

Biological Resources Assessment
Oak Hills Marketplace Project
Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

Yucaipa, California, USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
Un-sectioned Portion of Township 2 South, Range 2 West

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SECTION 1: SUMMARY

At the request of Palmer General Corporation, Michael Brandman Associates (MBA) conducted a study of the natural resources and biological setting for a property in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of the development of a retail center, re-alignment of Wildwood Creek, and creation of a detention basin/multi-use area on about 100 acres of the property. The study area for the project, hereinafter referred to as Project Site or Site, is approximately 122 acres in size, and includes the areas proposed for development discussed above as well as a buffer that extends into natural areas on the southern end of the development.

The Project Site is located on the southwest end of the Yucaipa Valley, west of Live Oak Canyon, and south of the Crafton Hills. Vegetation within the Site is dominated by extensive agriculture and non-native grassland (NNG). Other communities present onsite include southern mixed chaparral (SMC), open coast live oak woodland, Riversidean sage scrub (RSS), Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub (RAFSS), mule fat scrub, and ornamental woodland. The Project Site also contains disturbed/developed areas and an unvegetated portion of Wildwood Creek. Overall, the Site is heavily disturbed as a result of ongoing agricultural land use, private residences, livestock grazing, and equestrian use.

The Project Site contains suitable habitat for three sensitive plant species. Of the three, Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) is federally and state-listed as endangered and focused surveys for this species are required prior to any ground disturbance within suitable habitat. The Site also provides suitable habitat for 11 sensitive wildlife species, none of which are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened, but a pre-construction clearance survey is recommended for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The Site also contains suitable nesting habitat for avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code 3503. Therefore, if suitable nesting habitat will be removed during the nesting season, February to August, a nesting bird survey is required. The Site is not located within a significant wildlife movement corridor.

The Project Site contains three drainage features, all of which are under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Impacts will require permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. No jurisdictional wetlands occur onsite.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The Project Site is located in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1). The Site is specifically located south of Interstate 10 (I-10), east of Live Oak Canyon Road, and north of the San Bernardino/Riverside County line, and is depicted within an un-sectioned portion of Township 2 South and Range 2 West of the Yucaipa, California. United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map (Exhibit 2).

The Project Site is comprised of an approximately 122-acre irregularly shaped portion of the larger Palmer Property. The northwestern portion of the Project Site, north of the main drainage feature is utilized as a Christmas tree farm and a pumpkin patch. The southern portion of the Site, south of the main drainage feature is undeveloped pastureland used for cattle grazing. The eastern portion of the Site, north of the main drainage, is undeveloped open space with no specific land use. Adjacent land uses generally consist of I-10 and residential development to the north, and undeveloped land and low-density residential development to south, east, and west (Exhibit 3). The Site is immediately surrounded by I-10 to the north and east, and Live Oak Canyon Road to the west. Land use beyond these roads consists of open hills and residential development to the north and east, undeveloped grazed hills to the south, and agricultural and rural residential development to the west.

This report was prepared as an assessment of the potential impacts to biological resources related to the proposed development of the Oak Hills Marketplace Project. The proposed project entails the development of a retail center (Exhibit 4), the realignment of Wildwood Creek, and the creation of a detention basin/multi-use area.

The information contained herein is intended to provide a baseline for which subsequent evaluations can be made of potential biological resource impacts associated with the project, and will enable a meaningful comparison of such impacts among various alternative project elements in terms of significance and magnitude. This report provides a detailed description of existing Project Site conditions. It was written to comply with all California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local requirements to evaluate biological resources.



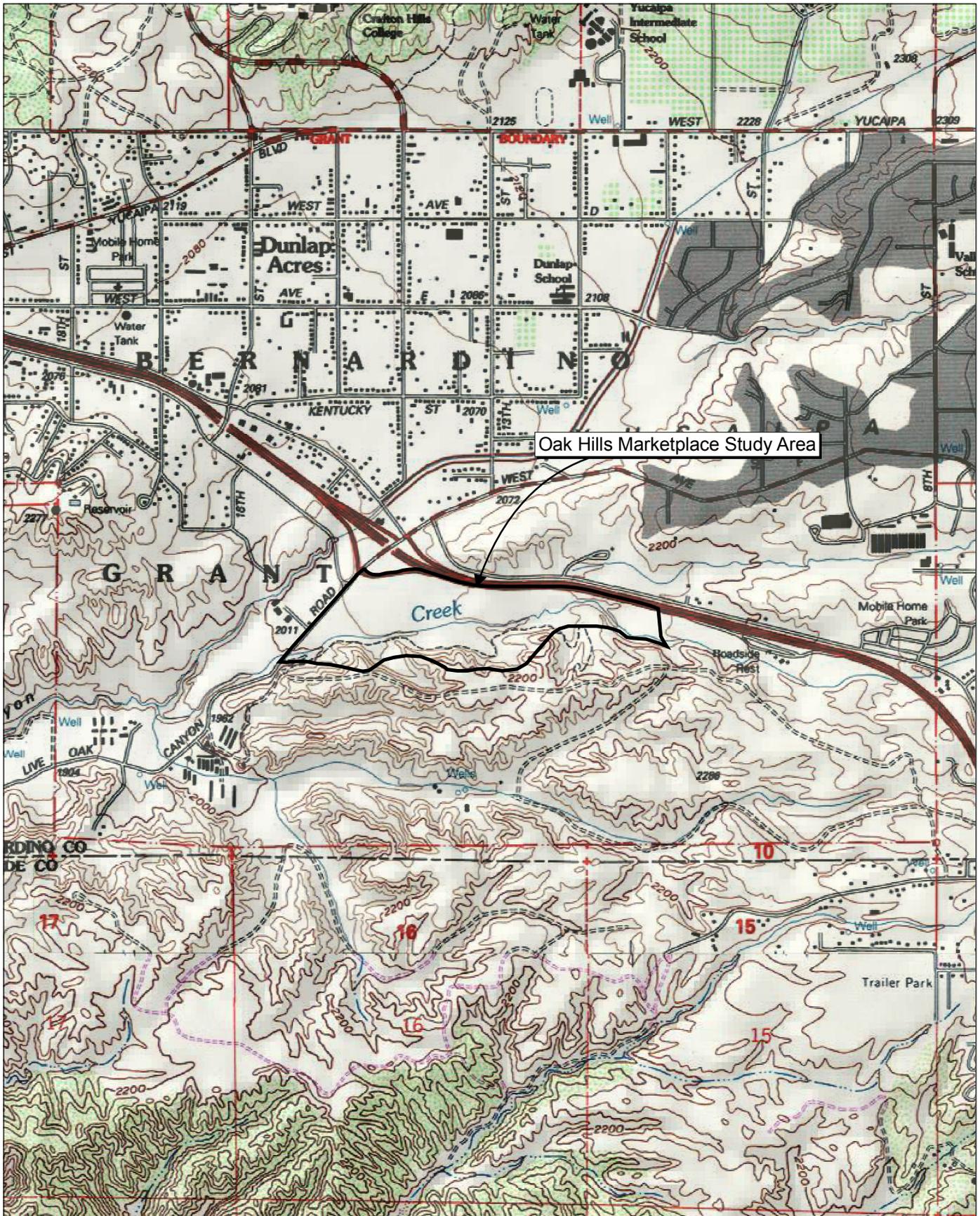
Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL, MBA GIS 2005.



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Exhibit 1 Regional Location Map



Source: TOPO! USGS Yucaipa (1996) and El Casco (1976) 7.5' DRG.



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Exhibit 2 Local Vicinity USGS Map



Source: Google Earth Pro! 2005.

