APPENDIX D:

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

JUNE 2009

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

HOUSING ELEMENT UPDATE

CITY OF YUCAIPA

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

June 2009

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CITY OF YUCAIPA

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. YCA0901

LSA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) was retained by the City of Yucaipa Community Development Department to prepare an assessment of biological resources on three alternative development sites located in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County. The sites are labeled as Alternative Site 1: Oak Glen Road/Colorado Street; Alternative Site 2: Yucaipa Boulevard/Sand Canyon Road; and Alternative Site 3: California Street/Avenue E.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 1

Alternative Site 1 has the potential to affect jurisdictional waters of the U.S. regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), streambeds and associated vegetation regulated by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and low potential to cause impacts to the federal listed as endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). All of these potential effects would be mitigated under local, state, and federal permitting programs. Impacts to nesting and migratory birds are to be avoided through completion of pre-construction nesting bird survey and burrowing owl survey.

Additional surveys include delineation report of jurisdictional waters; applications to regulatory water agencies; least Bell's vireo habitat suitability assessment; focused survey, if required, in Chicken Springs Wash and the flood control channel; the City-required tree inventory by certified arborist; and mitigation agreements and associated fees for impacts to waters and associated wildlife habitat.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 2

Alternative Site 2 has the potential to affect nesting birds and possibly western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*). The site contains erosional gullies that are likely to be determined to be non-jurisdictional under the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 404 and 401, but the project will still require compliance with CWA Section 402 and the California Porter-Cologne Act. The site has marginal habitat for Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) due to presence of grasslands, sandy soils, and drainages, although the site is affected by adjacent development.

Additional surveys for Alternative Site 2 include delineation of potential jurisdictional streambeds, waters, wetlands, and associated plant communities under CWA Sections 401 and 404 and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.; habitat assessment by biologist permitted to trap for San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) and Stephens' kangaroo rat, including focused survey if recommended; habitat assessment and burrow survey for western burrowing owl; and pre-construction nesting bird, including burrowing owl, survey.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 3

Alternative Site 3 is developed and is surrounded by similar residential, commercial, and institutional development. A disturbed drainage is located on the southern site boundary that is likely to fall under ACOE, RWQCB, and CDFG jurisdiction due to connectivity to Yucaipa Creek and to presence of a historic natural drainage in this location.

Recommended additional surveys for Alternative Site 3 include delineation of potential jurisdictional streambeds, waters, wetlands, and associated plant communities under CWA Sections 401 and 404, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.; pre-construction nesting bird survey; and tree inventory and mitigation plan as required by City Municipal Code: Plant Protection and Management.

INTRODUCTION

LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) conducted a general biological resources assessment for City of Yucaipa Community Development Department on three alternative sites located in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California. This report presents the results of a literature review and field surveys and includes assessment of potential significant impacts to biological resources as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

The sites are labeled as Alternative Site 1: Oak Glen Road/Colorado Street, Alternative Site 2: Yucaipa Boulevard/Sand Canyon Road, and Alternative Site 3: California Street/Avenue E. Site 1 is a 49.5-acre parcel identified by Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0318-061-25. Site 2 is a 27.3-acre parcel identified by APN 0299-321-46. Site 3 is composed of two parcels for a total of 10 acres and identified by APNs 0319-451-12 and 0319-461-01. All sites are mapped on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Yucaipa, California* 7.5-minute series topographic map. Site 1 is located in the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 1 South, Range 2 West. Site 2 is located in southwest quarter of Section 3 in Township 2 South, Range 2 West as projected within the *San Bernardino Grant* boundary. Site 3 is an existing manufactured home park located within the southeast quarter of Section 1, Township 2 South, Range 1 West. Figure 1 in Appendix A shows the regional vicinity and project site.

BACKGROUND

Special Interest Species

This section discusses the status of special interest species observed or potentially occurring on the proposed project site. The CDFG, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), local agencies, and special interest groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) publish watch lists of declining species. Species on these lists are a part of the special interest species assessment. Special interest species, species of concern, and candidates for state and/or federal listing are also included in the special interest species discussion.

Inclusion of species described in this analysis is based on the following:

1. Direct observation of the species or its sign in the study area or immediate vicinity during surveys conducted for this study or reported in previous biological studies;
2. Sighting by other qualified observers;
3. Record reported by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) published by the CDFG;
4. Presence or location of specific species lists provided by private groups (e.g., CNPS); or
5. Site lies within known distribution of a given species and contains appropriate habitat.

Protected Bird Species

Most bird species are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and under Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy any bird of prey or the nests or eggs of any kind of bird species except as otherwise provided in the CDFG Codes and regulations. Disturbance of any active bird nest during the breeding season is prohibited. Disturbances at the active nesting territories should be avoided during the nesting season; typically, February 1 through August 31.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The USFWS can designate "critical" habitat that identifies areas, occupied or not, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections.

Potential Jurisdictional Areas

The CDFG, under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams (defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water) where fish or wildlife resources may be adversely affected. The limit of the jurisdictional area extends to the greatest extent of cover by riparian plant species.

The RWQCB is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the ACOE, i.e., waters of the U.S. including any wetlands. The RWQCB also asserts authority over "waters of the State" under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The ACOE regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into *waters of the United States*. These *waters* include *wetlands* and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The ACOE regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA is founded on a connection, or *nexus*, between the water body in question and interstate 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 ACOE regulations).

In the past, an indirect nexus could potentially be established if isolated waters provided habitat for migratory birds, even in the absence of a surface connection to navigable waters of the United States. The 1984 rule that enabled the ACOE to expand jurisdiction over isolated waters of this type became known as the Migratory Bird Rule.

On January 9, 2001, the United States Supreme Court narrowly limited the ACOE jurisdiction of "non-navigable, isolated, intrastate" waters based solely on the use of such waters by migratory birds. The Court's ruling derives from the case *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* (SWANCC) *v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, No. 99-1178 (SWANCC January 9, 2001). The Supreme Court, in a 5:4 decision, determined the ACOE exceeded its statutory authority by asserting CWA jurisdiction over an abandoned sand and gravel pit in northern Illinois that provides habitat for migratory birds.

In 2006, the Supreme Court in the consolidated cases *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States* (Rapanos) addressed CWA jurisdiction over wetlands adjacent or abutting navigable, non-navigable and ephemeral tributaries; jurisdiction over permanent and relatively permanent non-navigable tributaries (126. CT.2208 (2006), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.). While there was no single opinion commanding a majority of the Court, the decision provides two new analytical standards for determining whether water bodies that are not traditional navigable waters (TNW), including wetlands adjacent to those non-TNWs, are subject to CWA jurisdiction.

The two analytic standards used for jurisdictional nexus determination are (1) RPW Standard: if the water body is relatively permanent and if the water body is a wetland that directly abuts a relatively permanent water body (RPW), or (2) if the water body or wetland proposed to be impacted in combination with all wetlands adjacent to that water body has a significant nexus with a TNW.

For tributaries that are non-navigable and not relatively permanent, a "significant nexus" analysis must be performed to determine whether such waters and their adjacent wetlands are jurisdictional. A "significant nexus" may be found where waters, including adjacent wetlands, have more than an insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of TNWs.

The ACOE will not assert jurisdiction over upland erosional features, gullies, and roadside ditches that have infrequent, low volume, and short duration of water flow. In addition, ACOE will use a significant nexus analysis. Application of this standard will involve a comprehensive review of the tributary flow characteristics, functions of the tributary, and functions of any adjacent wetlands. The analysis involves completion of a seven-page "Approved Jurisdiction Determination Form." The ACOE uses the standard to determine if the tributary or wetland significantly affects the hydrological, ecological, chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the downstream navigable water.

The ACOE typically regulates as "waters of the United States" any body of water displaying an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). ACOE jurisdiction over non-tidal waters of the United States extends laterally to the OHWM or beyond the OHWM to the limit of any adjacent wetlands, if present (33 CFR 328.4). The OHWM is defined as:

> "that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area" (33 CFR 328.3).

Jurisdiction typically extends upstream to the point where the OHWM is no longer perceptible. As explained in ACOE Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 05-05, the ACOE looks at characteristics associated with ordinary high water events, which occur on a regular or frequent basis and do not look at evidence resulting from major flooding and storm surges when making OHWM determinations.

In order to be considered a jurisdictional *wetland* under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic *vegetation*, hydric *soils*, and wetland *hydrology*. Each characteristic has a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria that must be satisfied in order for that particular wetland characteristic to be met.

The ACOE and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) define wetlands as follows:

> "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions."

Habitat Connectivity/Wildlife Movement/Nursery Sites

Wildlife movement and habitat connectivity are important issues for ensuring the long-term sustainability of plant and wildlife populations. Linkages to larger tracts of undisturbed natural habitat are necessary for juvenile dispersal, plant seed distribution, foraging, escape from natural or human disturbances, and for supporting sustainable population for genetic diversity.

Land development can fragment habitat and disrupt wildlife movement and plant dispersal. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed project divides a single, unified habitat area into two or more areas. Such division isolates the two new areas from each other. An example is the fragmentation of habitats within and around "checkerboard" residential development. Habitat fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when scrub habitats are converted into annual grassland habitat because of frequent burning.

The result of fragmentation is that the amount of habitat available to local wildlife populations is reduced. Wildlife and plant population isolation occurs when wildlife cannot move freely or plants cannot be transported from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another.

In general, a reduction in available habitat is followed by a reduction in populations if the remaining areas are too small to support pre-fragmentation population levels. If the fragmentation is too great, populations will not be able to persist and some or all of the species in a fragmented habitat area will disappear. This can occur on a local or regional scale, depending upon the degree and type of fragmentation occurring.

Nursery sites may be a grove of trees, cave, cliff, or even man-made structures, such as box culverts and bridges, which are used for rearing young or roosting. Solitary and colonial species, such as raptors, swallows, and bats, return to the same nesting sites year after year. Impacts to protected species, especially large numbers as is the case with colonial nesters, can be considered significant under CEQA.

Local Policies and Ordinances

City and County General Plans and development ordinances are reviewed to determine if there are any regulations or policies governing natural resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, or significant ecological areas.

Direct Effects

Direct effects are associated with construction activities that result in the destruction, disturbance, and removal of the plants, animals, watercourses, and natural communities at the same time and location of the project action (Forman et al. 2003; California Department of Transportation 2000).

