatcatcher

The California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) is a small songbird that is a year round resident of sage scrub communities (Atwood 1980). Sage scrub communities preferred by this species are typically dominated by low-growing, drought deciduous and succulent shrubs, as well as sub-shrub species including California sage (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), sage species (*Salvia* spp.), and cacti (*Opuntia* spp.).

The original range of the California gnatcatcher included all of the coastal sage scrub communities of southern California, from Ventura County south to San Diego and on into Mexico. This species also occurred in extensive coastal sage scrub habitat in Riverside County. Fragmentation or removal of sage scrub plant communities has reduced the known populations to scattered localities in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Diego counties. Even these populations are generally found only in the larger open space areas in and around development.

The California gnatcatcher was listed by the USFWS as a threatened species pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) on March 25, 1993. The ESA prohibits anyone from "taking" a listed species. Take includes, but is not limited to, harming, harassing or killing individuals of a listed species as well as destruction of habitat occupied by listed species.

Project Site Findings

No California gnatcatcher habitat exists on site; this species is covered by the Riverside County MSHCP.

4.6.2. Stephen's Kangaroo Rat

The Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) prefers open areas with sparse perennial cover (Lackey 1967, Bleich 1977, Thomas 1975). They occur in areas of loose soil where the soil depth is at least 0.5 meters (Price and Endo, 1989). The Stephen's kangaroo rat (SKR) will also inhabit disturbed areas such as fallow fields by using the burrows of other rodents, including pocket gophers (*Thomomys bottae*) (Bleich 1977) and the Beechey ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) (O'Farrell 1989).

Like all kangaroo rats, the SKR is primarily a seed-eater, feeding on the seeds of both annual and shrub species. It also feeds on green vegetation and insects when these are available. Being primarily dry biome species, kangaroo rats obtain nearly all of their water from the food they eat, and can subsist on water extracted from seeds. They forage in open ground and underneath shrubs. Burrows are dug in loose soil.

Project Site Findings

No on site habitat exists for the Stephen's kangaroo rat; this species is covered by the MSHCP.

4.6.3 Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a resident species in lowland areas of southern California (Garrett and Dunn 1980). It prefers open areas for foraging and burrowing and is found widely distributed in open desert scrub. This species is scarce in coastal areas, being found mainly in agricultural and grassland habitats. The largest remaining populations are in the Imperial Valley, where burrowing owls are common in and around the least disturbed agricultural fields.

As a result of development, the burrowing owl is declining in coastal habitats. The CDFG has designated the burrowing owl as a California Species of Special Concern (CSC). These species are so designated because of declining population; limited ranges and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction CDFG (2002).

Project Site Findings

No burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign was found during the survey visit.

4.6.4 Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp

Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) is found in grasslands ponded areas such as vernal pools, cattle watering holes, basins, etc. Fairy shrimp are confined to temporary pools that fill in spring and evaporate by late spring to early summer.

In southern California, this species is found primarily in the interior of western Riverside County, central Santa Barbara County, and eastern Orange County and more recently in Los Angeles County.

Since most pools preferred by fairy shrimp are found in flat areas, many have been lost to agricultural activities and residential development. The limited extent of available habitat, plus the ongoing habitat loss has resulted in the vernal pool fairy shrimp being listed as threatened by the USFWS.

Project Site Findings

There are no vernal pools, and no habitat for the vernal pool fairy shrimp on the project site.

4.6.5 Riverside Fairy Shrimp

Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*) are known only from ephemeral pools in farmlands and similar open, flat terrain. Fairy shrimp are confined to temporary pools that fill in spring and evaporate by late spring to early summer.

The Riverside fairy shrimp is known only from southern Orange and western Riverside and San Diego Counties. Ongoing farming and development in these areas has resulted in the loss and degradation of these pools. Therefore, the USFWS has listed the Riverside fairy shrimp as endangered.

Project Site Findings

There are no vernal pools or habitat for Riverside fairy shrimp present on the property.

4.6.6 Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Riparian Species

In addition to the fairy shrimp, the Riverside County MSHCP region requires project sites to be evaluated for the presence of riparian habitat suitable to support the least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), and California yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*). These bird species are typically found in wooded riparian habitats and are not found in non-riparian habitats.

Project Site Findings

Although dense *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland is found on site on either side of Alberhill Creek, no riparian species exists on the property. The dense *Eucalyptus* spp. have prevented colonization of the site by willows, mulefat, and salt cedar, species found both upstream and downstream of the project boundaries. None of the MSHCP listed avian species are expected to nest on site, although limited foraging activity could occur within the *Eucalyptus* spp. canopy and adjacent areas.

4.6.7 Other Sensitive Resources

Other sensitive species that were not seen but for which potential habitat exists on site are discussed in the sensitive species table.

4.7 Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan

The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) has designated Criteria Cells that include conservation areas intended for protection of natural resources. Based on project APN numbers entered in the County database, the proposed project lies within the portion areas of MSHCP Criteria Cell J of the Lake Elsinore Area Plan (3751 and 3854) slated for conservation or preferred for acquisition or protection by the County. Conservation within this cell group ranges from 75 to 85 percent of the Cell Group. Conservation within these cell groups is to focus on coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grasslands, riparian scrub, woodland, and forest habitat.

Project Findings

The proposed project lies within the MSHCP Criteria Cell slated for conservation. Under County guidelines the *Eucalyptus* spp. woodland qualifies as a "woodland".

4.8 Drainages and Wetlands

4.8.1 Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These watersheds include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. The lateral limit of Corps jurisdiction extends to the "Ordinary High Water Mark" (OHWM) and to any wetland areas extending beyond the OHWM; thus, the maximum jurisdictional area is represented by the OHWM or wetland limit, whichever is greater.

Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is founded on a connection or nexus between the water body in question and interstate (waterway) commerce. This connection may be direct; through a tributary system, linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, or may be indirect, through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations.

Project Site Findings

There is a Corps jurisdictional drainage, Alberhill Creek, but there are no wetlands within the parcel. This drainage will not be impacted by the proposed project development and therefore, under current conditions, there is no need for a 404 permit.

4.8.2 California Department of Fish and Game

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), through provisions of the State of California Administrative Code, is empowered to issue agreements for any alteration of a river, stream or lake where fish or wildlife resources may adversely be affected. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water. Lateral limits of jurisdiction are not clearly defined, but generally include any riparian resources associated with a stream or lake; CDFG regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream or lake as defined by CDFG.

Project Site Findings

There is a California Department of Fish and Game jurisdictional drainage, Alberhill Creek, but there are no wetlands within the parcel. Since *Eucalyptus* spp. border the drainage, the limit of CDFG riparian habitat on this site is the same as Corps jurisdiction, or bank-to-bank. This drainage will not be impacted by the proposed project development and therefore, under current conditions, there is no need for CDFG Section 1602 notification.

4.9 Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Habitat

Most of the raptor species (eagles, hawks, falcons and owls) are experiencing population declines because of habitat loss. Some, such as the peregrine falcon, have also experienced population losses because of environmental toxins affecting reproductive success, animals destroyed as pests or collected for falconry, and other direct impacts on individuals. Only a few species, such as the red-tailed hawk and barn owl, have expanded their range in spite of or a result of human modifications to the environment. As a group, raptors are of concern to state and federal agencies.

In addition, raptors and all migratory bird species, whether listed or not, receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918. The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior Department (16 U. S. Code 703).

Additional protection is provided to all bald and golden eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended. State protection is extended to all birds of prey by the CDFG Code, Section 2503.5. No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

Project Site Findings

Potential for raptor nesting and active foraging habitat exists within the project footprint and adjacent areas.

Due to the potential for direct impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds due to project development we recommend that a pre-grading nesting bird survey be conducted if earth moving is to occur within the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). The removal of the *Eucalyptus* spp. trees within the woodland will more than likely require mitigation.

4.10 Habitat Fragmentation and Wildlife Movement

Wildlife movement and the fragmentation of wildlife habitat are recognized as important wildlife issues that must be considered in assessing impacts to wildlife. In summary, habitat fragmentation is the division or breaking up of larger habitat areas into smaller areas that may or may not be capable of independently sustaining wildlife and plant populations. Wildlife movement (more properly recognized as species movement) is the temporal movement of species along various types of corridors. Wildlife corridors are especially important for connecting fragmented wildlife habitat areas.

Project Site Findings

The project site and development footprint area that preserves the drainage corridor offer better than average wildlife use potential due to the availability and abundance of cover, water, feed and maintains the existing movement under and over the existing arterial highways that border the project site.

5.0 Discussion

No impacts will occur to the Stephen's kangaroo rat, California gnatcatcher, and fairy shrimp due to project implementation.

No impacts to Criteria Area or Narrow Endemic plant species will occur due to project implementation.

Limited impact to riparian associated bird specie's foraging habitat could occur due to project implementation. These impacts are not considered significant.

The proposed project lies within the MSHCP Criteria Cell J slated for conservation. Under Riverside County guidelines, woodlands are one of the focused habitats. Alberhill Creek traverses the project site and is both a Corps and CDFG jurisdictional drainage. There are no wetlands on the project site. This drainage will not be impacted by the proposed project development and therefore, under current conditions, there is no need for a Corps 404 permit or CDFG Section 1602 notification.

Potential for raptor and migratory bird nesting and active foraging habitat exists within the project footprint and adjacent areas. Due to the potential for direct impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds due to project development we recommend that a pre-grading nesting bird survey be conducted if earth moving is to occur within the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). The removal of the *Eucalyptus* spp. trees within the woodland will more than likely require mitigation.

Impacts to other sensitive species potentially present on site are not expected to be significant due to one or more of the following factors: 1) No suitable habitat exists on site; or, 2) The use of the site is limited to occasional or seasonal visits and the site does not encompass a substantial portion of their range.

6.0 References

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Appendix A -Floral and Faunal Compendium

* denotes non-native species

ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONES

DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS

Apiaceae

**Foeniculum vulgare*

Carrot family

Sweet fennel

Asteraceae

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

**Centaurea solstitialis*

**Conyza bonariensis*

Gutierrezia californica

Helianthus annuus

Hemizonia fasciculata

Heterotheca grandiflora

Sunflower family

Common ragweed

Star-thistle

Mare's tails

California matchweed

Annual sunflower

Fascicled tarweed

Telegraph weed

Brassicaceae

**Hirschfeldia incana*

Mustard family

Short-podded mustard

Caprifoliaceae

Sambucus mexicana

Honeysuckle family

Blue elderberry

Chenopodiaceae

**Salsola tragus*

Saltbush family

Russian thistle

Euphorbiaceae

Eremocarpus setigerus

**Ricinus communis*

Spurge family

Dove weed

Castor bean

Geraniaceae

**Erodium cicutarium*

Geranium family

Red-stemmed filaree

Myrtaceae

**Eucalyptus* spp.

**Eucalyptus globulus*

Myrtle family

Eucalyptus

Blue gum

Solanaceae

Datura wrightii

Nicotiana glauca

Nightshade family

Jimson weed

Indian tobacco

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Lake Elsinore, Riverside Co.

ANGIOSPERMAE: MONOCOTYLEDONAE MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS

Poaceae

**Bromus diandrus*

**Bromus mollis*

Grass family

Ripgut brome

Soft chess

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Hickman (1993) and Munz (1974).