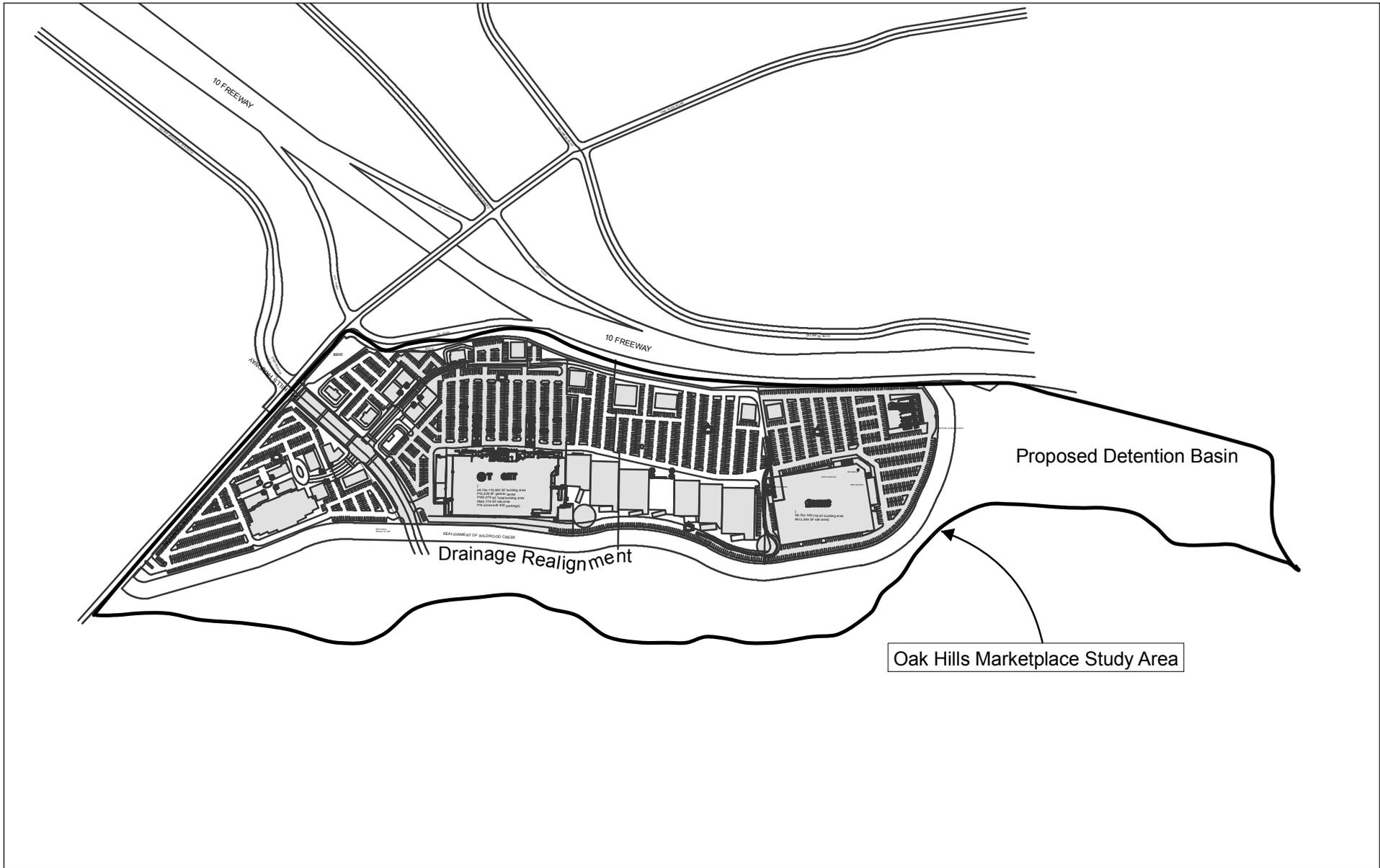


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Exhibit 3 Local Vicinity Aerial Map



Source: Fuscoe Engineering Dec. 2005.

SECTION 3: METHODS

Analysis of the biological resources associated with the Project Site began with a thorough review of relevant literature followed by a reconnaissance-level survey. The primary objective of the survey was to document existing Site conditions.

3.1 - LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review provides a baseline from which to evaluate the biological resources potentially occurring on the Project Site, as well as the surrounding area. A compilation of sensitive plant and wildlife species recorded in the vicinity of the Site was derived from the CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), a sensitive species and plant community account database. Additional recorded occurrences of plant species found on or near the Site were obtained in the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California database. The CNDDDB and CNPS search was based on the Yucaipa and surrounding El Casco, Sunnymead, and Redlands, California, USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles. Federal register listings, protocols, and species data provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and CDFG were reviewed in conjunction with anticipated federal and state listed species potentially occurring in the vicinity. These and other documents are listed in Section 7, References.

3.2 - RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

MBA biologist Steve Hongola conducted the reconnaissance-level field survey on January 25, 2006. Special attention was paid to sensitive habitats or those areas potentially supporting sensitive flora and fauna species. The reconnaissance-level focused on three primary objectives:

- General habitat assessment
- Vegetation mapping
- Special status species and plant community assessment

Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and recent aerial photography (ca 2004). Sensitive or unusual biological resources identified during the literature review were ground-truthed during the reconnaissance-level survey for mapping accuracy. Plant communities within the Project Site were classified at a general level of detail using the widely accepted descriptions provided in Holland's *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (1986 and 1996 update), and modifications were made by MBA's

biologists where appropriate. Survey results for plant and wildlife species are described in Section 4, Existing Conditions.

3.2.1 - Plant Species

Common plant species observed during the reconnaissance-level survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook, a reproduction of which is included in Appendix C. Uncommon and less familiar plants were identified offsite using taxonomical guides. A list of all species observed on the Project Site was compiled from the survey data, shown in Appendix A, Floral and Faunal Compendia. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows Hickman (1993). Common plant names, when not available from Hickman (1993), were taken from Munz (1974). In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species for the first reference only.

3.2.2 - Wildlife Species

Wildlife species detected during the reconnaissance-level survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded in a field notebook, a reproduction of which is included in Appendix C. Notations were made regarding general habitats for sensitive species potentially occurring on the Project Site based on our preliminary assessment of the cited literature. Field guides were used to assist with species identification during surveys and included Stebbins (2003) for amphibians and reptiles, National Geographic Society (1987) for birds, and Burt and Grossenheider (1980) for mammals. Common names of wildlife species are standard; however, scientific names are provided immediately following common names for the first reference only. Appendix A lists all wildlife species observed or detected on the Project Site during the survey.

The reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on foot during daylight hours. The object of the survey was not to extensively search for every species occurring within the Project Site, but to ascertain general conditions and identify habitat areas that could be suitable for various sensitive plant and wildlife species. Sensitive species are generally considered potentially present on the Site if suitable habitat is present, the area lies within a species' geographic range, and the species has been recorded to occur within the vicinity of the Site. MBA's biologist inspected habitats for diagnostic wildlife signs such as nests, burrows, tracks, vocalizations, and noted all direct observations. The biologists also inspected surface litter, and occasionally turned over stones, fallen bark, and tree branches to look for secretive reptiles and amphibians.

A survey for raptors, birds of prey, was conducted simultaneously with the reconnaissance-level survey. Efforts included direct identification of perched owls or soaring raptors, and incidental observation of sign, including burrows, feathers, nests, pellets, and whitewash.

3.3 - JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND WETLANDS

Prior to conducting the site visit, MBA's biologists reviewed USGS topographic maps and aerial photography to identify any potential natural drainage features and water bodies that may fall within the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFG. In general, all surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS maps and linear patches of vegetation expected to exhibit evidence of flows are considered potentially subject to state and federal regulatory authority as "waters of the US and/or state."

The Project Site was subsequently evaluated for jurisdictional drainage features and wetland areas during a formal jurisdictional delineation conducted by MBA Biologist Linda Archer on December 8, 2005. The results of the delineation can be found in the document *Delineation of Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands, Oak Hills Marketplace Project*.

3.4 - WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

Information compiled from the literature review and direct observations made during the field surveys provided the basis for an assessment of the Project Site as a potential wildlife movement corridor.

3.5 - PROBLEMS AND LIMITATIONS

The reconnaissance-level survey was conducted during the winter season. As a result, many residual annual plants were withered and dead, few new annuals had germinated, and some perennial species were dormant, making identifications problematic.

Many amphibians, reptiles, and mammals are secretive by nature and some are only nocturnally active, making diurnal observations problematic. Observations of diagnostic signs may provide evidence of occurrence of these species. Otherwise, conclusions regarding potential occurrence are based on consideration of habitat suitability factors.

3.6 - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Potential impacts to biological resources as a result of the proposed Project were analyzed based upon the environmental policies and regulations discussed in Appendix D.