Direct effects include mortality such as road kills and active nest and/or burrow destruction. Also, mortality can be caused by blocked passageway due to fence installation, culvert blockage, and vehicle traffic. In addition, direct effects include microclimatic changes which impact survival of plants and animals; such as changes in ground temperature, water temperature, streambed substrate, oxygen content, and clarity. Mortality and disruption of life cycles can be caused by loss of cover in habitat areas through vegetation removal, ground disturbance, tree removal, and watercourse filling or excavation.

Indirect Effects

Indirect effects are impacts caused by the project action but are later in time or farther in distance from the actual construction work. Indirect effects include growth inducement, changes in land use patterns, increased human intrusion, population growth, noise, and impacts to air quality, wind movements, water quality, hydrology, plant communities, wildlife movement, and regional ecosystems (Caltrans Environmental Handbook 2000). Other indirect effects include operation and maintenance activities such as routine vehicle traffic, roadway maintenance, landscaping upkeep, accidents, fires, spills, and vegetation mowing and clearing.

A growth-inducing project fosters economic or population growth and additional housing beyond existing public services and in excess of adopted general plans, removes obstacles to growth, and facilitates new development and other project actions that cause significant environmental effects.

Cumulative Effects

Cumulative impacts refer to incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, and probable future projects (Section 15130 of the *CEQA Guidelines*). Cumulative impact assessments are difficult since the consequences triggered by the impacts affect resources that function as part of a larger complex natural system and the effects are removed in time and distance, and may seem invisible when only considering the local and short-term direct impacts.

METHODS

Literature Search

A literature review was conducted to assist in determining the existence or potential occurrence of special interest plant and animal species on the proposed project site or in the proposed project vicinity. Database records for *Yucaipa, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles were reviewed on May 29, 2009, using the CDFG *Rarefind 2* CNDDB 2009 and the CNPS *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2009). A current aerial photograph (Eagle Aerial 2008) was also reviewed. Maps of USFWS-designated critical habitat were used to determine the location of critical habitats relative to the project site.

General Biological Survey

A field survey was conducted on May 5 and May 30, 2009, by LSA Biologist Maria Lum. Notes were taken on general site conditions, vegetation, potential jurisdictional areas of the ACOE and CDFG, and suitability of habitat for various special interest elements. All plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during this field survey were noted. A list of plants and animals observed is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C summarizes the special interest plant and animal species potentially present on the proposed project site.

Impact Significance Criteria and Thresholds of Significance

The proposed project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will result in any of the following:

(1) A substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS.

(2) A substantial effect on any riparian habitat or other special interest natural community identified in local or regional plan, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS.

(3) A substantial and adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruptions, or other means.

(4) Substantial interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impediment of the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

(5) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance.

(6) Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Indirect and Cumulative Effects Analysis

A discussion of the indirect effects of the proposed project will be provided with regard to impacts to adjacent biological resources.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 1: OAK GLEN ROAD/COLORADO STREET

A review of the General Plan proposed build out for the surrounding parcels will be used to assess the potential future effects that may be significant to biological resources.

RESULTS

This section discusses the existing site conditions, including topography, soils, and vegetation of Site 1: Oak Glen Road/Colorado Street. Figure 2 is an aerial overlaid of project site with photograph locations, and Figures 3 and 4 show typical site conditions (see Appendix A).

Existing Land Use

The site has been altered through human activity over a few centuries. Currently, the land is used for flood control infrastructure. In the recent past, the land was used for agriculture and grazing. The Alternative Site 1 is bordered by Oak Glen Road and San Bernardino Flood Control Channel/Wilson Creek on the west, residential development on the east, by Avenue E on the north, and by Colorado Street to the south.

Topography and Soils

The site lies at an elevation of approximately 2,070 to 2,080 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The soil units, as mapped by the Soil Conservation Service (USDA SCS; 1980), consist of the following:

- Psamments and Fluvents, frequently flooded (Ps);
- San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (ScC);
- San Emigdio sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes (SaD); and
- San Timoteo loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (SgF2).

Psamments and Fluvents are sandy and gravelly material in streambeds of the Santa Ana River watershed. On Alternative Site 1, this soil type is no longer freshly deposited or reworked by flooding, due to the construction of the two flood control channels in and adjacent to the parcel.

San Emigdio loams are formed on alluvial fans. These soils are moderately alkaline and calcareous and moderately rapidly permeable with deep rooting zone.

San Timoteo loam is derived from sandstone and is found on steep slopes. It is mapped on the west-facing arroyo terrace and hillside in Alternative Site 1. The soil is moderately alkaline and calcareous throughout and moderately permeable with shallow rooting zone. Refer to Figure 5 in Appendix A for illustration of soil map units.

Vegetation

Alternative Site 1 is most distinguished from the other two alternative sites by the numerous tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) and palo verde (*Cercidium* sp.) trees at 50 to 70 percent cover. There is native riparian vegetation intermixed with the nonnative trees in the flood control channel. These are sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), but the dominant species are the palo verde and the tree of heaven. Herbaceous groundcover is 95 percent densely growing nonnative grasses and other nonnative annuals with scattered California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), goldenbush (*Isocoma* sp.), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*). A complete list of plant species observed is attached in Appendix B as Table A. Refer to Figure 6 in Appendix A for a vegetation map.

Wildlife

Wildlife observed on Alternative Site 1 were species commonly observed in the region, such as desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus* sp.), crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), ravens (*Corvus corax*), mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), and violet-green swallows (*Tachycineta thalassina*). Not commonly seen, several western tanagers (*Piranga ludoviciana*) were present on both sides of Oak Glen Road. A complete list of animal species observed is provided as Appendix B, Table A.

Potential Special Aquatic Sites and State/Federal Jurisdictional Waters

Alternative Site 1 is in the flood zone of Wilson Creek and Chicken Springs Wash, an intermittent tributary. The Chicken Springs Wash streambed of the tributary is no longer active. All flows are contained within the constructed flood control channel. This channel has an earthen bottom with ungrouted boulder riprap. Avenue E curb gutters, catch basins, and stormwater culverts direct runoff to the flood control channel. Refer to site photographs in Figures 3 and 4 in Appendix A.

The eastern slopes of the parcel did not have any significant runoff until the residential development on the ridgeline diverted surface water onto the site without erosion control measures or detention basins. The streets direct runoff over land at 11th Street. This has created deep gullies on the hillside and now supports dense mule fat/willow scrub in the southern half of the site. Other discharge locations are near Clover Court and Daisy Court.

The corner piece of Alternative Site 1 between Avenue E and Oak Glen Road does not have any gullies, swales, drainages, or streambeds. Refer to Figure 5 in Appendix A for illustration of likely state and federal jurisdictional drainages and to Figure 6 for map of CDFG streambed/riparian vegetation areas.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Special Interest Species

The literature review revealed a total of 25 special interest species with the potential to occur within nine square miles of the area of the proposed project site. Appendix C lists these species with a data summary for each and a determination as to the likelihood of the species occurring on the project site.

Threatened/Endangered Species. In total, nine federal/state listed species are known in the Yucaipa Valley, Crafton Hills, Wilson Creek, Mill Creek, Oak Glen, or foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The USFWS has not designated Critical Habitat with the city limits. Seven of these species are considered to be absent from the project site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species. The City General Plan and the CNDDB list species that could potentially occur within the City of Yucaipa boundaries, but none of these species has a high or moderate probability of occurring on Alternative Site 1.

Least Bell's vireo has low potential to be present in Chicken Springs Wash, but it may not nest and, therefore, would not be significant affected under CEQA. LSA recommends a habitat suitability assessment by a permitted biologist and focused survey, if required, in the Chicken Springs Wash flood control channel.

Nonlisted, Special Interest Species. Of the 16 other special interest species identified in Appendix B, 10 are considered to be absent from the project site due to lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species. Six special interest species have a low or moderate probability of occurrence.

- Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*) has low potential to occur since this species was observed near the project site in 1991; however, it is most likely no longer present due to development at those sites.
- Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) is known to occur in coastal sage scrub suburban areas adjacent to open space, transportation corridors, and undeveloped parcels. This species is unlikely to nest on the site due to lack of suitable habitat.
- Western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*) is known to occur in palms and other large trees near drainages. The probability of this species is low because of the lack of a perennial stream or open water near the trees on the site.
- Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) has low potential to occur on this site since is it known to occur in sandy washes, but the site lacks perennial scrub and oak woodland habitat.
- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax*) has moderate potential to occur on the site due to the sandy soil conditions and the dominant herbaceous vegetation on the site.
- Western burrowing owl has low potential to occur on the site. Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. They can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. Burrowing owls nest in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows or badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

dens. They can dig their own burrows but prefer deserted excavations of other animals. They are also known to use artificial burrows, such as pipes, concrete debris piles, or rock outcrops.

ACOE and CDFG Jurisdictional Areas

This site has a mix of isolated and contiguous drainages or swales but also drainages with nexuses to ACOE jurisdictional waters (Wilson Creek).

The gullies and swales on the eastern hillside are not jurisdictional due to lack of OHWMs and the fact that they are *erosional features*. The abandoned streambed that runs parallel to the south levee is no longer jurisdictional since it does not receive surface water from the upstream watershed and does not have an OHWM or bed-and-bank at Oak Glen Road. Currently, the drainage and wash features terminate in the southeast corner of the parcel above Oak Glen Road.

The flood control channel and associated vegetation are potentially jurisdictional to the ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB. The 11th Street drainage is highly likely to be jurisdictional due to the amount of discharge flowing onto the site, the need for a large culvert under Oak Glen Road into Wilson Creek, and the amount of riparian scrub present in the drainage. These drainages would be jurisdictional due to the close proximity to Wilson Creek and the size of the drainage areas discharging onto the site. The 11th Street gully is not contiguous to Wilson Creek due to lack of OHWM, but the ACOE could make a nexus determination based on the amount of runoff draining into Wilson Creek, the potential to impact water quality downstream due to erosion from the site, and the amount of riparian vegetation found in the drainage.

IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment since it could result in the following:

(1) A substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS;

(2) A substantial effect on any riparian habitat or other special interest natural community identified in local or regional plan, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS;

(3) A substantial and adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruptions, or other means;

(4) Substantial interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impediment of the use of native wildlife nursery sites; and/or

(5) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Special Status Species and Associated Habitat

Protected Bird Species. If tree removal is to take place during the nesting season, a survey of the trees should be conducted prior to removal to ensure no impact to nesting birds.