FAUNA

ARACHNIDA

SPIDERS AND THEIR ALLIES

Eremobatidae
Eremobates sp.

Sun spiders
 Sun spider

INSECTA

INSECTS

Acrididae
Trimerotropis pallidipennis

Grasshoppers
 Pallid-winged grasshopper

Aeshnidae
Anax junius
Aeshna multicolor

Darners (dragonflies)
 Common green darner
 Multicolored darner

Libellulidae
Libellula saturata

Skimmers (dragonflies)
 Big red skimmer

Pieridae
Pieris protodice

Whites and sulfur butterflies
 Common white

REPTILIA

REPTILES

Iguanidae
Uta stansburiana

Iguanas and their allies
 Side-blotched lizard

Colubridae
Pituophis melandeucois

Colubrids
 Gopher snake

AVES

BIRDS

Ardeidae
Ardea herodias

Hérons and bitterns
 Great blue heron

Cathartidae
Cathartes aura

Vultures
 Turkey vulture

Accipitridae
Elanus leucurus
Buteo lineatus

Kites, hawks and eagles
 White-tailed kite
 Red-shouldered hawk

Falconidae
Falco sparverius

Caracaras and falcons
 American kestrel

Phasianidae
Callipepla californica

Quails and pheasants
 California quail

Columbidae
Zenaida macroura

Pigeons and doves
Mourning dove

Tytonidae
Tyto alba

Barn owl
Barn owl

Tyrannidae
Tyrannus verticalis

Tyrant flycatchers
Western kingbird

Corvidae
Corvus brachyrhynchos

Crows and ravens
American crow

Emberizidae
Agelaius phoeniceus
Molothrus ater

Warblers, sparrows, blackbirds and relatives
Red-winged blackbird
Brown-headed cowbird

Fringillidae
Carpodacus neomexicanus

Finches
House finch

MAMMALIA

MAMMALS

Leporidae
Sylvilagus audubonii

Rabbits and hares
Audubon's cottontail

Sciuridae
Spermophilus beecheyi

Squirrels, chipmunks and marmots
California ground squirrel

Geomyidae
Thomomys bottae

Pocket gophers
Botta's pocket gopher

Canidae
Canis latrans

Foxes, wolves and relatives
Coyote

Procyonidae
Procyon lotor

Raccoons and relatives
Raccoon

Nomenclature follows Garth & Tilden (1986), Hall (1981), Laudenslayer et al. (1991), and Stebbins (1966).

Appendix B - Sensitive Biological Resources

Table 1.
 Sensitive Biological Resources – Lake Street and I-15 (9-Acres)