SECTION 4: EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.1 - WEATHER CONDITIONS

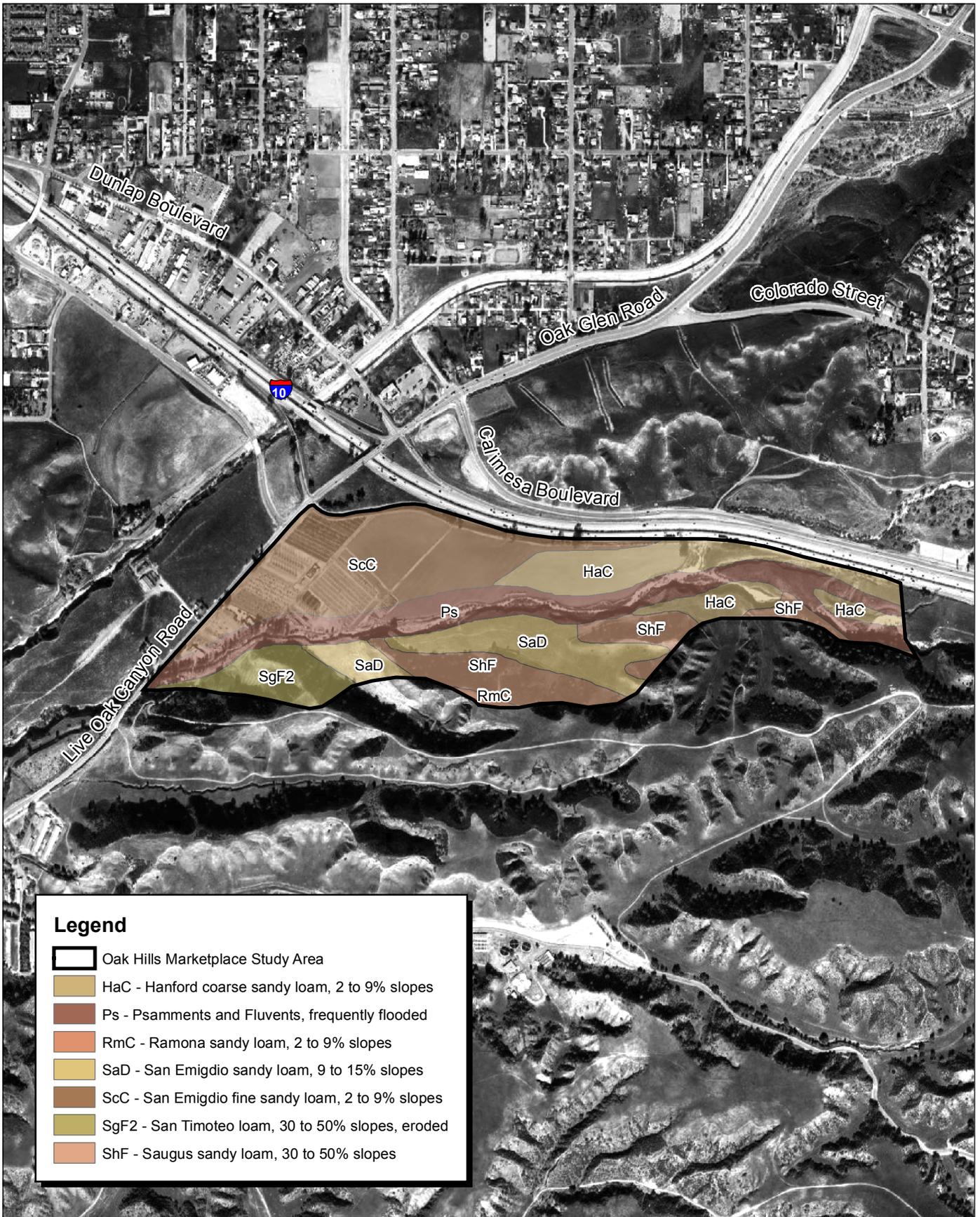
During the reconnaissance-level survey, weather conditions included temperatures ranging from 58 to 66 degrees Fahrenheit and light winds averaging 1 to 3 miles per hour. Skies were clear in the morning with increasing clouds in the afternoon.

4.2 - SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

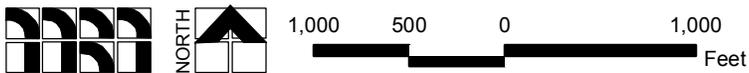
The Project Site contains seven different soil series (Exhibit 5). A soil series is a group of soils with similar profiles. These profiles include major horizons with similar thickness, arrangement, and other important characteristics. Soils series present on the Project Site include San Emigdio fine sandy loam, San Emigdio sandy loam, Saugus sandy loam, San Timoteo loam, Psamments and Fluvents, Hanford coarse sandy loam, and Ramona sandy loam (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1979).

Topographically, the Project Site is located on the southwest end of the Yucaipa Valley, west of Live Oak Canyon, and the Crafton Hills are located across the valley to the north. Steep hills extend into the southern portion of the Site, sloping from south to north, but most of the Site is relatively flat. The Project Site has an elevation range of approximately 2,000 to 2,200 feet above sea level.

The Project Site contains three drainage features as part of a much larger watershed. The main drainage, Wildwood Creek, enters the Site from the east, flows along the base of the steep southern hills, and then exits to the west into Live Oak Canyon. A secondary drainage, Yucaipa Creek, enters the Site from north of I-10 through a culvert and connects to Wildwood Creek in the eastern portion of the Site, and a third small drainage is tributary to Wildwood Creek further to the east. All three features are ephemeral drainages, and Wildwood and Yucaipa Creeks are USGS blue-line drainages. Further discussion of drainage features can be found in Section 5.2, Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands.



Source: Google Earth Pro! 2005 and US Dept. of Agriculture Soils Data.



4.3 - LEVEL OF DISTURBANCE

Overall, the Project Site is heavily disturbed. The northern two-thirds of the Site has been developed for agricultural and residential purposes, and contains crop fields, structures associated with agriculture, animal pens, parking lots, and private residences. The southern third of the Site, including Wildwood Creek, has been degraded as a result of cattle and horse grazing. The grazing has had a major impact on vegetation in this portion of the Site, which is dominated by NNG with low species diversity. The chaparral vegetation and oaks that are present occur in isolated stands along the steep hills.

4.4 - PLANT COMMUNITIES

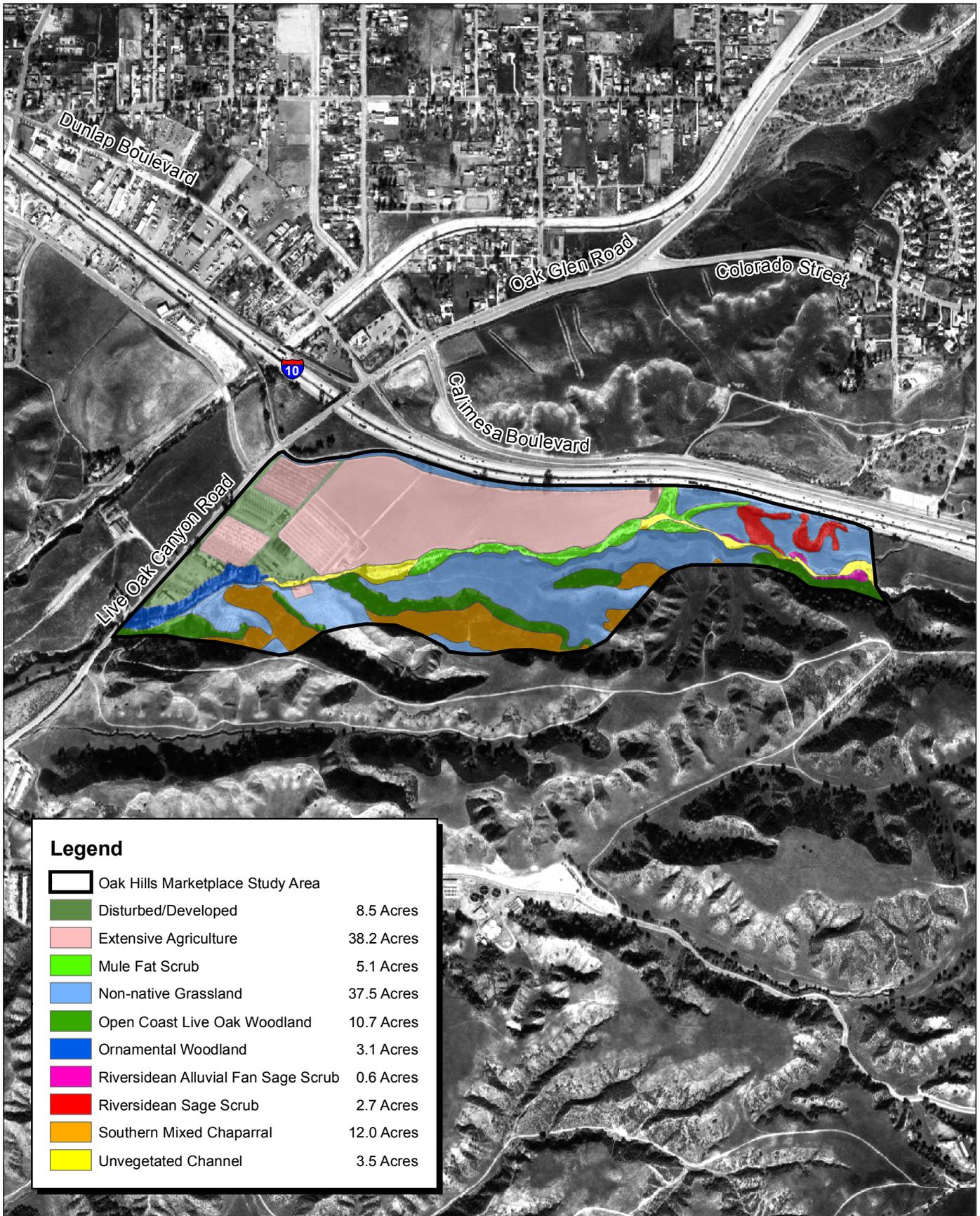
The majority of the Project Site contains vegetation or disturbed areas associated with extensive agriculture, which occurs throughout the northern portion of the Site (Exhibit 6). Heavily grazed NNG is present throughout the Site's southern and eastern areas. SMC and associated open coast live woodland occur on north-facing slopes in the southern portion of the Site. The remainder of the Project Site, mainly in and around Wildwood Creek, contains stands of mule fat scrub, ornamental woodland, RSS, RAFSS, as well as the unvegetated channel of Wildwood Creek.