LSA recommends a burrow survey and pre-construction nesting survey for burrowing owl per Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The burrowing owl is protected by international treaty under the MBTA of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703–711) and is protected under Sections 3503 and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests, or eggs. When the owl is present on a specific property, implementation of the take provisions requires that project-related disturbance at active nesting territories be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle (February 1 through August 31 annually).

Small Mammals. LSA recommends habitat suitability assessment and focused survey for Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat, since marginally suitable site conditions are present and the species is known to occur in the surrounding areas outside the city limits.

Other Species. Due to the numerous mature trees in the flood control channel, there is low potential for western yellow bat and other bat species to forage and roost in the channel and Chicken Springs Wash. Avoidance during breeding season, as with migratory birds, is adequate mitigation since the preferred habitat, dense palms and oasis, does not occur on Alternative Site 1.

Riparian Habitat, Special Interest Plant Communities, and Wetlands

The site is predominantly annual grassland with nonnative and invasive trees growing abundantly in the alluvial areas and the flood control channel associated with Chicken Springs Wash. Although dominated by nonnative trees, the earthen flood control channel also supports native riparian scrub and a few scattered native riparian trees. Also, the runoff from 11th Street supports mule fat, willow, and elderberry in the lower reach of the drainage.

The CDFG and ACOE will require a delineation of the streambed and riparian vegetation and require mitigation for any temporary or permanent impacts. LSA recommends a delineation report and consultation with the ACOE to obtain a preliminary or approved jurisdictional determination.

These two drainages with native and nonnative plant species, commonly found in riparian areas, are of special interest because of their potential to support nesting birds (migratory, rare, or listed) and for the potential of wetland in the drainage channel.

Habitat Fragmentation and Wildlife Movement

Alternative Site 1 is located in an Area of Potential Biological Significance as described in the City General Plan. This is due to the confluence of Chicken Springs Wash and Yucaipa Creek with Wilson Creek. Although this natural wildlife linkage is now constrained by San Bernardino County Flood

Control fencing and numerous road crossings, small mammals, reptiles, and birds can use the drainages to move to and from Wilson Creek, San Timoteo Wash, Oak Glen Creek, the undeveloped areas south of Colorado Road, and Chicken Springs Wash.

Local Policies and Ordinances

Plant Protection and Management Ordinance (Municipal Code, Vol. II, Div. 9) applies to the proposed removal of oak trees, other native trees, and riparian habitats or any vegetation within 200 feet of a stream bank. A tree inventory by a certified arborist is recommended.

INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

In the current General Plan (http://www.yucaipa.org/cityDepartments/communityDevelopment/generalPlan.php), Alternative Site 1 is designated as Open Space. Developing the site into residential housing would eliminate a large portion of the open space area set aside between Interstate 10 (I-10) and Avenue E. Nevertheless, the City has proposed this area to be developed, since it is a Major Private Ownership. The land use on Alternative Site 1 is designated as Rural Living at 2.5 acres per dwelling. Land use designations for the remaining existing open space on the hills between the Riverside County boundary and Avenue E are a mix of Commercial Regional, Rural Living, and Open Space.

The City has a policy of retaining earth-bottom drainage and flood control channels. It is undecided at this time, if the project at Alternative Site 1 would include installing a storm drain pipe. If Chicken Spring Wash is to remain an open earthen flood control channel, then the functions and values of the streambed (wildlife habitat, water quality, ground water recharge, and aesthetics) will remain in place.

This project will be part of the incremental implementation of the proposed build out within the City of Yucaipa. Associated riparian scrub, chaparral, sage scrub, and annual grasslands typical for area of the City and the I-10 corridor will be converted to low-density housing, ranchettes, commercial buildings along the highway right-of-way, and possibly passive recreational areas. This proposed build out would occur as other open space/grazing areas are being reviewed and approved for development, such as the Freeway Corridor Specific Plan.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

1. Habitat assessment and focused survey for least Bell's vireo.
2. Delineation of potential jurisdictional streambeds, waters, wetlands, and associated plant communities under CWA Sections 401 and 404, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.
3. Habitat assessment and focused survey by biologists permitted to trap for San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Stephens' kangaroo rat.
4. Habitat assessment and burrow survey for western burrowing owl.
5. Pre-construction nesting bird, including burrowing owl, and bat survey.
6. Tree inventory and mitigation plan as required by City Municipal Code: Plant Protection and Management.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 2: YUCAIPA BOULEVARD/SAND CANYON ROAD

A review of the General Plan proposed build out for the surrounding parcels will be used to assess the potential future effects that may be significant to biological resources.

RESULTS

This section discusses the existing site conditions, including topography, soils, and vegetation of Site 2: Yucaipa Boulevard/Sand Canyon Road. Figure 7 is an aerial overlaid of project site with photograph locations and Figure 8 shows typical site conditions (see Appendix A).

Existing Land Use

Alternative Site 2 is a rolling hillside parcel facing south toward the City of Yucaipa. Currently, the land is undeveloped. The parcel is undisturbed with the exception of street runoff diverted overland from Sand Canyon Road to Yucaipa Boulevard. Alternative Site 2 is bordered by rural residential development on the west, an open field with recent construction on the east, Sand Canyon Road and Crafton Hills College on the north, and by Yucaipa Boulevard with residential and commercial development on the south.

Topography and Soils

The site lies at an elevation of approximately 2,125 to 2,200 feet amsl. The soil units, as mapped by the USDA SCS (1980), consist of the following:

- Greenfield sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes (GtD);
- Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HaC);
- Ramona sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes (RmD); and
- Ramona sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (RmE2).

Greenfield sandy loam and Hanford coarse sandy loam are soil types found on strongly sloping alluvial fans consisting of coarse-textured granitic alluvium with moderate percolation and low water-holding capacity. Runoff is rapid and erosion hazard is moderate to high if soil is unprotected. Soil chemistry is neutral to slightly acid. Ramona sandy loam is formed in granitic alluvium on steeply sloped alluvial fans and upland terraces with short side slopes and many areas with shallow and deep gullies. Soil characteristics are similar to Greenfield and Hanford series. Refer to Appendix A, Figure 9 for illustration of soil map units.

Vegetation

Alternative Site 2 is distinguished from the other two alternative sites by being entirely covered in annual nonnative grasses. Only a few scattered shrubs of buckwheat and goldenbush occur in the swales and roadsides. A complete list of plant species observed is attached as Appendix B, Table B. Refer to Figure 9 in Appendix A for a vegetation map.

Wildlife

Wildlife observed on Alternative Site 2 consisted of a few species commonly found in developed areas and fallow fields, such as western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) and house finch. A list of animal species observed is provided as Appendix B, Table B.

Potential Special Aquatic Sites and State/Federal Jurisdictional Waters

Alternative Site 2 is located at the base of Crafton Hills. Surface runoff from an approximately ¼-section area is primarily from the land in and surrounding the Crafton Hills College site. Runoff onto the site has eroded four deeply incised and steeply sloped gullies into the hill. Sediment accumulates at the base of the hill and along Yucaipa Boulevard. The gullies do not connect with any storm drain culvert or catch basin. The surface water drains overland into Yucaipa Boulevard. Any water that flows through the site empties directly onto Yucaipa Boulevard, a water-carrying street. The stormwater eventually reaches municipal street catch basins or culverts. Refer to site photographs in Figure 8 for view of the hillside gullies and Figure 9 for map of potentially jurisdictional waters.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Special Interest Species

The literature review revealed a total of 25 special interest species with the potential to occur within nine square miles of the area of the proposed project site. Appendix C lists these species with a data summary for each and a determination as to the likelihood of the species occurring on the project site.

Threatened/Endangered Species. In total, nine federal/state listed species are known in the Yucaipa Valley, Crafton Hills, Wilson Creek, Mill Creek, Oak Glen, or foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. All of these species are considered to be absent from the project site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species.

Nonlisted, Special Interest Species. Of the 16 other special interest species identified in Appendix B, 12 are considered to be absent from the project site due to lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species. Four special interest species have a low probability of occurrence.

- Plummer's mariposa lily has low potential to occur since this species was observed near the project site in 1991; however, it is most likely no longer present due to development at those sites.

- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse is known to occur in sandy drainages in the Crafton Hills region. Due to proximity to known occupied areas and with the presence of undisturbed grassland, but lack of suitable soil conditions, this species has low probability of being found on Alternative Site 2.
- Orange-throated whiptail has low potential to occur on this site since is known to occur in sandy washes within sage scrub, grassland, and chaparral habitats in hills and arroyos of Crafton Hills and Yucaipa area. The site has low potential to support this species due to the lack of wide sandy washes, perennial scrub, and woodland habitat.
- Western burrowing owl has low potential to occur on the site. Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats often associated with burrowing animals. They can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. Burrowing owls nest in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows or badger dens. They can dig their own burrows but prefer deserted excavations of other animals. They are also known to use artificial burrows, such as pipes, concrete debris piles, or rock outcrops.

ACOE and CDFG Jurisdictional Areas

This site has a mix of isolated gullies or swales that are likely to be non-jurisdictional under CWA Section 404, since they are erosional features accentuated by street and stormwater runoff that has been directed overland. Other sections of the CWA remain applicable, such as Section 402 (Report of Wastewater Discharge) and compliance with National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed project is not likely to have significant effect on the environment since it is not likely to have an effect upon rare or listed plants or animals and will not impact plant communities of special status (e.g., riparian and wetlands), wildlife movement, nursery sites, or adopted habitat conservation plans. The project may affect special status animal species, however.

Special Status Plant and Animal Species

Protected Bird Species. Trees provide foraging, roosting, and nesting habitat for many raptors, such as hawks and owls, among other resident and migratory bird species. Nesting season is typically February 1 through August 31 (for most avian species); if tree removal is to take place during the nesting season, a survey of the trees should be conducted to ensure no impact to nesting birds.

Small Mammals. LSA recommends habitat suitability assessment and focused survey for Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat, since marginally suitable site conditions are present and the species are known to occur in the surrounding areas outside the city limits.

Other Species. LSA recommends a burrow survey and pre-construction nesting survey for burrowing owl per Burrowing Owl Consortium Survey Protocol (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The

burrowing owl is protected by international treaty under the MBTA of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703–711) and is protected under Sections 3503 and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests, or eggs. When the owl is present on a specific property, implementation of the take provisions requires that project-related disturbance at active nesting territories be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle (February 1 through August 31 annually).

INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

In the current General Plan (http://www.yucaipa.org/cityDepartments/communityDevelopment/generalPlan.php), Alternative Site 2 is currently undeveloped open space or grazing land. Developing the site into residential housing would eliminate an isolated in-fill parcel along Yucaipa Boulevard. Although this undeveloped parcel is contiguous with existing open space surrounding Crafton Hills College and Crafton Hills Park, the land use on Alternative Site 2 is designated as Commercial (CG). This project will be part of the incremental implementation of the proposed build out along the base of Crafton Hills within the city limits of Yucaipa.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

1. Delineation of potential jurisdictional streambeds, waters, wetlands, and associated plant communities under CWA Sections 401 and 404, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.
2. Habitat assessment by biologists permitted to trap for San Bernardino kangaroo rat and Stephens' kangaroo rat, including focused survey if recommended.
3. Habitat assessment and burrow survey for western burrowing owl.
4. Pre-construction nesting bird survey, including burrowing owl.

ALTERNATIVE SITE 3: CALIFORNIA STREET/AVENUE E

A review of the General Plan proposed build out for the surrounding parcels will be used to assess the potential future effects that may be significant to biological resources.

RESULTS

This section discusses the existing site conditions, including topography, soils, and vegetation of Alternative Site 3: California Street/Avenue E. Figure 10 is an aerial overlaid of project site with photograph locations and Figure 11 shows typical site conditions (see Appendix A).

Existing Land Use

The Alternative Site 3 is a gradually sloping parcel surrounded by residential development. A church facility is located across California Street on the east side of Alternative Site 3. The southern boundary of the site follows an earthen stormwater channel that appears to have been a natural drainage prior to development of the region.

Topography and Soils

The site lies at an elevation of approximately 2,780 to 2,640 feet above mean sea level. The soil units, as mapped by the USDA SCS (1980), consist of the following:

- Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (RmC); and
- Saugus sandy loam, 30 to 40 percent slopes (ShF).

Ramona sandy loam is formed in granitic alluvium on alluvial fans consisting of coarse-textured granitic alluvium with moderate percolation and low water-holding capacity. Runoff is rapid and erosion hazard is moderate to high if soil is unprotected. Soil chemistry is neutral to slightly acid. Saugus sandy loam is well-drained steep soils formed on uplands in soft and weakly consolidated granitic sediment. Soils are moderately permeable, slightly acid, runoff is rapid, and erosion hazard is moderate to high. Refer to Figure 12 for illustration of soil map units.

Vegetation

Alternative Site 3 is most distinguished from the other two alternative sites by being entirely developed. Even the landscaping is limited to a few scattered pine trees (*Pinus* spp.), cedars (*Cedrus* sp.), and fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*). The adjacent drainage supports tree of heaven and nonnative annual vegetation. A complete list of plant species observed is attached as Appendix B, Table C. Refer to Figure 12 in Appendix A for a vegetation map.

Wildlife

No wildlife species were observed during the site visit.

Potential Special Aquatic Sites and State/Federal Jurisdictional Waters

Alternative Site 3 is located in a densely developed section of the City of Yucaipa. A natural drainage occurs along the southern parcel boundary. The drainage is not perennial, but is shown on the USGS topographic map as a blue line stream. A street culvert was installed in order to direct water under California Street. The drainage eventually enters into municipal storm drains and flood control channels that eventually drain into Yucaipa Creek; therefore, this drainage would be regulated by the ACOE, CDFG, and RWQCB. Refer to Figure 12 for map of potentially jurisdictional waters.

DISCUSSION OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Special Interest Species

The literature review revealed a total of 25 special interest species with the potential to occur within nine square miles of the area of the proposed project site. Appendix C lists these species with a data summary for each and a determination as to the likelihood of the species occurring on the project site.

Threatened/Endangered Species. In total, 9 federal/state listed species are known in the Yucaipa Valley, Crafton Hills, Wilson Creek, Mill Creek, Oak Glen, or foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. All of these species are considered to be absent from the project site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species.

Non-listed, Special Interest Species. Of the 16 other special interest species identified in Appendix B, all are considered to be absent from the project site due to lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species.

ACOE and CDFG Jurisdictional Areas

If Alternative Site 3 is selected, the project design would avoid temporary or permanent impacts to the drainage located along the southern parcel boundary. If disturbance to the bed and bank or associated vegetation is necessary to complete the project, then the project would require a CWA Section 404 and 401 permits, along with a CDFG streambed alteration permit.

IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed project is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment, since it is not likely to have an effect upon rare or listed plants or animals and will not impact plant communities of special

status (e.g., riparian and wetlands), wildlife movement, nursery sites, or adopted habitat conservation plans.

LSA still recommends a tree inventory and assessment and a pre-construction nesting survey to avoid impacts for owls and raptors in the palms and pine trees on the site. LSA also recommends a delineation report of the drainage, in the event the project design will temporarily or permanently affect the channel and to determine the extent of jurisdictional area.

INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Alternative Site 3 is currently two developed parcels with three manufactured home/residential communities. The land use on Site 3 is designated as Multiple Residential (RM). There will be no change in effects to biological resources through the redevelopment of this site into a new housing project.

ADDITIONAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

1. Delineation of potential jurisdictional streambeds, waters, wetlands, and associated plant communities under CWA Sections 401 and 404, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq.
2. Pre-construction nesting bird and bat roosting site survey.
3. Tree inventory and mitigation plan as required by City Municipal Code: Plant Protection and Management.

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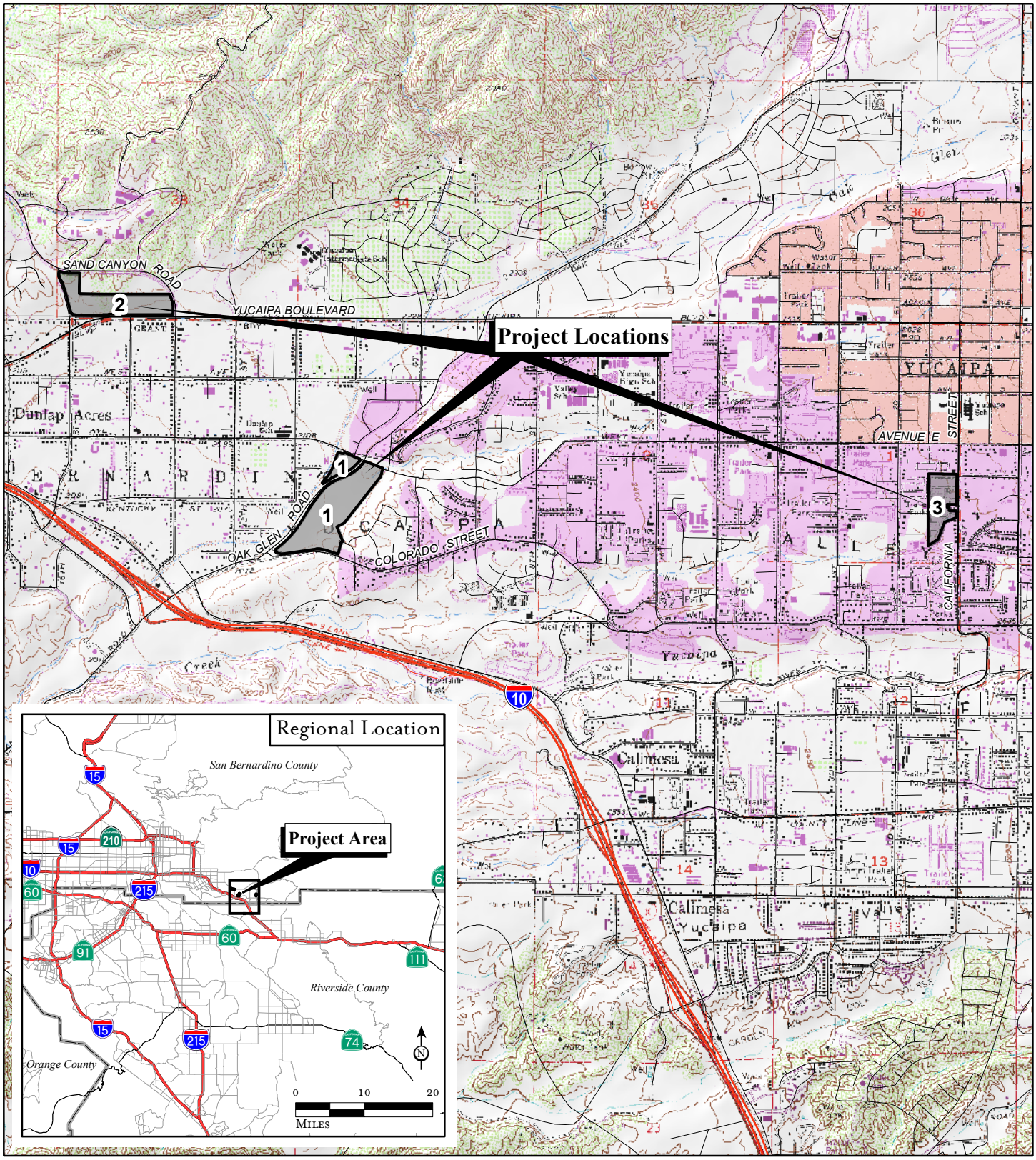
APPENDIX A

FIGURES



LSA

FIGURE 1

Project Site Alternatives

Site 1: Oak Glen Road / Colorado Street
Site 2: Yucaipa Boulevard / Sand Canyon Road
Site 3: California Street / Avenue E

0 1,500 3,000
Feet

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quads: Yucaipa (1988), El Casco (1979), CA; Thomas Bros., 2007

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Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Regional and Alternative Sites Locations

LSA

FIGURE 2

Site 1 Boundary

Photograph Location and Direction Taken

N

0 200 400

FEET

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008.