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Plants | | | | |
| Chaparral sand-verbena <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> | Annual. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral. From the head of the Coachella Valley to interior Riverside, Orange and San Diego counties. Sandy places below 5000 feet. | March - August | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Sandy places on the property are absent. |
| San Diego thorn-mint <i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> | Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Found on active vertisol clay soils of mesas and valleys, usually on clay lenses within the grassland and scrub communities. Southwest San Diego County and adjacent Baja California. | April - May | FED: THR STATE: END CNPS: 2 | None. No suitable clay soils present on site. |
| Munz's onion <i>Allium munzii</i> | On clay soils in openings within coastal sage scrub, pinyon juniper woodland, and grasslands; 900 to 3000 ft. elevation. Known only from w. Riverside Co. in Temescal Canyon. and Gavilan Plateau areas. | Mar - May Flowering period | FED: END STATE: THR CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable undisturbed clay soils present on site. |
| San Diego ambrosia <i>Ambrosia pumila</i> | Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, persists where disturbance is superficial. 100 to 600 ft elevation. Riverside and San Diego County. | June - Sep | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Was not observed during survey. |
| Jaeger's milk-vetch | Perennial from woody | March to July | FED: ND | None. No suitable |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i> | caudex. On open sandy slopes, dry ridges and valleys. Often in valley and foothill grassland and oak chaparral. Also in coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland. Below 2500 feet. Banning to Aguanga and Temecula. | Flowering period | STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | habitat. |
| Davidson's saltscale <i>Atriplex serenan</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i> | Annual. Alkaline valleys in low elevations. Valley grasslands, coastal sage scrub, etc. The variety <i>davidsonii</i> is limited to Los Angeles to Balboa and Laguna Beach areas. | May û October | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable habitat. |
| Paris's brittle scale <i>Atriplex parishii</i> | Alkali flats largely in valley or annual grassland. From cismontane California to the edge of the desert, extending into the Central Valley | June - Oct | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable habitat on site. |
| Thread-leaved brodiaea <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> | Clay soils; open grasslands at edges of vernal pools or floodplains. Sea level to 2500 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Known from ca. 20 locations. | April - June | FED: THR STATE: END CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable clay soils or vernal pools on site. |
| Intermediate mariposa lily <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> | Dry, rocky, open slopes, often in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley & foothill grassland below 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties. | June - July | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable dry rocky slopes are present within footprint area. |
| Southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> spp. <i>australis</i> | Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes and swamps. Found in valley and foothill grasslands, | June - September | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Not observed. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Smooth tarplant <i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> | and sometimes along vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California. Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes, swamps, playas and chenopod scrub. Found in riparian areas, valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes along vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California. | April - September | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Not observed |
| Orcutt's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i> | Annual. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. Sandy sites and openings within plant communities. San Diego County. | March - April | FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable scrub or wooded habitat on site. |
| Parry's spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> | Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 900 to 3500 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Geronio Pass and west Riverside Co. | April - June flowering period | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 3 | None.No suitable habitat. |
| Long-spined spineflower <i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> | Dry places below 5000 feet; chaparral, coastal sage scrub, meadows, valley and foothill grassland. West Riverside and San Diego counties. | Not documented | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable habitat on site. |
| Slender-horned spineflower <i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> | Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. | Apr - Jun | FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B | None. Site soils and location is unsuitable for this species. |
| Many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> | Annual. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland. | May - June | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Not observed. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Round-leaved filaree <i>Erodium macrophyllum</i> | Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange counties. Below 2000 feet. Annual. Open places below 3500 feet. On clay soils in Los Angeles County and north. Santa Cruz Island. Also near San Diego. Found near Lake Skinner in Riverside County. | Mar- May flowering period | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2 | None. Not observed on site. |
| San Diego button celery <i>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</i> | Vernal pools. Riverside and San Diego Counties, and Baja Calif.; sea level to 3000 ft. elevation. | April - June | FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B | None. No vernal pools present . |
| Palmer's grapplinghook <i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> | Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland in clay soils on dry slopes & mesas below 1500 ft. elevation. Cismontane s. Calif. from Los Angeles Co. to NW Baja Calif., including Santa Catalina Island. One population at Dana Point Headlands. | March - April | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 2 | None. Site to disturbed for species to occur. |
| Coulter's goldfields <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> | Coastal salt marshes, alkali playas, valley & foothill grasslands, and vernal pools below 3000 ft. elevation. Inland so. Calif. and along coast from San Luis Obispo Co. to Baja Calif. | Feb - Jun | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable habitat on site. |
| Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium vrigenicum</i> ssp. <i>robinsonii</i> | Annual. Chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats, primarily on dry soils. From Los Angeles County south to Baja California. | Jan - April | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No suitable habitat. |
| San Diego goldenstar <i>Muilla clevelandii</i> | Perennial, annual growth from corm. Mesa grasslands scrub edges on clay soils. Also found on | May | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No vernal pool habitats present. Clay soils to disturbed for species to occur. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Little mousetail <i>Mysosurus minimus</i> | raised mounds between vernal pools. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. San Diego and Baja California. Possibly also Riverside County. Vernal pools and alkaline marshes below 1500 feet. San Diego to west Riverside County. | April - May | FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 3 | None. No vernal pools or alkaline marshes present. |
| Spreading navarretia <i>Navarretia fossalis</i> | Vernal pools, ditches, 30 to 1300 meters. | Not documented | FED: THR STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No vernal pools or other suitable habitat areas are present. |
| Prostrate navarretia <i>Navarretia prostrata</i> | Vernal pools, Alkali flats, Santa rosa Plateau | Not documented | FED: THR STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. No vernal pools or suitable habitat on site |
| California orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i> | Vernal pools, drying mud flats, vernal mesic grasslands. Ventura Co. to n. Baja Calif., including west Riverside Co. | April - August | FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B | None. Not observed. |
| San Miguel savory <i>Satureja chandleri</i> | Rocky canyons below 2500 feet elevation; chaparral. Santa Ana Mountains near Murrieta and San Miguel and San Jamul Mtns. in San Diego County. | March - May | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4 | None. No rocky canyons present on site. |
| Hammit's clay-crest <i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i> | Chaparral openings, valley and foothill grasslands | March to April | FED: THR STATE: ND CNPS: 1B | None. Clay soils on site to disturbed for species to occur. |
| Salt spring checkerbloom <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> | Alkaline, usually wet places. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, creosote bush scrub. Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside Counties. | April to June | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2 | None. No alkaline or suitable wet places present on site. |
| Wright's trichocoronis <i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> | Annual plant found on mudflats and shores. At Mystic Lake in Riverside County and occasionally in the Central Valley. Also found in south Texas and | May - September | FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2 | None. No suitable habitat on site. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|---|------------------------|---|
| northern Mexico. | | | | |
| Amphibians | | | | |
| California tiger salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> | Temporary rain pools and permanent waters of grassland and open woodland of low hills and valleys of central CA. Agriculture and urban development have impacted the species in the Central Valley. | Breeds Dec - February | FED: C STATE: CSC | Not sure why this species was included by the CNDDDB. No populations known from this part of California. No suitable habitat present on site. |
| Western spadefoot <i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i> | Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but for breeding, requires rain pools or other ponded water for 3+ weeks; burrows in loose soils during dry season; Central Valley and foothills, coast ranges, inland valleys, to Baja Calif. | October - April (following onset of winter rains) | FED: ND STATE: CSC | High. Not observed but suitable habitat on site. |
| Arroyo southwestern toad <i>Bufo microscaphus californicus</i> | Washes and arroyos with open water; sand or gravel beds; for breeding, pools with sparse over-story vegetation. Coastal and a few desert streams from Santa Barbara Co. to Baja Calif. | Mar - Jul | FED: END STATE: CSC | None. No suitable washes or arroyos present on site. Soils not sandy . |
| California red-legged frog <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> | Streams with slow-moving water and deep pools; dense, shrubby riparian vegetation at pool edges. Coastal streams from Marin Co. to Ventura Co.; between Ventura Co. and Mexican border, known from only four small populations including Santa Rosa Plateau (Riverside Co.). | Dec - Apr | FED: THR STATE: CSC | None. Not known to occur in vicinity. |
| Reptiles | | | | |
| San Diego horned | Wide variety of habitats | April - July | FED: ND | Low. Not observed |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i> | including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland; typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif. | (with reduced activity Aug. - Oct.) | STATE: CSC | but could occur on site although habitat very limited. |
| Coronado skink <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i> | Early successional stages or open areas in grassland, chaparral, pinyon-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine oak and pine forests in the coastal ranges of southern California. Also found in rocky areas close to streams, and on dry hillsides. | Active year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Could occur on or near site. |
| Orange-throated whiptail <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> | Floodplains and terraces with perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. to Baja Calif. | March - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Feb.) | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Not observed but could occur on site although habitat very limited. |
| Coastal western whiptail <i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i> | Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: ND | None. Site does not contain suitable habitat. |
| Rosy boa <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> | Mix brushy cover and rocky soils. Desert and chaparral, found from the coast to the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Prefers moderate to dense vegetation. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: ND | Low. On site habitat very marginal could come on site from adjacent areas. |
| Northern red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus exsul</i> | Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or other surface material. Chaparral, | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. On site habitat very marginal could come on site from adjacent areas. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. | | | |
| Birds | | | | |
| White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i> | Open country in South America and southern North America. | Year-round | FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting) | Present. Observed foraging over project site. |
| Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | Winters locally at deep lakes and reservoirs feeding on fish and waterfowl. Locally rare throughout North America. | Nov - Feb | FED: END STATE: END | Low. Species is known to winter at Lake Perris and possibly Lake Skinner; during winter, could fly over site. |
| Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Moderate. Not observed during the surveys. Forages over a wide range of open habitat and can be expected to occur throughout most of Southern California. |
| Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> | Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats. | Fall & winter; scarce in summers | FED: ND STATE: CSC | High. Not observed during the surveys, but are expected to forage infrequently over the property during migration and in winter. |
| Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperi</i> | Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall. | Year round; predominant in summer | FED: ND STATE: CSC | High. Not observed during the surveys, but are expected to forage infrequently over the property during migration and in winter. |
| Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous | Year round diurnal | FED: ND STATE: CSC (nesting and wintering) | Low. Not observed during the surveys. Could fly over site. No nesting and very limited foraging habitat. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|---|--|------------------------|---|
| Feruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i> | country. Uncommon resident in Southern California. Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert. | Winter | FED: C2* STATE: CSC | Low. Foraging habitat is present. |
| Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> | Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California. | Fall & winter | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Not observed during the surveys. Can be expected to forage over the site during migration and in winter. |
| American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> | Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California coastal areas and inland mountains. | Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor) | FED: ND STATE: END | Low. Species passes through region during migration and may winter in region; during migration or winter, could forage on site |
| Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i> | Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California. | Year round diurnal | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Not observed during the surveys. Foraging habitat exists for this species over the property, but there is no suitable nesting habitat. |
| Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i> | Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Not present. No burrows were observed on site. This species unlikely to even forage on site. |
| Long-eared owl | Rare resident in coastal | Nocturnal year | FED: ND | Low. Foraging and |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|--|---|---------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Asio otus | Southern California and uncommon resident in desert areas. Dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat. | round | STATE: CSC | potential nesting habitat exists on the property. |
| Short-eared owl Asio flammeus | Primarily a rare and local winter visitant to the coast, and a rare fall transient and winter visitant in the desert, including the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Also recorded at Mystic Lake in the San Jacinto Valley, Riverside County, in summer 1992, and Harper Dry Lake, San Bernardino County, summer 1993. | Fall - Winter | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Available information states that short-eared owls are rare fall transients in the therefore, may forage on the property. |
| Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i> | Fairly common spring and fall transient in southern California. Rare and irregular winter visitor primarily along coast. Nesting sites need protection. | Fall - Spring | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. May fly over the site during migration. No suitable nesting habitats on site. |
| Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i> | Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter. | Variable year round | FED: ND STATE: THR | Low. No suitable nesting habitat occurs within the property limits. Foraging habitat on site. May be transient in migration. |
| Coastal cactus wren <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi</i> | Tall <i>Opuntia</i> required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | None. No <i>Opuntia</i> present on site. |
| California gnatcatcher | Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane | Year-round | FED: THR STATE: ND | None. No Coastal sage scrub habitat |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------|---|
| <i>Polioptila californica</i> | Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys. | | | present on site. |
| Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> | Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout Southern California. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Not observed but this species may nest near the project site and may forage on site. |
| Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> | Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the most common plant community used. | Year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Marginal habitat on site. Could fly over site. |