The names and definitions of plant communities discussed below are based on the Holland classification system, *A Manual of California Vegetation*, and MBA's field interpretations. Acreages for each plant community are included as part of the discussion's heading. A complete list of all plant and wildlife species observed during the habitat assessment for the Project Site is provided in Appendix A.

The Project Site also contains land that has been previously disturbed as a result of development, such as existing rural residences, and structures associated with agricultural activities, as well as disturbed access roads and land routinely impacted by human-related activities. These portions constitute marginal habitat for wildlife and are addressed in this report as disturbed/developed areas.

4.4.1 - Extensive Agriculture (38.2 Acres)

The majority of the Project Site is dominated by extensive agriculture as defined in the 1996 update of Holland. Extensive agricultural fields are prevalent throughout the region and can vary in crop species composition as well as vegetation height. Plant composition and coverage often varies seasonally, in that fields containing significant vegetative coverage at the end of summer are harvested during the fall season, disked in winter, and subsequently contain little to no vegetation before spring germination and growth.



Legend	
	Oak Hills Marketplace Study Area
	Disturbed/Developed 8.5 Acres
	Extensive Agriculture 38.2 Acres
	Mule Fat Scrub 5.1 Acres
	Non-native Grassland 37.5 Acres
	Open Coast Live Oak Woodland 10.7 Acres
	Ornamental Woodland 3.1 Acres
	Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub 0.6 Acres
	Riversidean Sage Scrub 2.7 Acres
	Southern Mixed Chaparral 12.0 Acres
	Unvegetated Channel 3.5 Acres

Source: Google Earth Pro! 2005 and MBA Field Survey.



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Exhibit 6 Plant Communities Map

Extensive agriculture occupies 38.2 acres of the northern portion of the Project Site, but overall vegetation coverage within the community is very low due to recent disking. In the Site's western portion, 4 to 8 foot tall ornamental pines (*Pinus* sp.) grown for Christmas were the dominant type of agricultural vegetation. To the east, the disked fields contain remnant crops such as pumpkins and corn, as well as ruderal (weedy) species such as London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), dwarf nettle (*Urtica urens*), and sow-thistle (*Sonchus* sp.).

4.4.2 - Non-native Grassland (37.5 Acres)

NNG, a prevalent community throughout California, is generally characterized by a dense to sparse cover of non-native, annual grasses often associated with numerous weedy species as well as some native annual forbs, such as wildflowers, especially in years of plentiful rain. Seed germination occurs with the onset of winter rains. Some plant growth occurs in winter, but most growth and flowering occurs in the spring. Plants then die in the summer, and persist as seeds in the uppermost layers of soil until the next rainy season. Dominant plant genera typically found within NNG include bromes (*Bromus* spp.), wild oats (*Avena* spp.), fescues (*Vulpia* spp.), and barleys (*Hordeum* spp.).

NNG occupies 37.5 acres of the southern portion of the Project Site. It occurs along the base of the steep hills above Wildwood Creek, and intergrades with SMC and open coast live oak woodland in the southern portion of the Site. The NNG community is heavily disturbed due to active cattle and horse grazing. Common annual species observed within the community include foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), oats (*Avena* sp.), and dove weed (*Croton setigerus*).

4.4.3 - Southern Mixed Chaparral (12.0 Acres)

SMC is a community made up of sclerophyllous shrubs that are transitional in southern California between sparser scrub communities and denser chaparrals. The community is similar in vegetative composition to northern mixed chaparral but is generally not as tall or dense, with shrub heights between 3 to 9 feet. SMC often contains bare patches and forms mosaics with scrub and grassland communities. The area below the shrub layer usually consists of non-native grasses, bare ground, or a layer of leaf litter.

SMC occurs over 12.0 acres of the Project Site. It is the dominant community on the upper reaches of the north-facing slopes in the Site's southern portion. In these areas, it intergrades with NNG and forms an ecotone with linear stands of open coast live oak woodland. The SMC community onsite is moderately to heavily disturbed due to cattle and horse grazing. Common species observed include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), chaparral beardtongue (*Keckiella antirrhinoides* var. *antirrhinoides*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), hoary leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*).

4.4.4 - Open Coast Live Oak Woodland (10.7 Acres)

Open coast live oak woodland is a community containing scattered coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) separated by spaces of open grassland or shrubs. Although tree canopy coverage is lower than typical woodland, coast live oaks are still the dominant species within this habitat type. Open coast live oak woodland is common throughout the outer southern Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular mountain ranges below 4,000 feet in elevation. In southern California, it typically occurs on north-facing slopes and shaded ravines within drainage features. The community intergrades with coastal scrub and chaparral communities on drier sites, and with dense coast live oak woodlands or mixed woodlands on moister sites.

Open coast live oak woodland comprises 10.7 acres of the Project Site, and is specifically associated with the lower reaches of the north-facing hills in the southern portion of the Site. The community is generally open but varies in canopy coverage based upon location within the Project Site. In the central portion of the Site, this community forms a more open savanna-type community, but occurs in denser stands on the eastern and western margins. It intergrades with both SMC and NNG along the north-facing slopes, and species typical of both communities make up the understory. The open woodland habitat is dominated by coast live oak with Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) common in some areas. The understory of the community contains a mix of chaparral and NNG species such as chamise, chaparral beardtongue, sugar bush, ceanothus, oats, foxtail chess, dove weed.

4.4.5 - Riversidean Sage Scrub (2.7 Acres)

RSS is a natural plant community that is widespread throughout San Bernardino County. RSS vegetation typically consists of low-growing, drought deciduous and evergreen shrubs that occur on steep and/or gentle sloping topography. This community can be found on xeric sites with severely drained soils, or clays that release stored soil moisture slowly. Stands of RSS range from fairly open to dense, are typically dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and are often found intergraded with chaparral, grassland, and ruderal-type plant communities (Holland 1986).

RSS occupies 2.7 acres of the eastern portion of Project Site. It occurs in small, isolated stands above Wildwood Creek and within the small drainage feature that is tributary to the Creek to the north. The RSS community onsite has low species diversity and a prevalence of non-native, ruderal species due to cattle grazing. This plant community intergrades with NNG above Wildwood Creek and mule fat scrub within the small drainage feature. The dominant species present within the community is California buckwheat. Other common species present include California sagebrush and pine goldenbush (*Ericameria pinifolia*).

4.4.6 - Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (0.6 Acres)

RAFSS, a sub-group of RSS, contains plant species adapted to low gradient deposits along perennial or intermittent streams throughout the foothill and desert regions of southern California. Scale-broom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*) is a common component of this community. Shrubs are generally less than 1.5 meters in height, with moderate to dense canopy coverage, and the community ranges in elevation from sea level to 3,600 feet. Due to disturbance from flood events, species composition can vary greatly between stands.

RAFSS occupies 0.6 acres of the Project Site, occurring in small, scattered stands in the eastern portion of Wildwood Creek. The unvegetated channel of the creek occupies a majority of the area adjacent to the stands, most likely due to extensive scouring caused during the 2004-2005 storm season. Disturbances to the RAFSS community include flooding, equestrian use, and prevalence of ruderal species. In addition to scale-broom, common species observed within the community include California buckwheat, California sagebrush, and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

4.4.7 - Mule Fat Scrub (5.1 Acres)

Mule fat scrub is a riparian scrub community dominated by mule fat. It is typically associated with intermittent stream channels with coarse substrate and moderate depth to the water table. Mule fat scrub is a widespread plant community throughout California and usually occurs below 2,000 feet.

Mule fat scrub occupies about 5.1 acres within Wildwood Creek and its tributaries in the eastern and central portions of the Project Site. The community is comprised of dense stands with low species diversity adjacent to unvegetated channel, west of the stands of RAFSS that occur within Wildwood Creek. The drainage feature has been moderately disturbed as a result of flooding, equestrian/livestock use, and prevalence of ruderal species. The community is dominated by mule fat, but also contains California buckwheat, scale-broom, ruderal species such as tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and non-native grasses.

Unvegetated Channel (3.5 Acres)

Unvegetated channel characterizes the portions of Wildwood Creek that contain no vegetation, adjacent to the RAFSS and mule fat scrub communities discussed above. The channel lacks vegetation due to frequent scouring caused by high flows during the winter storm season.