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 1: Aerial and Site Photograph Key Map

I:\YCA0901\Reports\Biology\BioRes\fig2_Aerial_PhotoKey.mxd (06/04/09)

PHOTOGRAPH 1: *Avenue E and Oak Glen Road: View of isolated portion of parcel showing altered conditions and non-native vegetative cover.*

PHOTOGRAPH 2: *Avenue E and Oak Glen Road: View of isolated portion of parcel showing altered conditions and non-native vegetative cover.*

PHOTOGRAPH 3: *Panorama of south quarter of parcel above Colorado Street, showing large gully and mulefat scrub supported by residential development surface runoff.*

PHOTOGRAPH 4: *View of west facing slope parallel to Chicken Springs Wash, covered in black mustard.*

LSA

FIGURE 3

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 1: Site Photographs

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PHOTOGRAPH 5: *View across natural drainage to paint ball site in center of parcel. Flood control channel is in background.*

PHOTOGRAPH 6: *View from northwest corner of parcel showing dense tree of heaven and palo verde in flood control channel.*

PHOTOGRAPH 7: *View of west end of flood control channel at Oak Glen Road.*

PHOTOGRAPH 8: *View of remnant isolated reach of Chicken Springs Wash, and associated non-native trees in adjacent alluvial area south of flood control channel.*

LSA

FIGURE 4

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 1: Site Photographs

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LSA

N

0 200 400

FEET

Site 1 Boundary

Potential Jurisdictional Waters

No OHWM/Bed and Bank

Soils

Ps, Psamments and fluvents, frequently flooded

SaD, San Emigdio sandy loam, 9 - 15 % slopes

ScC, San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 2 - 9 % slopes

SgF2, San Timoteo loam, 30 - 50 slopes, eroded

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008; SSURGO/Soil Data Mart, (01/12/05)

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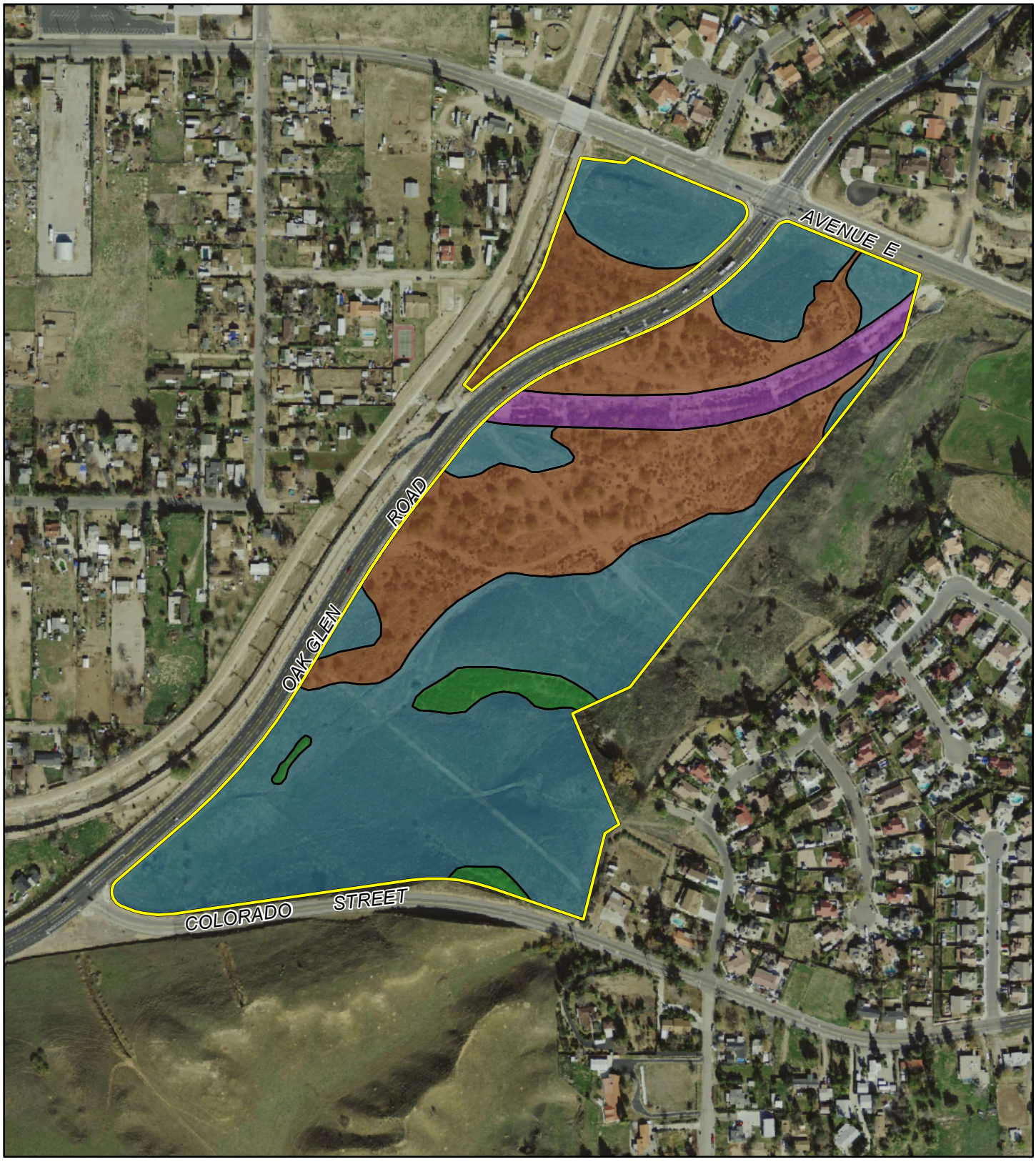
FIGURE 5

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 1: Soils and
Potentially Jurisdictional Waters Map



LSA

N

0 200 400

FEET

Site 1 Boundary

Vegetation

- Annual grassland (28.0 Acres)
- Ornamental trees (Invasive) (15.83 Acres)
- Mixed invasive non-native trees, with native willow and mulefat (2.79 Acres)
- Mulefat, elderberry, willow scrub (1.37 Acres)

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008.

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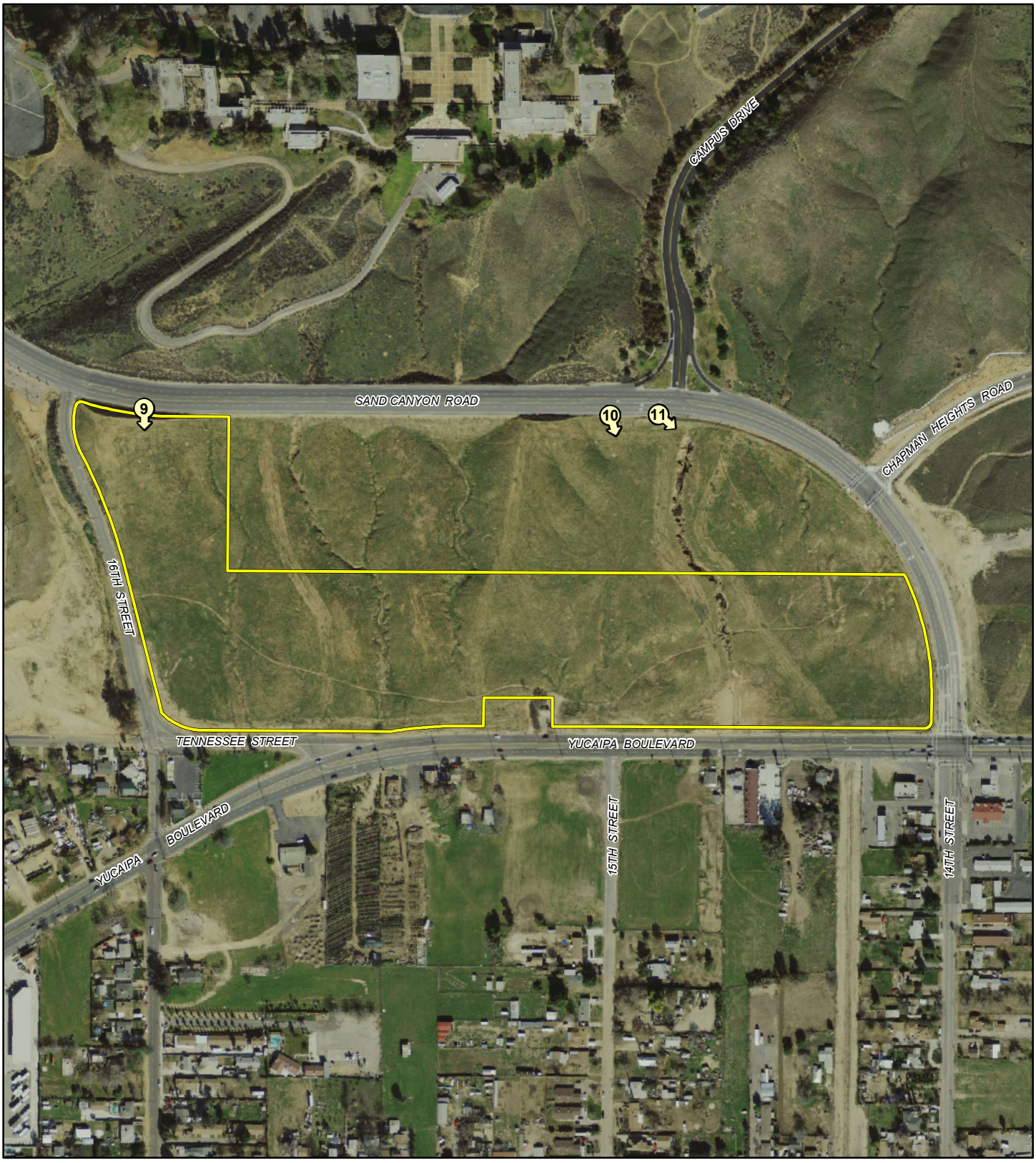
FIGURE 6

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 1: Vegetation Map



LSA

FIGURE 7

N

Site 2 Boundary

9 Photograph Location and Direction Taken

0 200 400

FEET

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008.