Mammals

| | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| California leaf-nosed bat <i>Macrotus californicus</i> | In California, these bats primarily occupy low-lying desert areas, where they roost in caves, mines, and old buildings. Historic records extend west to near Chatsworth, Los Angeles County, but most populations from the California coastal basins are believed to have disappeared. Occurs from northern Nevada, Southern California, and western Arizona south to southern Baja California and Sonora. | Year round nocturnal | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Because there are no roost sites in the property limits this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains. |
| Townsend's western big-eared bat <i>Plecotus townsendii</i> , two ssp. | Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings or other similar structures for roosting. May use separate sites for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts. Found in all but subalpine and | Year round Nocturnal | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | <p>alpine habitats throughout California.</p> <p>Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Hibernation sites are probably rock crevices. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forest from sea level through to mixed conifer. Throughout Southern California.</p> | <p>Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters</p> | <p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p> | <p>roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.</p> <p>Low. Limited suitable roost sites in the property limits. This species may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.</p> |
| Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i> | <p>Found in the western North America from southern British Columbia to the Mexican border, at a small number of widely scattered localities. Habitats range from arid deserts and grasslands through mixed conifer forest up to 10,600 feet in elevation. Prefers rock crevices in cliffs, also uses caves and buildings.</p> | <p>Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters</p> | <p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p> | <p>Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.</p> |
| California mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> | <p>Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices.</p> | | <p>FED: ND STATE: CSC</p> | <p>Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.</p> |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| Pocketed free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops femorasacca</i> | Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico (Williams, 1986). In California, pocketed free-tailed bats are typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs. | Warmer months. Nocturnal | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains. |
| Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> | Found from northern South America and the Caribbean Islands northward to the western United States (Williams, 1986). In the southwestern U.S., populations appear to be scattered. Known breeding localities are in parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Prefers rocky, rugged terrain. Roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rocky outcrops. Ranges up to 8000 feet in elevation. | Nocturnal spring - fall Hibernates in Winters | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains. |
| San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> | Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountain ranges. | Year round, diurnal and crepuscular activity | FED: ND STATE: CSC | None. Habitat not suitable or too disturbed for species to occur. |
| Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus</i> | Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes | Nocturnal; active late spring to early | FED: ND STATE: CSC | None. No suitable habitat on site. |