4.4.8 - Ornamental Woodland (3.1 Acres)

Ornamental woodland is a human-influenced assemblage of trees, usually associated with urban or agricultural development. Ornamental woodlands are found within various urban and agricultural areas and are usually maintained by periodic pruning and/or artificial irrigation. Non-native, ornamental trees and shrubs typically dominate this community, but it can also contain native plant species and grasses when located adjacent to natural communities. Ornamental woodland communities provide cover and nesting habitat for wildlife species that have adapted to urban areas.

Ornamental woodland occupies 3.1 acres of the Project Site, and occurs in a narrow stand along the western portion of Wildwood Creek. The community is dominated by gum tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.), but also contains pine (*Pinus* sp.), and Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). Common understory species observed include non-native grasses (*Avena* sp., *Bromus* spp.), tree tobacco, and mule fat.

4.5 - WILDLIFE

Wildlife activity was considered high during the reconnaissance-level survey considering the time of year the survey was conducted. The wildlife species listed below were generally observed within most or all habitat types within the Project Site.

Common reptile species observed include:

- Side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*)
- Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*)

Common avian species observed or detected include:

- Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
- American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
- Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)
- Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*)
- Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*)
- Western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*)
- Bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*)
- Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*)
- Yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)
- California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*)
- Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*)

- White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
- Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*)
- House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

Common mammal species observed or detected include:

- Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*)
- California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*)
- Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*)

No federally or state listed endangered or threatened wildlife species, or CDFG species of special concern, were observed during the reconnaissance-level survey. A complete list of wildlife species observed on the Project Site can be found in Appendix A.

SECTION 5: SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

5.1 - SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES

Based upon a review of the CNDDDB and CNPS sensitive species lists for the Yucaipa, Redlands, Sunnymead, and El Casco, California USGS topographic quadrangles, MBA determined that 7 sensitive plant species, 8 sensitive plant communities, and 23 sensitive wildlife species have some potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the Project Site (within roughly 7 miles of the Site). A discussion of each sensitive plant and wildlife species recognized by the CNDDDB, CNPS, and MBA as potentially present on the Project Site is presented in Table 1 and Table 2. These tables identify each sensitive plant and wildlife species, their federal and state status, required habitat, and potential to occur within the Project Site.

A sensitive species is considered a potential inhabitant if it's known geographical distribution encompasses part of the Site, or if its recorded occurrence was in the vicinity and its general habitat requirements are present. A species' potential for occurrence on the Project Site is generally based upon the following criteria:

Not Likely to Occur - There are no present or historical records of the species occurring on or in the immediate vicinity (within 3 miles) of the Project Site and the diagnostic habitats strongly associated with species do not occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

Low Potential to Occur - There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the Project Site and potentially suitable habitat on Site, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The Site is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.

Moderate Potential to Occur - The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity (within 3 miles). Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence within the vicinity.

High Potential to Occur - There is both a historical record of the species in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site and the diagnostic habitats strongly associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity.

Species Present - The species was observed on the Project Site at the time of the field survey or during a survey in the recent past.

5.1.1 - Sensitive Plant Species

The Project Site contains suitable habitat for three sensitive plant species, Nevin's barberry, Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), and Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), of the seven species potentially present onsite. Nevin's barberry is federally and state listed as endangered, Plummer's mariposa lily is a CNPS listed 1B species, and Parry's spineflower is a CNPS listed 3 species. No sensitive plant species were observed onsite during the reconnaissance-level survey. Based on MBA's literature review, no sensitive plant species have been previously recorded onsite. A discussion of each sensitive plant species recognized by MBA as potentially present according to the CNDDDB and CNPS database is presented in Table 1.

Coast Live Oaks

Coast live oaks are not listed as a sensitive species by resource agencies, but are considered sensitive by the City of Yucaipa and are protected by the Oak Tree Conservation ordinance of the City's Development Code. Several coast live oaks occur along the base of the hills in the southern portion of the Site, where Wildwood Creek will be re-aligned.

Sensitive Plant Communities

Based on MBA's literature review the following sensitive plant communities have been recorded within roughly seven miles of the Project Site:

- Canyon live oak ravine forest
- Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub
- Southern coast live oak riparian forest
- Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest
- Southern riparian forest
- Southern riparian scrub
- Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland
- Southern willow scrub

The Project Site contains small stands of disturbed and isolated RAFSS that occur over 0.6 acres of the Site within the eastern portion of Wildwood Creek. No other sensitive plant communities occur within the Site.

5.1.2 - Sensitive Wildlife Species

The Project Site contains suitable habitat for 11 sensitive wildlife species of the 23 species potentially present onsite. No sensitive wildlife species were observed onsite during the reconnaissance-level survey. Based on MBA's literature review, no sensitive wildlife species have been previously recorded onsite. Two sensitive wildlife species have a high potential to occur based upon habitat requirements and known occurrences, including:

- Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis occidentalis*)
- Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*)

Nine sensitive species have a moderate potential to occur, including:

- Coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*)
- Northern red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*)
- Silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*)
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
- California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)
- Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
- Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*)
- San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)

None of the sensitive wildlife species listed above are federally or state listed as endangered or threatened. A discussion of each sensitive wildlife species recognized by the CNDDDB and MBA as potentially present on the Site is presented in Table 2.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species

The Project Site contains elements of habitat generally considered suitable for two listed sensitive wildlife species, coastal California gnatcatcher and San Bernardino kangaroo rat. Coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally-threatened avian species that occurs in CSS and RSS habitats throughout southern California. San Bernardino kangaroo rat occurs in RAFSS habitats in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

Although the Project Site contains elements of habitat that are generally considered suitable for these species, the RSS and RAFSS communities onsite are not suitable for either species. Each community is very limited in size, isolated from any larger stands of similar habitat in the vicinity of the Site, and

disturbed from various activities that take place onsite (e.g. agricultural maintenance, equestrian, grazing, etc.). The communities also have low species diversity and contain a prevalence of ruderal species. Furthermore, Wildwood Creek and Yucaipa Creek have deeply incised channels and steep embankments with little or no upper bench areas in which San Bernardino kangaroo rat could construct burrows or retreat during high flows. Therefore, given these factors coastal California gnatcatcher and San Bernardino kangaroo rat have a low potential to occur on the Project Site.

Table 1: Special Status Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Life Form	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS				
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	FE	SE	1B	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Typically found on steep, north-facing rocky slopes with coarse soils or in low-grade sandy washes. Prefers sandy or gravelly soils. Elevation limits: 290 to 1575m.	Evergreen shrub	Mar - Apr	Moderate. Observed approximately 6 miles west of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	—	—	1B	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. Elevation limits: 90 to 1610m.	Bulbiferous herb	May - Jul	Moderate. Observed approximately 5 miles south of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	Smooth tarplant	—	—	1B	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland. Prefers alkali meadow and alkali scrub; also found in disturbed places. Elevation limits: 0 to 480m.	Annual herb	Apr - Sep	Low. Observed approximately 3 miles south of the Project Site. No suitable alkali habitat present.

Table 1 (Cont.): Special Status Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Life Form	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS				
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	—	—	3	Occurs in alluvial chaparral and scrub of the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains. Prefers dry slopes and flats; sometimes found at the interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland in dry, sandy soils. Elevation limits: 40 to 1,705m.	Annual herb	Apr - Jun	Moderate. Observed approximately 5 miles east of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	Slender-horned spineflower	FE	SE	1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Found in mature alluvial scrub on flood deposited terraces and washes. Elevation limits: 200 to 760m.	Annual herb	Apr - Jun	Low. Known from a historic occurrence in the Yucaipa Valley but species hasn't been observed in the area in decades. Marginal alluvial scrub habitat onsite is disturbed, limited in size, and isolated.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE	SE	1B	Coastal scrub, chaparral. Found in sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. Elevation limits: 150 to 610m.	Perennial herb	Jun - Sep	Not likely. Observed approximately 6.5 miles north of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 1 (Cont.): Special Status Plant Species

Species		Status			Preferred Habitat	Life Form	Blooming Period	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	USFWS	CDFG	CNPS				
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	Hall's monardella	—	—	1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Found on slopes and ridges in openings within the communities listed above. Elevation limits: 695 to 2195m.	Rhizomatous herb	Jun - Aug	Low. Observed approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the Project Site. Potentially suitable habitat onsite is significantly disturbed due to of grazing and Site occurs at the lower elevation limit of the species.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FE Federal Endangered FT Federal Threatened PE Proposed Endangered PT Proposed Threatened FC Federal Candidate FSC Species of Concern* *No longer recognized as a federal designation.		California Department of Fish and Game CE California Endangered CT California Threatened CR California Rare			California Native Plant Society 1A Plants presumed extinct in California. 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. 2 Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere. 3 Plants about which we need more information. 4 Plants of limited distribution.			
<p>Not Likely to Occur - There are no present or historical records of the species occurring on or in the immediate vicinity, (within 3 miles) of the Project Site and the diagnostic habitats strongly associated with the species do not occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Site.</p> <p>Low Potential to Occur - There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the Project Site and potentially suitable habitat on Site, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The Site is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.</p> <p>Moderate Potential to Occur - The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity (within 3 miles). Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>High Potential to Occur - There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Site (within 3 miles).</p> <p>Species Present - The species was observed on the Project Site at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.</p>								