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 2: Aerial and Site Photograph Key Map

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PHOTOGRAPH 9: *View from northwest corner south of site towards Yucaipa Boulevard.*

PHOTOGRAPH 10: *Avenue View due south towards 15th Street. Parcel is non-native grassland.*

PHOTOGRAPH 11: *View of east side of parcel and Yucaipa Boulevard and Sand Canyon Road intersection. Deep gully in center of photograph is street runoff from Crafton Hills College and discharges directly onto Yuciapa Boulevard.*

LSA

FIGURE 8

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 2: Site Photographs

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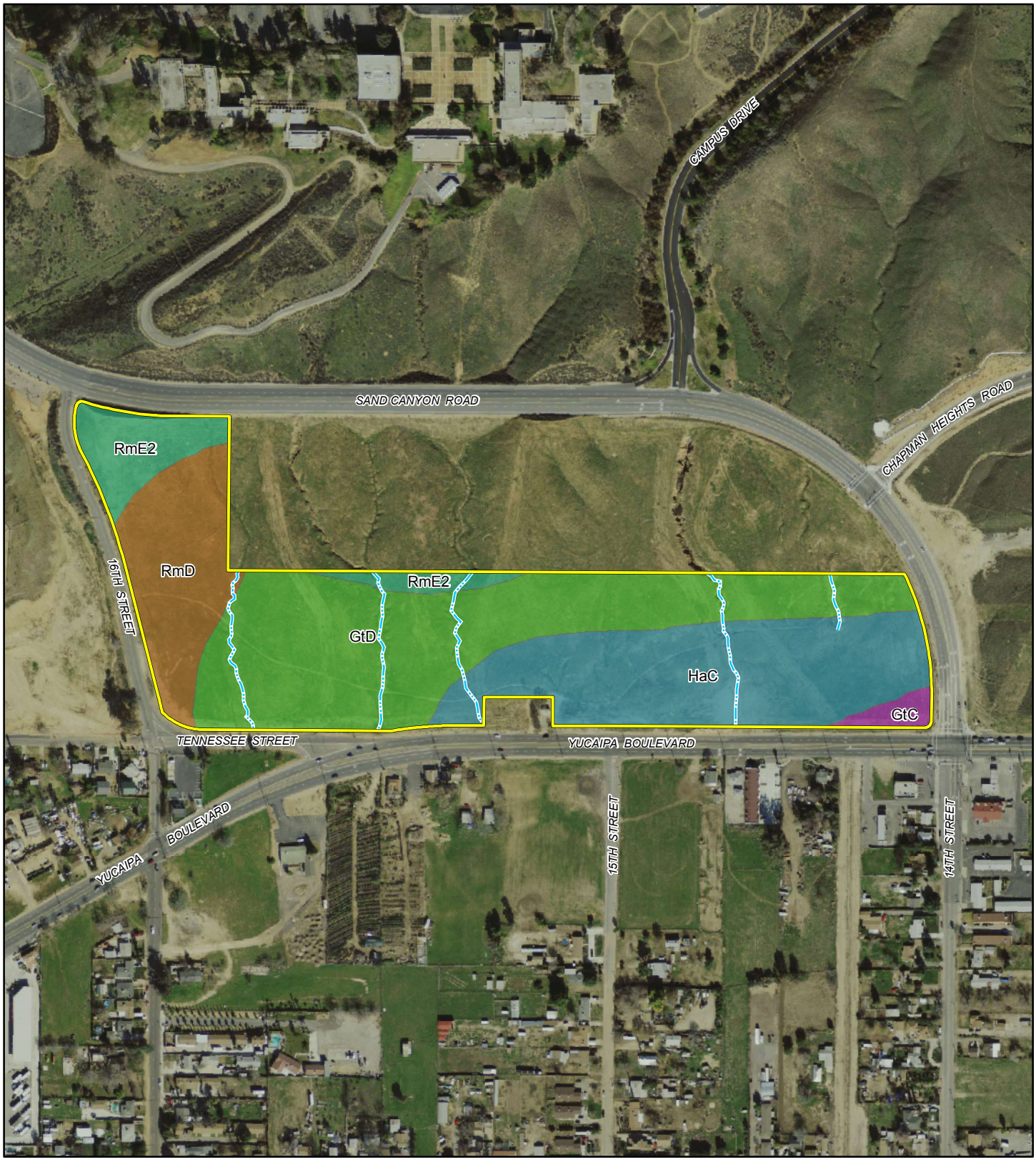

LSA

Site 2 Boundary

Potentially Jurisdictional Waters

Note: Entire site is annual grassland (27.22 Acres)

N

0 200 400

FEET

Soils

- GtC, Greenfield sandy Loam, 2 - 9 % slopes
- GtD, Greenfield fine sandy loam, 9 - 15 % slopes
- HaC, Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 - 9 % slopes
- RmD, Ramona sandy loam, 9 - 15 % slopes
- RmE2, Ramona sandy loam, 15 - 30 % slopes eroded

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008. SSURGO/Soil Data Mart, (01/12/05).

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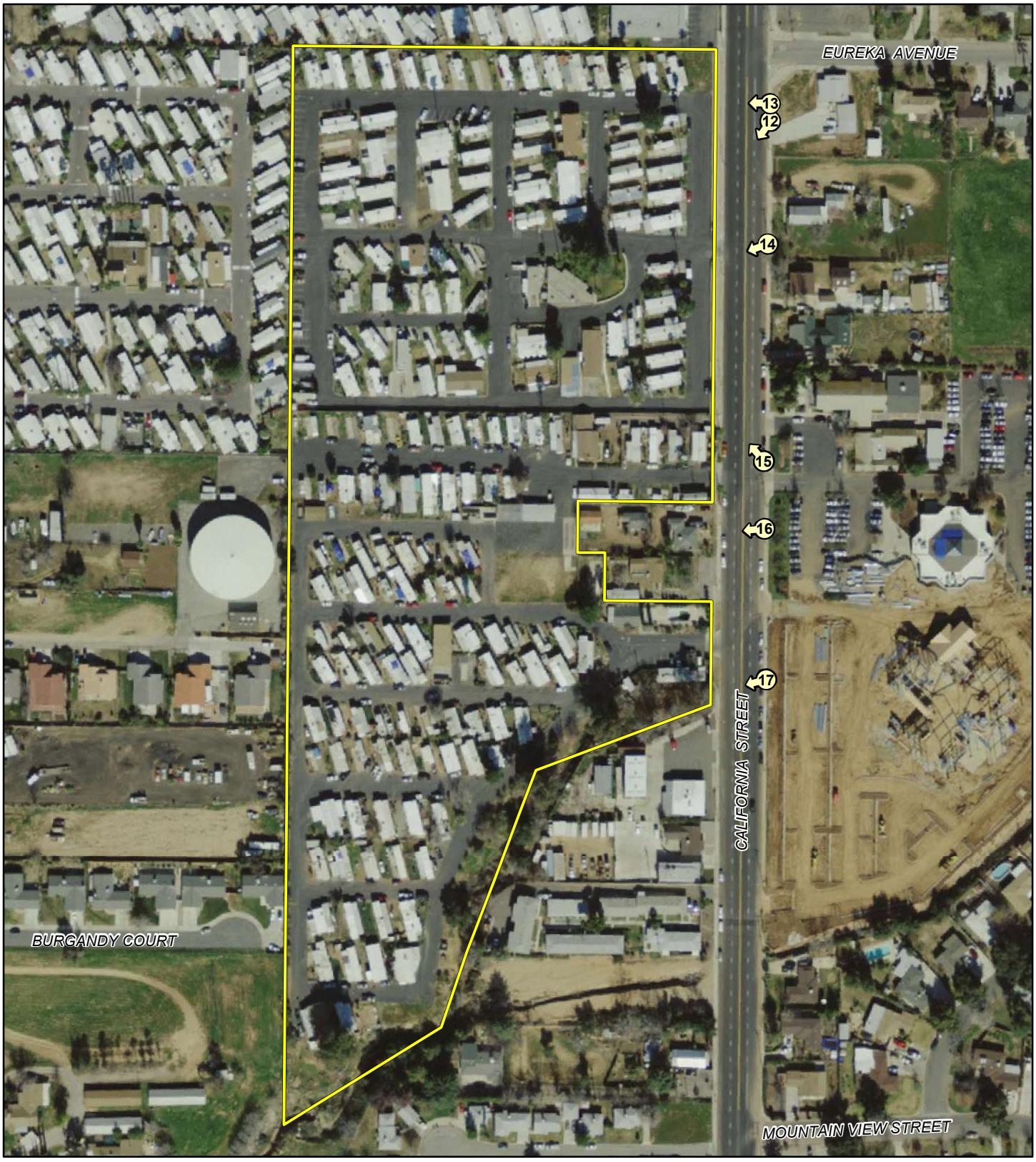
FIGURE 9

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 2: Soils and Potentially Jurisdictional Waters and Vegetation Map



LSA

FIGURE 10

Site 3 Boundary

12 Photograph Location and Direction Taken

N

0 100 200

FEET

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008.

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 3: Aerial and Site Photograph Key Map

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PHOTOGRAPH 12: *View of alternative site from Eureka Street.*

PHOTOGRAPH 13: *View due west along northern boundary of Site 3, of over 55 residential park.*

PHOTOGRAPH 14: *View of southeast corver of parcel showing other manufactured home park across from Catholic church.*

PHOTOGRAPH 15: *View of single family home which is not a part of alternative Site 3.*

PHOTOGRAPH 16: *Excluded single-family residence.*

PHOTOGRAPH 17: *View of surface earthen drainage located adjacent to southern parcel boundary supporting tree of heaven. (Not a part).*