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>longimembris brevinasus</i> | and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub and alluvial fan scrub. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. | fall. | | |
| Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> | Sandy herbaceous areas, usually with rocks or coarse gravel. Arid coastal areas in grassland, coastal scrub and chaparral. San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties. | Nocturnal; active year round. | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Marginal habitat on site. |
| Stephen's kangaroo rat <i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> | Open areas with sparse perennial cover with areas of loose soil where the soil depth is at least 0.5 meters. Also inhabit disturbed areas such as fallow fields by using the burrows of other rodents, including pocket gophers and Beechey ground squirrel. | Nocturnal; active year round | FED: END STATE: THR | None. No occupied habitat on site. |
| San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> | Moderate to dense canopies, particularly in rocky areas. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Coastal southern California. | Nocturnal; active year round | FED: ND STATE: CSC | Low. Not observed but could occur in woodland. |

Invertebrates

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------|-----------------------|--|
| Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> | Grasslands and ponded areas such as vernal pools, cattle watering holes, basins, etc. In Southern California, species found primarily in the interior of western Riverside Co., central Santa Barbara Co., and eastern Orange Co. Also, more recently discovered in Los Angeles Co. | Spring | FED: THR STATE: ND | None. No vernal pools or other water bodies present on site. |
|--|---|--------|-----------------------|--|

| Resource | Habitat And Distribution | Activity Period | Status Designation | Occurrence Probability |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> | Known only from ephemeral pools in southern Orange and western Riverside and San Diego Counties. | Spring | FED: END STATE: ND | None. No vernal pools or other water bodies present on site. |
| Quino checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> | Open grassy sites on grasslands and in open areas in coastal sage scrub. Areas must contain food plants (plantain and owl's clover) with low levels of non-native vegetation, open or bare soils with sparse shrub cover. Historic range was western Riverside County and n. San Diego co; range recently extended to include inland and coastal San Bernardino, L.A., Orange, Ventura and San Diego counties. | Spring | FED: END STATE: ND | None. Host species not observed. |

Sensitive Habitats

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Southern mixed riparian forest | Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges. | Year round | Declining plant community | Not present on site. |
| Southern coast live oak riparian forest | Steep canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges. | Year round | Declining plant community | Not present on site. |
| Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest | Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges. | Year round | Declining plant community | Not present on site. |
| Desert fan palm oasis woodland | Found where springs occur or water table is very shallow. | Year round | Declining plant community | Not present on site. |

LEGEND

FED: Federal Classifications

- END Taxa listed as endangered
- THR Taxa listed as threatened

Biological Resources Assessment

APN# 390-130-017

Lake Elsinore, Riverside Co.

- PE Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered
- PT Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened
- C2* The USFWS will continue to assess the need for protection of these taxa and may, in the future, designate such taxa as candidates. NRA, Inc. has noted the change in species status by marking with an asterisk (*) those C2 candidates that were removed from the list.
- C Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.
- ND Not designated as a sensitive species

STATE: State Classifications

- END Taxa listed as endangered
- THR Taxa listed as threatened
- CE Candidate for endangered listing
- CT Candidate for threatened listing
- CFP California Fully Protected. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.
- CSC California Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.
- SA Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.
- ND Not designated as a sensitive species