Table 2: Special Status Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Required Habitat	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other		
Reptiles and Amphibians						
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	Silvery legless lizard	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Prefers soils with high moisture content.	Moderate. Observed approximately 3.5 miles west of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	Orange-throated whiptail	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Also in perennial plants where termites, its major food, can be found.	High. Observed approximately 1.5 miles north of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	Northern red-diamond rattlesnake	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert habitats. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks, or surface cover objects.	Moderate. Observed approximately 7 miles southwest of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climates. Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils.	Moderate. Observed approximately 6.5 miles north of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Rana muscosa</i>	Mountain yellow-legged frog	FE	—	CDFG: CSC	Species inhabits sunny riverbanks, meadow streams, isolated pools, lake borders and rocky stream courses at moderate to high elevations, always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require up to 2 years to complete their aquatic development.	Not likely. Observed approximately 5 miles north of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California, from sea level to about 7,000 ft. in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not likely. Observed approximately 7 miles north of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Cont.): Special Status Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Required Habitat	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other		
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Coastal California from the vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California, from sea level to about 7,000 ft. in elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Not likely. Observed approximately 7 miles north of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
Birds						
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper's hawk	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Nesting) Nests in woodlands, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains and also live oaks.	Moderate. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Nesting colony) Highly colonial species that requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Not likely. Observed approximately 3.5 miles south of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	High. Observed approximately 1.5 miles north of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Burrow sites) Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel.	Moderate. Observed approximately 9 miles south of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Cont.): Special Status Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Required Habitat	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other		
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	C	SE	—	(Nesting) Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Specifically nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Not likely. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Nesting) Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging.	Not likely. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	—	(Nesting) Riparian woodlands in southern California.	Not likely. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Short-grass prairie, bald hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Moderate. Observed approximately 7 miles southeast of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Nesting) Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Specifically nests in low, dense riparian vegetation, consisting of willow, blackberry, and wild grape. Forages and nests within 10 ft. of ground.	Not likely. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	—	—	CDFG: CSC	(Nesting) Broken woodlands, savanna, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub, and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Moderate. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Cont.): Special Status Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Required Habitat	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other		
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	—	CDFG: CSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft. in southern California. Prefers low coastal sage scrub in arid washes and on mesas and slopes.	Not likely. Observed over 7 miles southwest of the Project Site. RSS habitat onsite is not suitable due to limited area, isolation, and disturbance.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	—	(Nesting) Summer resident in low riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, baccharis, and mesquite.	Not likely. Observed approximately 4 miles west of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
Mammals						
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands. Prefers sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Moderate. Observed approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the Project Site. Marginally suitable habitat present.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE	—	CDFG: CSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Low. Observed approximately 6 miles northwest of the Project Site. Alluvial scrub habitat onsite is not suitable due to limited area, isolation, and disturbance.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE	ST	—	Primarily found in annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover. Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	Low. Observed approximately 6.5 miles southwest of the Project Site. Marginal habitat present but Site is located out of the species' known range.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Occurs in valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats below 2000 ft. Roosts in trees.	Not likely. Exact location of known occurrence in the vicinity of the Project Site not known. No suitable habitat present.

Table 2 (Cont.): Special Status Wildlife Species

Species		Status			Required Habitat	Potential to Occur / Known Occurrence / Suitable Habitat
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other		
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Coastal sage scrub habitats. Specifically, intermediate canopy stages of shrub, open shrub, herbaceous and tree, and herbaceous edge habitats.	Moderate. Observed approximately 7 miles southeast of the Project Site. Suitable habitat present.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	—	—	CDFG: CSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Not likely. Observed approximately 7 miles south of the Project Site. No suitable habitat present.
Federal		State			Other	
FE	Federal Endangered		SE	State Endangered	CDFG:CSC	California Species of Concern
FT	Federal Threatened		ST	State Threatened	CDFG:FP	Fully Protected Species
FSC	Federal Species of Concern				CDFG: P	Protected Species
PFT	Proposed Federal Threatened					
C	Candidate for Federal Listing					
D	Delisted					

Nesting Birds

The Project Site contains a variety of communities that provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of different avian species. The SMC community provides suitable habitat for avian species that nest in shrubs, such as California towhee and Bewick's wren. The steep embankments of Wildwood Creek are suitable for species that nest in rock-face cavities, such as barn owl (*Tyto alba*). The coast live oaks and ornamental trees present onsite could provide suitable habitat for species that nest in open oak and ornamental woodlands, such as Nuttall's woodpecker and Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*). In the absence of heavy grazing, the NNG community is suitable for ground-nesting species such as burrowing owl and western meadowlark.

5.2 - JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND WETLANDS

Based upon MBA's jurisdictional delineation, the Project Site contains three drainage features, all of which meet the minimum requirements to be considered jurisdictional by regulatory agencies. These findings require concurrence from the agencies during the permit acquisition process. The main drainage, Wildwood Creek, enters the Site from the east, flows along the base of the steep southern hills, and then exits to the west into Live Oak Canyon. The other two features, including Yucaipa Creek and a small unnamed feature, are tributary to Wildwood Creek in the east portion of the Site. All three features are ephemeral drainages and Wildwood and Yucaipa Creeks are USGS blue-line drainages. No jurisdictional wetlands occur on the Site.

The three drainage features contain a total of 3.7 acres of non-wetland waters of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of USACE and RWQCB, and 11.5 acres of waters of the state subject to the jurisdiction of CDFG.

5.3 - WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat, separating different populations of a single species. Corridors effectively act as links between these populations.

The Project Site is surrounded by I-10 to the north and east, and Live Oak Canyon Road to the west, with open space occurring to the south. The adjacent development to the north and east currently limits wildlife movement, and the Site does not occur within a narrow corridor that links large areas of undeveloped open space. In addition, the habitat onsite that will be impacted is mostly low-quality agricultural land. Therefore, the Site is not likely located within a significant wildlife movement

corridor. Common wildlife species such as coyotes, skunks, opossums, and raccoons can be expected to travel through the Site and neighboring developed areas, but the Site does not provide narrow connectivity between large areas of open space on a local or regional scale.

SECTION 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 - SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

Focused surveys are typically recommended for sensitive plant species that are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened and have moderate to high potential to occur on the Project Site. The Site contains suitable habitat for three sensitive plant species, all of which have a moderate potential to occur onsite. Nevin's barberry is the only species federally and state listed as endangered. Plummer's mariposa lily is a CNPS listed 1B species and Parry's spineflower is a CNPS listed 3 species.

6.1.1 - Nevin's barberry

Nevin's barberry is a perennial shrub species that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub habitats. It is typically found in chaparral on steep, north-facing rocky slopes with coarse soils or in low-grade sandy washes, and prefers sandy or gravelly soils. The species has been recorded to occur in nearby San Timoteo Canyon within 6 miles of the Project Site, and MBA biologists have observed the species within disturbed scrub/chaparral habitat in sandy loam soils. Suitable habitat onsite is limited to the chaparral and open oak woodland areas in the southern portion, where sandy loam soils are prevalent. Therefore, before ground disturbance in these areas is to occur, focused surveys should be conducted to determine the presence/absence of this species onsite. The surveys should be conducted according to CDFG protocol within the species' blooming period from March to April.

6.1.2 - Plummer's Mariposa Lily and Parry's Spineflower

Plummer's mariposa lily is an annual herb that occurs on rocky or sandy sites in coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Parry's spineflower, also an annual herb, prefers dry slopes and flats in woodland, chaparral, and scrub communities in dry, sandy soils. Although both species are considered sensitive by the CDFG and CNPS, neither of them are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened. The proposed project may adversely affect the species; however, only a limited amount of marginally suitable habitat will be impacted, such as the small stands of RSS and RAFSS and a small amount of SMC. Therefore, potential impacts to Plummer's mariposa lily and Parry's spineflower can be considered less than significant on a local or regional basis under CEQA and no further actions are recommended.

6.1.3 - Coast Live Oaks

Coast live oaks are considered sensitive by the City of Yucaipa and are protected by the Oak Tree Conservation ordinance of the City's Development Code. Several coast live oaks occur along the base of the hills in the southern portion of the Site, where Wildwood Creek will be re-aligned. Based upon the Oak Tree Conservation ordinance, impacts to or removal of these trees will require a tree removal permit and potential mitigation measures.

6.1.4 - Sensitive Plant Communities

The Project Site contains a few small, scattered stands of RAFSS totaling 0.6 acres. Impacts to this community may require mitigation measures as determined by the regulatory agencies during the permitting phase of the project. It should be noted that impacts to RSS may also require mitigation.