LSA

FIGURE 11

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 3: Site Photographs

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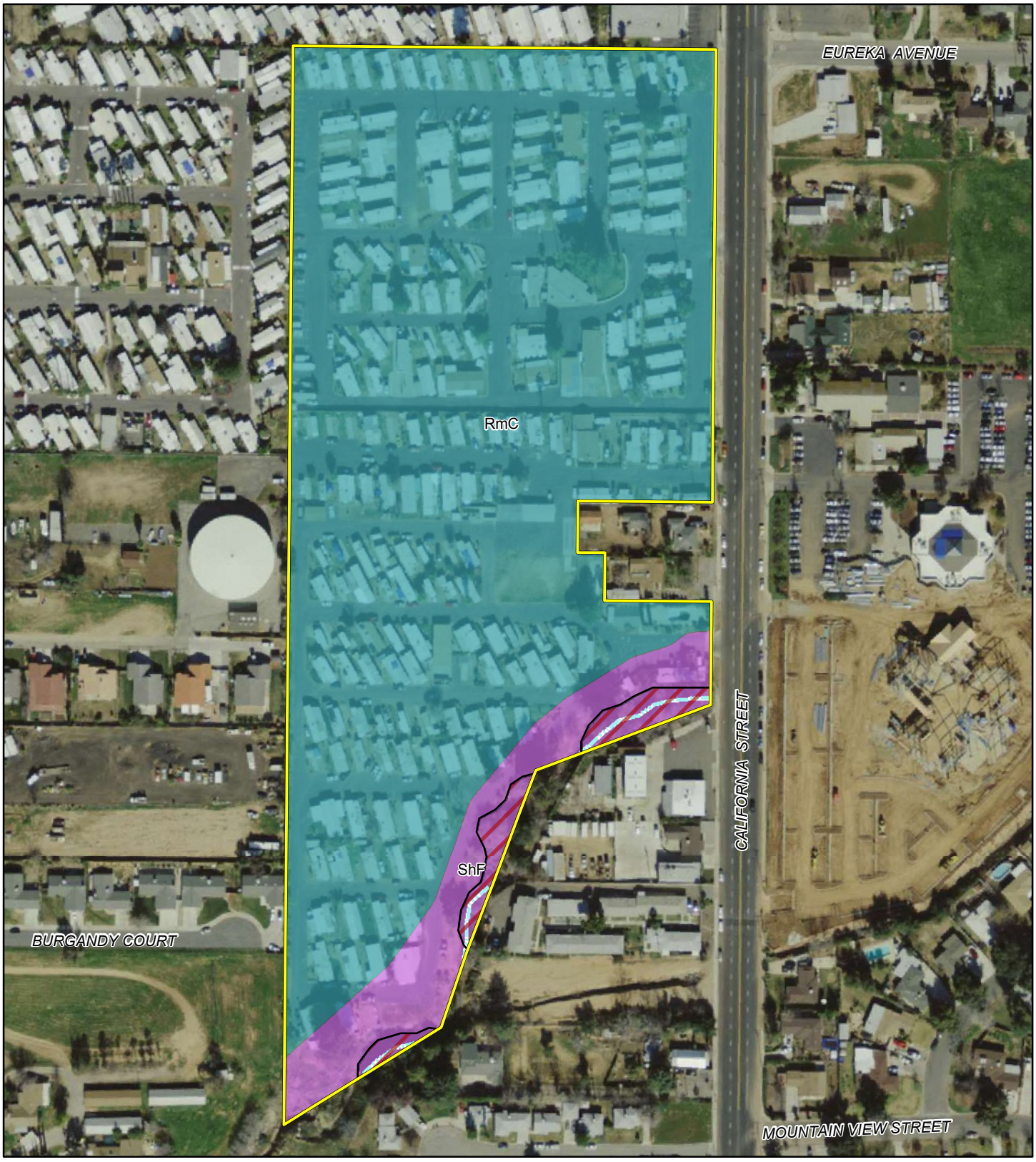

LSA

N

0 100 200

FEET

Site 3 Boundary

Potentially Jurisdictional Waters

Note: Entire site is considered developed.

Vegetation

Ornamental trees (Invasive) (0.433 Acres)

Soils

RmC, Ramona sandy loam, 2 - 9 % slopes

ShF, Saugus sandy loam, 30 - 50 % slopes

FIGURE 12

Yucaipa Housing Element Implementation
Biological Resources Report

Site 3: Soils and Potentially Jurisdictional Waters and Vegetation Map

SOURCE: AirPhoto USA, 2008; SSURGO/Soil Data Mart, (01/12/05).

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APPENDIX B

PLANTS AND ANIMALS OBSERVED

Table A: Species Observed on Alternative Site 1 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: MAGNOLIOPSIDA	**DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common ragweed
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western ragweed
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Artemisia dracunculus	Tarragon
Baccharis salicifolia	Mule fat
Centaurea melitensis (nonnative species)	Tocalote
Conyza sp.	Horseweed
Ericameria sp.	Goldenbush
Helianthus annuus	Common sunflower
Lactuca serriola (nonnative species)	Prickly lettuce
Lepidospartum squamatum	Scalebroom
Osteospermum sp. (nonnative species)	African daisy
Silybum marianum (nonnative species)	Milk thistle
Boraginaceae	**Borage family**
Amsinckia menziesii	Common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
Brassica nigra (nonnative species)	Black mustard
Hirschfeldia incana (nonnative species)	Shortpod mustard
Raphanus sativus (nonnative species)	Wild radish
Caprifoliaceae	**Honeysuckle family**
Sambucus mexicana	Blue elderberry
Chenopodiaceae	**Saltbush family**
Salsola tragus (nonnative species)	Russian thistle
Cucurbitaceae	**Gourd family**
Marah sp.	Man-root
Fabaceae	**Pea family**
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed
Parkinsonia florida	Blue paloverde
Geraniaceae	**Geranium family**
Erodium cicutarium (nonnative species)	Redstem stork's bill
Hydrophyllaceae	**Waterleaf family**
Phacelia ramosissima	Branching phacelia
Lamiaceae	**Mint family**
Marrubium vulgare (nonnative species)	Horehound
Salvia apiana	White sage

Table A: Species Observed on Alternative Site 1 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
Malvaceae	**Mallow family**
Malva nicaeensis (nonnative species)	Bull mallow
Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat family**
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat
Salicaceae	**Willow family**
Populus fremontii	Fremont cottonwood
Salix gooddingii	Goodding's willow
Simaroubaceae	**Quassia family**
Ailanthus altissima (nonnative species)	Tree of heaven
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: LILIOPSIDA	**MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Poaceae	**Grass family**
Avena fatua (nonnative species)	Wild oat
Avena sativa (nonnative species)	Cultivated oats
Bromus diandrus (nonnative species)	Ripgut brome
Bromus madritensis (nonnative species)	Foxtail chess
Hordeum jubatum	Foxtail barley
Hordeum vulgare (nonnative species)	Common barley
Triticum aestivum (nonnative species)	Wheat
HYMENOPTERA	***BEES, WASPS, ANTS***
Superfamily Vespoidea	
Pompilidae	**Spider Wasps**
Pepsis chrysothemis	Tarantula hawk
REPTILIA	**REPTILES**
Phrynosomatidae	**Phrynosomatid Lizards**
Uta stansburiana	Common side-blotched lizard
AVES	**BIRDS**
Columbidae	**Pigeons and Doves**
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Trochilidae	**Hummingbirds**
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Sayornis nigricans	Black phoebe
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird
Corvidae	**Crows and Ravens**
Aphelocoma californica	Western scrub-jay
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	Common raven

Table A: Species Observed on Alternative Site 1 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
Hirundinidae	**Swallows**
Tachycineta thalassina	Violet-green swallow
Thraupidae	**Tanagers**
Piranga ludoviciana	Western tanager
Emberizidae	**Emberizines**
Pipilo crissalis	California towhee
Icteridae	**Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies**
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark
Fringillidae	**Finches**
Carpodacus mexicanus	House finch
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
MAMMALIA	**MAMMALS**
Leporidae	**Rabbits and Hares**
Sylvilagus audubonii	Desert cottontail

Table B: Species Observed on Alternative Site 2 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: MAGNOLIOPSIDA	**DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common ragweed
Centaurea melitensis (nonnative species)	Tocalote
Ericameria sp.	Goldenbush
Boraginaceae	**Borage family**
Amsinckia menziesii	Common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
Brassica nigra (nonnative species)	Black mustard
Hirschfeldia incana (nonnative species)	Shortpod mustard
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge family**
Croton setigerus	Dove weed
Fabaceae	**Pea family**
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed
Trichostema lanceolatum	Vinegar weed
Geraniaceae	**Geranium family**
Erodium cicutarium (nonnative species)	Redstem stork's bill
Polygonaceae	**Buckwheat family**
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat

Table B: Species Observed on Alternative Site 2 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: LILIOPSIDA	**MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Poaceae	**Grass family**
Avena fatua (nonnative species)	Wild oat
Bromus diandrus (nonnative species)	Ripgut brome
Bromus madritensis (nonnative species)	Foxtail chess
Hordeum jubatum	Foxtail barley
AVES	**BIRDS**
Columbidae	**Pigeons and Doves**
Zenaida macroura	Mourning dove
Icteridae	**Blackbirds, Orioles and Allies**
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark
Fringillidae	**Finches**
Carpodacus mexicanus	House finch
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser goldfinch

Table C: Species Observed on Alternative Site 3 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: MAGNOLIOPSIDA	**DICOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common ragweed
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
Hirschfeldia incana (nonnative species)	Shortpod mustard
Geraniaceae	**Geranium family**
Erodium cicutarium (nonnative species)	Redstem stork's bill
PINOPHYTA	**GYMNOSPERMS**
Cupressaceace	**Cypress family**
Cupressus (*Callitropsis*) sp.	Cypress
Thuja sp.	Arbor vitae
Pinaceae	**Pine family**
Pinus sp.	Pines
Arecaceae	**Palm family**
Washingtonia sp.	Fan palm
MAGNOLIOPHYTA: LILIOPSIDA	**MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS**
Arecaceae	**Palm family**
Washingtonia sp.	Fan palm

Table C: Species Observed on Alternative Site 3 for City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update

Scientific Name	Common Name
Poaceae	**Grass family**
Bromus diandrus (nonnative species)	Ripgut brome
Bromus madritensis (nonnative species)	Foxtail chess
Hordeum jubatum	Foxtail barley