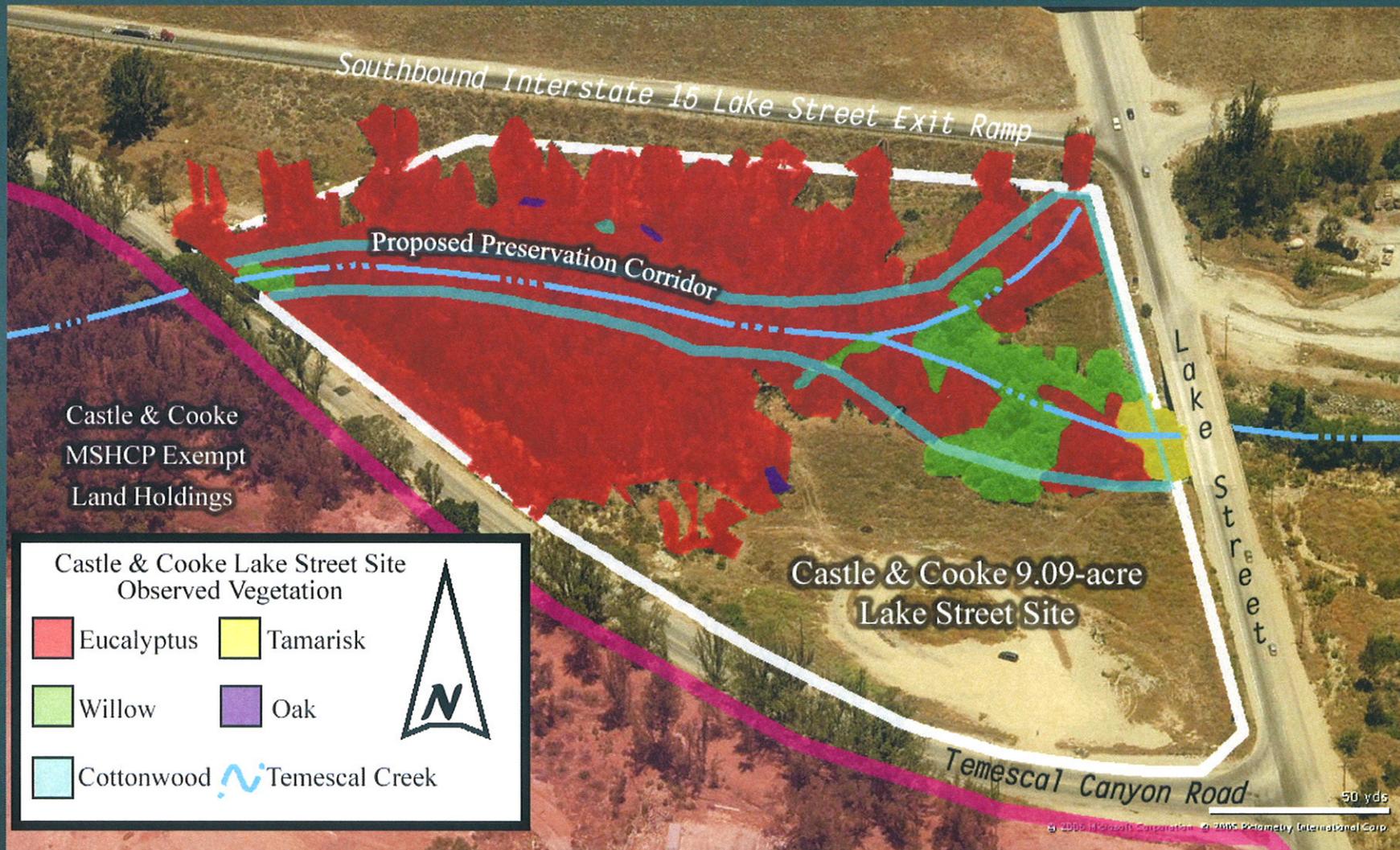
CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

- 1A Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California
- 1B Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2 Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere
- 3 Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.
- 4 Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored.

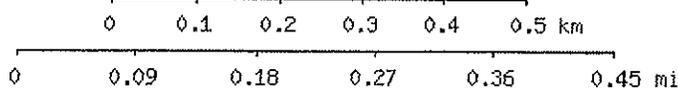
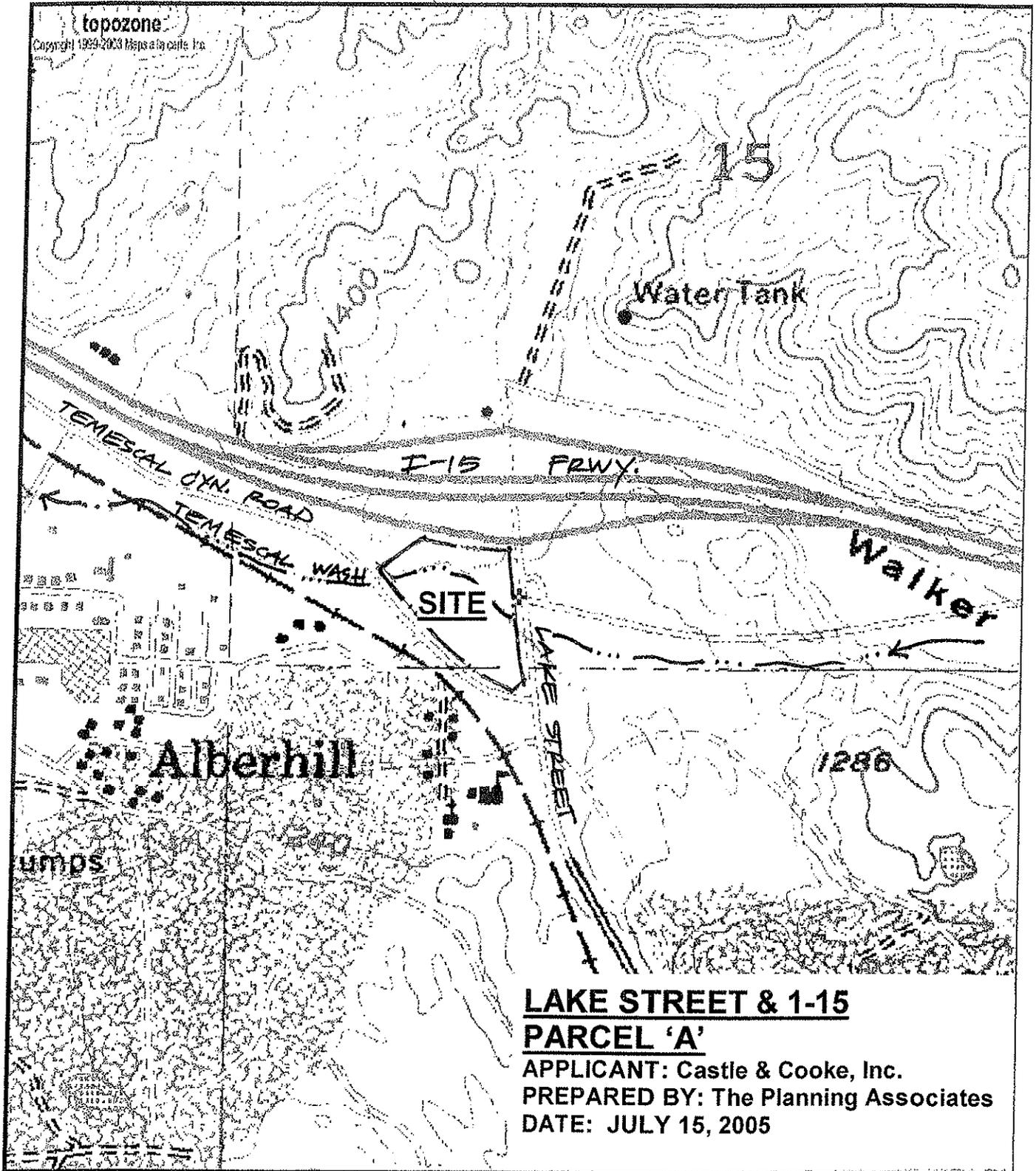
Occurrence Probabilities

- Occurs Observed on the site during this study or recorded on site by other qualified biologists.
- Expected Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
- High Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
- Moderate Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas of or marginally suitable habitat exists on site.
- Low No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
- None Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
- Unknown No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.