6.2 - SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

Focused surveys are typically recommended for sensitive wildlife species that are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened and have moderate to high potential to occur on the Project Site. The Site contains suitable habitat for 11 sensitive wildlife species, none of which are endangered or threatened.

6.2.1 - Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is an avian species of special concern that is protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code 3503. This species typically occurs in grassland and scrub habitats characterized by low-growing vegetation with an abundance of small mammal burrows, including the California ground squirrel. The grassland and agricultural areas of the Project Site constitute suitable foraging habitat for burrowing owl, and the Site contains large numbers of California ground squirrel burrows suitable for burrowing and nesting. Therefore, before any ground disturbance occurs, focused surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted to ensure that the proposed Project does not directly or indirectly impact the species. The surveys should be conducted according to the protocol established by CDFG and the Burrowing Owl Consortium (BOC).

6.2.2 - Reptile and Mammal Species of Special Concern

The Project Site contains suitable habitat for six reptile and mammal species of special concern, including coast (San Diego) horned lizard, northern red-diamond rattlesnake, orange-throated whiptail, silvery legless lizard, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit. Although each species is a California species of special concern, none are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened. Although the proposed project may adversely affect some of

these species of concern, impacts will not likely affect overall populations. In addition, only a limited amount of marginally suitable habitat will be impacted, such as the small stands of RSS and RAFSS and a small amount of SMC), and the best quality habitat on the hills south of Wildwood Creek will be largely preserved. Therefore, potential impacts to reptile and mammal species of special concern are considered less than significant on a local or regional basis under CEQA, no mitigation is required, and no further actions are recommended.

6.2.3 - Avian Species of Special Concern

In addition to burrowing owl, the Project Site also contains suitable habitat for four other avian species of special concern, including California horned lark, Cooper's hawk, loggerhead shrike, and southern California rufous-crowned sparrow. Although each of these species is a California species of special concern, none are federally or state-listed as endangered or threatened. As with sensitive reptiles and mammals, the proposed project may adversely affect sensitive avian species but only a limited amount of suitable habitat will be impacted and the best quality habitat in the southern portion of the Site will be preserved. Therefore, potential impacts to avian species of special concern can be considered less than significant on a local or regional basis under CEQA. Potential impacts to these species during the nesting season are addressed in Section 6.2.4, below.

6.2.4 - Nesting Birds

The Project Site contains suitable nesting habitat for several tree, shrub, and ground-dwelling avian species. Therefore, pursuant to the MBTA and CDFG Code, removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from early February through August, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions.

If suitable nesting habitat must be removed during the nesting season, a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey to identify any potential nesting activity. If active nests are observed, construction activity must be prohibited within a 500-foot buffer around the nest until the nestlings have fledged. All construction activity within the vicinity of active nests must be conducted in the presence of a qualified biological monitor. Construction activity may encroach into the buffer area at the discretion of the biological monitor.

6.3 - JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND WETLANDS

Based upon MBA's *Delineation of Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands* for the proposed Project Site, the Site contains three drainage features that fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE, RWQCB, and/or CDFG. No jurisdictional wetlands occur on the Project Site. Because an element of the

proposed Project includes re-aligning Wildwood Creek, the Project will require permits under Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. If the proposed project can be designed such that impacts to jurisdictional drainage features are reduced to a level less than 0.5 acre, it will likely qualify under the USACE Nationwide Permit program. Otherwise, the Project will need an individual permit.

6.4 - WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

The Project Site is not located within a significant wildlife movement corridor. Therefore, no mitigation is required for impacts to wildlife movement corridors.

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**SECTION 8:
PROJECT RESPONSIBILITY**

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Appendix A: Floral and Faunal Compendia

FLORAL COMPENDIUM

Gymnosperms	
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
* <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	juniper
Pinaceae	Pine Family
* <i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine
Angiosperms (Dicotyledons)	
Anacardiaceae	Sumac or Cashew Family
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	sugar bush
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mule fat
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	pine goldenbush
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>	scale-broom
* <i>Sonchus</i> spp.	sow-thistle species
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	common fiddleneck
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
* <i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard
* <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Mexican elderberry
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle

FLORAL COMPENDIUM (CONT.)

Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family
<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>	coyote melon
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	dove weed
* <i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	scrub oak
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
* <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stemmed filaree
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	black sage
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
* <i>Malva parviflora</i>	cheeseweed
Oleaceae	Olive Family
* <i>Olea europaea</i>	olive
Platanaceae	Sycamore Family
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	hoary-leaf ceanothus
<i>Ceanothus</i> sp.	ceanothus
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	chamise
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
Rutaceae	Rue Family
* <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	orange

FLORAL COMPENDIUM (CONT.)

Salicaceae	Willow Family
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont's cottonwood
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Keckiella antirrhinoides</i> var. <i>antirrhinoides</i>	keckiella
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
* <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tree tobacco
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family
* <i>Tamarix</i> sp.	tamarisk
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Urtica urens</i>	dwarf nettle
Angiosperms (Monocotyledons)	
Arecaceae	Palm Family
<i>Washingtonia</i> sp.	fan palm
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Avena</i> sp.	wild oats
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome
* <i>Bromus madritensis</i>	foxtail chess
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	barley
* <i>Vulpia myuros</i>	rattail fescue

* Non-native species

FAUNAL COMPENDIUM

Invertebrates

Pieridae

Pieris rapae

Whites, Sulphurs, and Orangetips

cabbage white

Reptiles

Iguanidae

Sceloporus occidentalis

Uta stansburiana

Iguanids

western fence-lizard

side-blotched lizard

Birds

Accipitridae

Buteo jamaicensis

Hawks, Kites, Eagles

red-tailed hawk

Falconidae

Falco sparverius

Caracaras, Falcons

American kestrel

Trochilidae

Calypte anna

Calypte costae

Hummingbirds

Anna's hummingbird

Costa's hummingbird

Picidae

Picoides nuttallii

Woodpeckers

Nuttall's woodpecker

Tyrannidae

Sayornis nigricans

Sayornis saya

Tyrant Flycatchers

black phoebe

Say's phoebe

Corvidae

Aphelocoma californica

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Corvus corax

Jays and Crows

western scrub-jay

American crow

common raven

Aegithalidae

Psaltriparus minimus

Bushtits

bushtit

Troglodytidae

Thryomanes bewickii

Troglodytes aedon

Wrens

Bewick's wren

house wren

Sylviidae

Polioptila caerulea

Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers

blue-gray gnatcatcher

FAUNAL COMPENDIUM (CONT.)

Birds (cont.)

Parulidae

Dendroica coronata

Emberizidae

Pipilo crissalis

Pipilo maculatus

Melospiza melodia

Melospiza lincolnii

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Icteridae

Sturnella neglecta

Fringillidae

Carpodacus mexicanus

Carduelis psaltria

Passeridae

* *Passer domesticus*

Wood Warblers

yellow-rumped warbler

Emberizids

California towhee

spotted towhee

song sparrow

Lincoln's sparrow

white-crowned sparrow

Blackbirds

western meadowlark

Finches

house finch

lesser goldfinch

Old World Sparrows

house sparrow

Mammals

Canidae

Canis latrans

Sciuridae

Spermophilus beecheyi

Geomyidae

Thomomys bottae

Leporidae

Sylvilagus audubonii

Cervidae

Odocoileus hemionus

Bovidae

* *Bos taurus*

Equidae

* *Equus caballus*

Wolves and Foxes

coyote

Squirrels

California ground squirrel

Pocket Gophers

Botta's pocket gopher

Hares and Rabbits

Audubon's cottontail

Deer

mule deer

Bison, Goats, and Sheep

domestic cow

Horses

horse

* non-native species

Appendix B: Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View of Project Site facing west, with Wildwood Creek to the right.



Photograph 2: View of Project Site facing northeast, with Wildwood Creek in the center of the photograph and I-10 in the background.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2006.



Michael Brandman Associates

22600002 • 03/2006 | B_site_photos_1and2.cdr

Appendix B Site Photographs 1 and 2

PALMER GENERAL CORPORATION • OAK HILLS MARKETPLACE PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



Photograph 3: View of Project Site facing north, with Wildwood Creek below and disked agricultural field in the distance. I-10 & Live Oak Canyon Road intersection in background.



Photograph 4: View of Project Site facing south, with disked agricultural field in foreground and hills in background.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2006.



Michael Brandman Associates

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Appendix B Site Photographs 3 and 4



Photograph 5: View of actively grazed non-native grassland facing east, from the central portion of the Project Site.



Photograph 6: View of actively grazed non-native grassland facing west, from the central portion of the Project Site.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2006.



Michael Brandman Associates

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Appendix B Site Photographs 5 and 6



Photograph 7: View of site facing east with chaparral on upper portion of slope and open coast live oak woodland on lower portion.

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2006.