APPENDIX C

SPECIAL INTEREST SPECIES SUMMARY

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Plants						
Allium marvinii **Yucaipa onion**	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Openings in clay soils in chaparral. Known only from the Yucaipa and Beaumont areas of the San Bernardino Mountains of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties; 760 to 1,065 meters (2,500 to 3,500 feet) elevation.	Blooms April through May (perennial herb)	None. Clay soils not present.	None. Clay soils not present.	None. Developed site.
Berberis nevinii **Nevin's barberry**	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B	Gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub, or coarse soils and rocky slopes in chaparral; typically 275 to 825 meters (900 to 2,700 feet) elevation; Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	Blooms March through April (evergreen shrub, survey year-round)	None. Alluvial areas are altered, disturbed and isolated from reoccurring flooding	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Developed site.
Calochortus plummerae **Plummer's mariposa lily**	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Sandy or rocky sites of (usually) granitic or alluvial material in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at 100 to 1,700 meters (300 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known from the Santa Monica Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. In the western Riverside County area, this species is known from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, northeastern Santa Ana Mountains, Box Springs Mountains, and from the Lake Skinner area (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	Low. Observed within City limits in 1991, but mostly extirpated due to development.	Low. Observed in 1991 near Crafton Reservoir, but mostly extirpated due to development.	None. Developed site.
Dodecahema leptoceras **Slender-horned spineflower**	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B	In the Vail Lake area, occurs in gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral. In other areas, occurs in sandy cobbly riverbed alluvium in alluvial fan sage scrub (usually late seral stage), on floodplain terraces and benches that receive infrequent overbank deposits from generally large washes or rivers, where it is most often found in shallow silty depressions dominated by leather spineflower (*Lastarriaea coriacea*) and other native annual species, and is often associated with cryptogamic soil crusts composed of bryophytes, algae and/or lichens. Occurs at 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms April through June (annual herb)	None. Flood control activities have eliminated any potential for this species on this site.	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Developed site.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum* **Santa Ana River woollystar**	US: FE CA: SE CNPS: 1B	Sandy soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 120 to 625 meters (400 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.	Blooms June through September	None. Flood control activities have eliminated any potential for this species on this site.	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Developed site.
Imperata brevifolia **California satintail**	US: – CA: – CNPS: 2	Wet areas and floodplains below 500 meters (1,600 feet) elevation. Widespread in California and the western U. S. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms September through May (perennial grass)	None. Flood control activities have eliminated any potential for this species on this site.	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Developed site.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* **Robinson's pepper-grass**	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Dry soils in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, typically below 500 meters (1,600 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.	January through July	None. Site is outside of local range for this species.	None. Site is outside of local range for this species.	None. Site is outside of local range for this species.
Malacothanmus parishii **Parish's bush mallow**	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1A	Known only from one occurrence in 1895, in chaparral and coastal sage scrub at 490 meters (1,600 feet) elevation in vicinity of San Bernardino. Presumed extinct.		None. Site is outside of local range for this species.	None. Site is outside of local range for this species.	None. Site is outside of local range for this species.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum (Aster defoliatus) **San Bernardino aster**	US: – CA: SP CNPS: 1B	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce, and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms July through November (perennial herb)	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Suitable soil conditions absent.	None. Developed site.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
FISH						
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3 **Santa Ana speckled dace**	US: – CA: CSC	Found in the headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel River drainages. Found in riffles in small streams and shore areas with abundant gravel and rock.	Year-round	None. Suitable stream conditions absent.	None. Suitable stream conditions absent.	None. Developed site.
AMPHIBIANS						
Rana muscosa **Southern mountain yellow-legged frog**	US: FE CA: CSC	Ponds, lakes, and streams at moderate to high elevation; appears to prefer bodies of water with open margins and gently sloping bottom. Sierra Nevada Mountains and Transverse Ranges.	March through June	None. Suitable stream conditions absent.	None. Suitable stream conditions absent.	None. Developed site.
REPTILES						
Aspidoscelis hyperythra **Orange-throated whiptail**	US: – CA: CSC	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	March through July with reduced activity August through October	Low. Known to occur in City limits.	Low. Known to occur near the site.	None. Developed site.
Diadophis punctatus modestus **San Bernardino ringneck snake**	US: – CA: SA	Under surface objects along drainage courses, in mesic chaparral and oak and walnut woodland communities. Moist habitats of southwestern California from about Ventura to Orange Counties.	Diurnal. Crepuscular and nocturnal during warmer periods.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Lampropeltis zonata (parvirubra) **California mountain kingsnake (San Bernardino population)**	US: – CA: CSC	Occurs in well-illuminated canyons with rocky outcrops or rock talus in association with bigcone spruce and various canyon chaparral species at lower elevations, and with black oak, incense cedar, Jeffrey pine, and ponderosa pine at higher elevations. Known only from the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and San Jacinto Mountains. Generally occurs above 1,500 meters (4,900 feet) elevation in inland areas, but documented from elevations as low as 370 meters (1,200 feet.)	Active diurnally throughout most of the year. Nocturnal in warm weather.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.
Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum) **Coast horned lizard**	US: – CA: CSC	Occurs in annual grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and woodland communities. Prefers open country, especially sandy areas, washes, and floodplains. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs in Siskiyou County, in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills below 1,200 meters (4,000 feet) elevation, in coastal areas of central California, and in non-desert areas of southern California below 1,830 meters (6,000 feet) elevation, and throughout the Baja California Peninsula.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	None. Due to lack of sage scrub habitat and high level of disturbance and alteration.	None. Sage scrub habitat and loose sandy soils are absent.	None. Developed site.
Thamnophis hammondii **Two-striped garter snake**	US: – CA: CSC	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	Diurnal Year-round	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Outside of species local range and habitat.	None. Developed site.
BIRDS						
Aimophila ruficeps canescens **Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow**	US: – CA: SA	Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round, diurnal activity	Low. Due to lack of sage scrub habitat and high level of disturbance and alteration.	None. Sage scrub habitat and loose sandy soils are absent.	None. Developed site.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites) **Burrowing owl**	US: – CA: CSC	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Year-round	Low. Site has numerous perching and nesting sites, but annual grasses and tree cover may be too dense and abundant for this species.	Moderate. Open annual grassland is suitable, but the vegetative cover is very dense.	None. Suitable habitat is not present and site is completely developed.
Empidonax traillii extimus **Southwestern willow flycatcher**	US: FE CA: SE	Rare and local breeder in extensive riparian areas of dense willows or (rarely) tamarisk, usually with standing water, in the southwestern U.S. and (formerly?) northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America.	May through September	None. Open water and riparian woodland habitat are absent.	None. Open water and riparian woodland habitat are absent.	None. Developed site.
Polioptila californica californica **Coastal California gnatcatcher**	US: FT CA: CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	None. Sage scrub habitat is absent.	None. Sage scrub habitat is absent.	None. Developed site.
Vireo bellii pusillus **Least Bell's vireo**	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell's Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	Low. The nonnative trees and mule fat in the flood control channel is dense but limited to the parcel only. Upstream is sparse and downstream is absent.	None. Suitable habitat is absent.	None. Site is developed.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
MAMMALS						
Chaetodipus fallax fallax **Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse**	US: – CA: CSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California.	Year-round	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present on site and species known to occur in local canyons.	Low. Suitable habitat is not present on site but species known to occur in Crafton Hills.	None. Developed site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus **San Bernardino kangaroo rat**	US: FE CA: CSC	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon. In Riverside County, this species occurs along the San Jacinto River east of approximately Sanderson Avenue, and along Bautista Creek. Remnant populations may also occur within Riverside County in Reche Canyon, San Timoteo Canyon, Laborde Canyon, the Jurupa Mountains, and the Santa Ana River Wash north of State Route 60.	Nocturnal, active year-round	None. Species has not been observed on the south side of Crafton Hills.	None. Species has not been observed on the south side of Crafton Hills.	None. Developed site.

Potential Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species in City of Yucaipa Housing Element Update Alternative Sites

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability		
				Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Dipodomys stephensi **Stephens' kangaroo rat**	US: FE CA: ST	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with *Artemesia tridentata, Eriogonum fasciculatum,* and *Erodium.* Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction. Not found in soils that are highly rocky, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeast Riverside, and in the Reche Canyon area of Riverside and extreme southern San Bernardino Counties.	Year-round	None. Outside of species range.	None. Outside of species range.	None. Outside of species range.
Lasiurus xanthinus **Western yellow bat**	US: – CA: SA	Occurs in southern California in palm oases and in residential areas with untrimmed palm trees. Roosts primarily in trees, especially the dead fronds of palm trees. Forages over water and among trees.	Primarily the warmer months	Low. Suitable roosting sites present, but lacks open water.	None. Suitable roosting sites and habitat not present.	Low. Roosting trees present on site and in adjacent drainage, but lacks open water.

LEGEND	
US: Federal Classifications	
FE	Taxa listed as Endangered.
FT	Taxa listed as Threatened.
CA: State Classifications	
SE	Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
ST	Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
CSC	California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
SA	Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.
SP	Special Plant. Refers to any other plant monitored by the Natural Diversity Data Base, regardless of its legal or protection status.

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications	
1A	Plants presumed extinct in California.
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

APPENDIX D

POTENTIAL EFFECTS SUMMARY

Potential Effects Summary for the City of Yucaipa Housing Element Alternative Sites

The proposed project will have a significant effect on the environment if it will:	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2	Alternative Site 3
Result in a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	**Potential.** Least Bell's vireo habitat assessment and if necessary a presence-absence survey is recommended. If present, impacts can be mitigated through avoidance, on-site mitigation, or off-site agreement through Federal Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation with the USFWS. Pre-construction nesting and burrowing owl surveys are recommended. Habitat assessment and small mammal trapping survey for presence-absence determination on Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat.	**Potential, but unlikely.** Pre-construction nesting and burrowing owl surveys are recommended. Habitat assessment and small mammal trapping survey for presence-absence determination on Stephens' kangaroo rat and San Bernardino kangaroo rat.	**Potential.** Pre-construction nesting surveys are recommended for potential nesting in trees by owls and other raptors.
Substantially affect any riparian habitat or other special interest natural community identified in local or regional plan, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	**Yes.** Chicken Springs Wash and 11th Street Wash support native and nonnative trees and shrubs that would be considered "riparian" or associated with streambed and therefore regulated by state and federal agencies. Delineation report, jurisdictional determination, permitting and mitigation agreements would be required for removal of vegetation and fill placed into the wash.	**No.** Drainages do not support vegetation distinguishable from the upland areas. Drainages on Alternative Site 2 may be non-jurisdictional under Federal Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401. Delineation report, jurisdictional determination are recommended. Permitting and mitigation agreements would still be required under other applicable water quality regulations.	**No.** Avoidance of the drainage is proposed for this alternative.
Substantially and adversely affect federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruptions, or other means.	**Potential.** Eleventh Street Wash has potential for conditions to meet the three-parameter wetland criteria in the lowest section and ponding areas in the wash.	**No.**	**No.**

Potential Effects Summary for the City of Yucaipa Housing Element Alternative Sites

The proposed project will have a significant effect on the environment if it will:	Alternative Site 1	Alternative Site 2	Alternative Site 3
Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.	**Yes.** Chicken Springs Wash is part of the yet undeveloped open space area between I-10 and Avenue E. There remains constrained linkage in the uplands and the streambeds between San Timoteo Wash, Wilson Creek, Yucaipa Creek, and Oak Glen Creek. No nursery sites not found on the site.	**No.**	**No.**
Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance.	**Yes.** City of Yucaipa has a native tree protection policy and the site has numerous large trees with a few interspersed native trees.	**No.**	**Yes.** City of Yucaipa has a native tree protection policy and the site has numerous large trees.
Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.	**No.** None applicable to this site.	**No.** None applicable to this site.	**No.** None applicable to this site.