Existing Monotypic Successional Conditions



USGS MAP
LOCATION MAP



Map center is UTM 11 463526E 3732132N (WGS84/NAD83)

ALBERHILL quadrangle

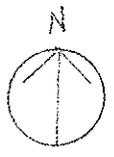
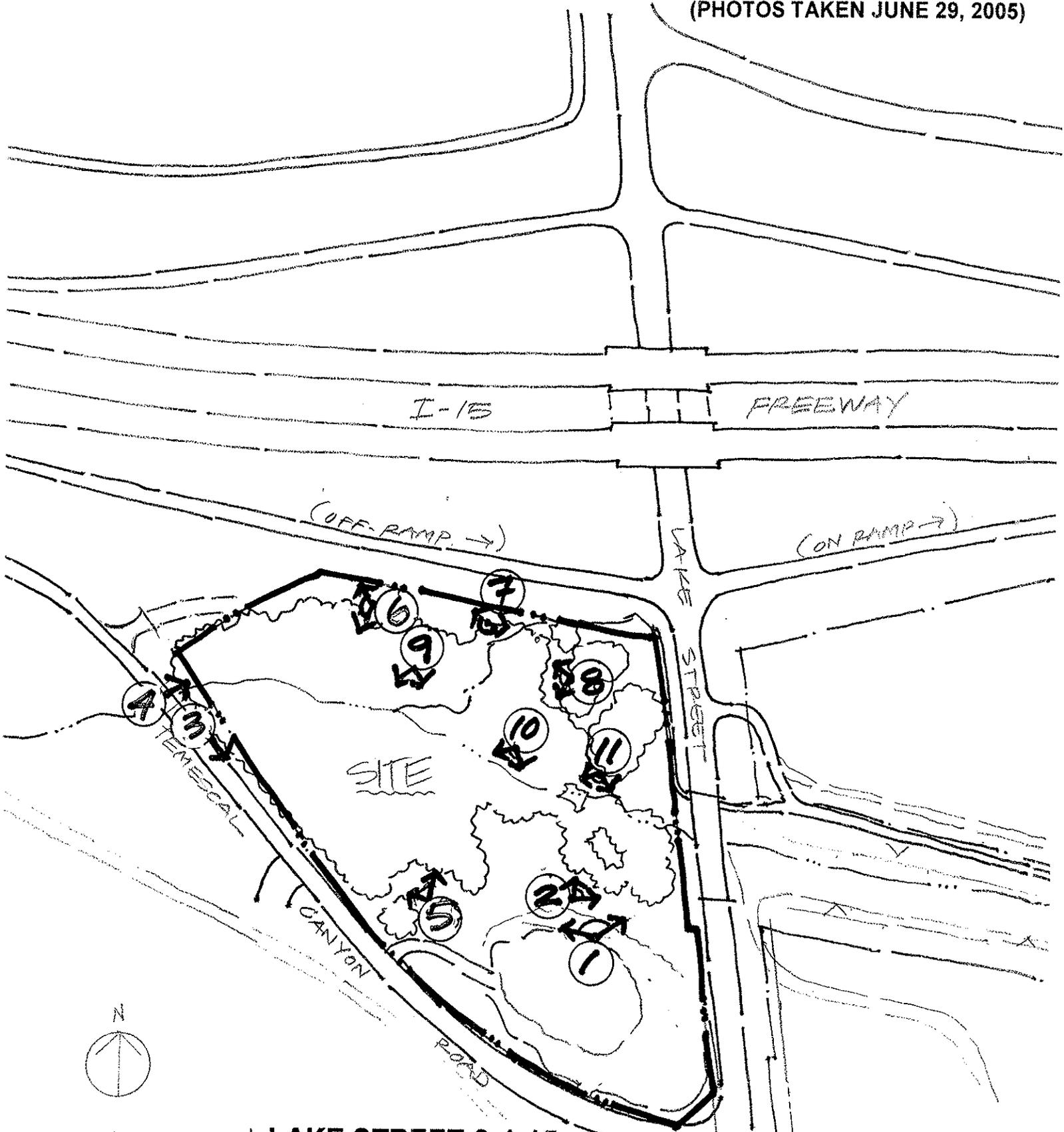
Projection is UTM Zone 11 NAD83 Datum



M=13.292
G=-0.219

Appendix C –Site Photographs

**KEY MAP TO CURRENT
PHOTOGRAPHS OF SITE**
(PHOTOS TAKEN JUNE 29, 2005)



0' 200'
SCALE

**LAKE STREET & 1-15
PARCEL 'A'**

APPLICANT: Castle & Cooke, Inc.
PREPARED BY: The Planning Associates
DATE: JULY 15, 2005

*100'
2005*



1



3



2



4

SITE PHOTOS
(PHOTOS TAKEN JUNE 29, 2005)



5



6

SITE PHOTOS
(PHOTOS TAKEN JUNE 29, 2005)



7



8



9



10



11

SITE PHOTOS
(PHOTOS TAKEN JUNE 29, 2005)