Michael Brandman Associates

22600002 • 03/2006 | B_site_photo_7.cdr

Appendix B Site Photograph 7

Appendix C: Field Data Sheets

Yucaipa - Palmer Property

1/25

B.O. Assessment

9:15am 58°F 1-2 mph 0% clouds

Plants

Euc sp.	Deciduous	P. scouth.	CA scrub brush
sting nettle	R. thistle	Sunflower	F. blackrock
London rocket	Pepper tree	Colebrook	Elderberry
Cottonwood	Humulus	Tree tobacco	honeyleaf Ceanothus
Fan palm	Caster bean	H. sharon	Red oak
olive	Barley	Low ground	sugar bush
ornj. pine	Chenopod	CA buck	chamise
orn. pine	Oats	Scaevola	rs filarice
Sandus	Tamarisk	Red brush	opuntia
sp. mustard	Rubus	P. - CD	scrub oak

<u>W. Life</u>	CATO	LIAP	CAGS	BPLG	blk size
BLPH	AMCR	YRWA	BUSH	SBLI	teleg. weed
COMU	WCSP	ANHU	AUCO	COYO	Taxon
WFLI	LOSP	WSJA	LEGO	SAPH	Ripgut
AMKE	HOFI	RTMA	NUWO	BEUR	sy candre
SPTO	BULN	WEME	CAUH	WUDO	mugwort
MUDE	WREN	LOWS	HORSE	MOSP	fescue
CORA					orange
					orn trees

Yucapa - Palmer Property (cont'd) 1/25

Communities: Disturbed - Majority of the site. ~~road~~ Residences, structures, petting zoo, parking lot. Scattered trees.

Agriculture: X-mes trees, corn, pumpkins, disked fields w/ scattered sodas!

NNG: Dam. by mg, dove weed. Heavily disturbed due to active grazing.

S.M.C: Dam. by chenice, keeki'ella, sugar bush, canothus, scrub oak. Very sparse in some areas. Contains emergent C.L.O. (oldberry)

RAESS: Upper portion of drainage dam. by CAB, CAS, SB, MF. MF dominant in lower portions.

RSS: Small remnant stands in E portion dam. by CAB, CAS.

CLOW: Bands on lower portions of N-facing slopes.

Appendix D: Regulatory Compliance

REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES

Sensitive species are native species that have been accorded special legal or management protection because of concern for their continued existence. There are several categories of protection at both federal and state levels, depending on the magnitude of threat to continued existence and existing knowledge of population levels.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA provides a process for listing species as either threatened or endangered, and methods of protecting listed species. The ESA defines as “endangered” any plant or animal species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its known geographic range. A “threatened” species is a species that is likely to become endangered. A “proposed” species is one that has been officially proposed by the USFWS for addition to the federal threatened and endangered species list.

ESA §9 prohibits “take” of threatened or endangered species. The term “take” means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in such conduct. Take can include disturbance to habitats used by a threatened or endangered species during any portion of its life history. The presence of any federally threatened or endangered species in a project area generally imposes severe constraints on development, particularly if development would result in “take” of the species or its habitat. Under the regulations of the ESA, the USFWS may authorize “take” when it is incidental to, but not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful act.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) administers the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The State of California considers an “endangered” species one whose prospects of survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. A “threatened” species is one present in such small numbers throughout its range that it is likely to become an endangered species in the near future in the absence of special protection or management. A “rare” species is one present in such small numbers throughout its portion of its known geographic range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. The rare species designation applies to California native plants. State threatened and endangered species are fully protected against take, as defined above. The term “species of special concern” is an informal designation used by CDFG for some declining wildlife

species that are not state candidates for listing. This designation does not provide legal protection, but signifies that these species are recognized as sensitive by CDFG.

California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a California resource conservation organization that has developed an inventory of California's sensitive plant species. This inventory summarizes information on the distribution, rarity, and endangerment of California's vascular plants. The inventory is divided into four lists based on the rarity of the species. In addition, the CNPS provides an inventory of plant communities that are considered sensitive by the state and federal resource agencies, academic institutions, and various conservation groups. Determination of the level of sensitivity is based on the number and size of remaining occurrences as well as recognized threats.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects all common wild birds found in the United States (U.S.) except the house sparrow, starling, feral pigeon, and resident game birds such as pheasant, grouse, quail, and wild turkey. Resident game birds are managed separately by each state. The MBTA makes it unlawful for anyone to kill, capture, collect, possess, buy, sell, trade, ship, import, or export any migratory bird including feathers, parts, nests, or eggs.

California Fish and Game Code - §3503 and §3511

The CDFG administers the California Fish and Game Code (CFG Code). There are particular sections of the CFG Code that are applicable to natural resource management. For example, §3503 of the CFG Code states it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird that is protected under the MBTA. CFG Code §3503.5 further protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes, birds of prey such as hawks and owls, and their eggs and nests from any form of take. CFG Code §3511 lists fully protected bird species where the CDFG is unable to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take these species.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS AND WETLANDS

Impacts to natural drainage features and wetland areas are regulated by the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFG based upon the policies and regulations discussed below.

United States Army Corp of Engineers Regulations

Federal Clean Water Act - §404

The USACE administers §404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). This section regulates the discharge of dredge and fill material into waters of the U.S. USACE has established a series of nationwide permits that authorize certain activities in waters of the U.S., if a proposed activity can demonstrate compliance with standard conditions. Normally, USACE requires an individual permit for an activity that will affect an area equal to or in excess of 0.5 acre of waters of the U.S. Projects that result in impacts to less than 0.5 acre can normally be conducted pursuant to one of the nationwide permits, if consistent with the standard permit conditions. USACE also has discretionary authority to require an Environmental Impact Statement for projects that result in impacts to an area between 0.1 and 0.5 acre. Use of any nationwide permit is contingent on the activities having no impacts to endangered species.

Waters of the United States

Waters of the U.S., as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §328.3, include all waters or tributaries to waters such as lakes, rivers, intermittent and perennial streams, mudflats, sand-flats, natural ponds, wetlands, wet meadows, and other aquatic habitats. Frequently, waters of the U.S., with at least intermittently flowing water or tidal influences, are demarcated by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The OHWM is defined in CFR §328.3(e) as the 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 areas. In this region, the OHWM is typically indicated by the presence of an incised streambed with defined bank shelving.

In June 2001 the USACE South Pacific Division has issued *Guidelines for Jurisdictional Delineations for Waters of the United States in the Arid Southwest*. The purpose of this document was to provide background information concerning physical characteristics of dryland drainage systems. These guidelines were reviewed and used to identify jurisdictional drainage features within the Project Site.

Wetlands

According to the USACE *Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report*, three criteria must be satisfied to classify an area as a jurisdictional wetland:

1. A predominance of plant life that is adapted to life in wet conditions (hydrophytic vegetation)

2. Soils that saturate, flood, or pond long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (hydric soils)
3. Permanent or periodic inundation or soils saturation, at least seasonally (wetland hydrology)

Wetland vegetation is characterized by vegetation in which more than 50 percent of the composition of dominant plant species are obligate wetland, facultative wetland, and/or facultative species that occur in wetlands. As a result of the 2001 Solid Waste Agency of North Cook County (SWANCC) case, a wetland must show connectivity to a stream course in order for such a feature to be considered jurisdictional. Although wetland criteria was used to identify if areas were considered wetlands, the exact limits of jurisdiction were not measured based on the standard wetland delineation protocol as described in the 1987 USACE manual.

United States Army Corp of Engineers Regulated Activities

The USACE regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material including, but not limited to, grading, placing of rip-rap for erosion control, pouring concrete, laying sod, and stockpiling excavated material. Activities that generally do not involve a regulated discharge, if performed specifically in a manner to avoid discharges, include driving pilings, drainage channel maintenance, temporary mining and farm/forest roads, and excavating without stockpiling.

Regional Water Quality Control Board Regulations

Clean Water Act - §401

Per §401 of the CWA, “any applicant for a Federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to waters of the State, shall provide the Federal permitting agency a certification from the State in which the discharge is proposed that states that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the Federal Clean Water Act.” Therefore, before the USACE will issue a §404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a §401 water quality certification from the RWQCB.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The RWQCB regulates actions that would involve “discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the water of the state” (water code §13260(a)), pursuant to provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. “Waters of the State” are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (water code §13050 (e)).

Regional Water Quality Control Board Regulated Activities

Under §401 of the CWA, the RWQCB regulates all activities that are regulated by the USACE. Additionally, under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the RWQCB regulates all activities, including dredging, filling, or discharge of materials into waters of the state that are not regulated by the USACE due to a lack of connectivity with a navigable water body and/or lack of an OHWM.

California Department of Fish and Game Regulations

California Fish and Game Code - §1600 to §16003

The CFG Code mandates that “it is unlawful for any person to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds, without first notifying the department of such activity.” CDFG jurisdiction includes ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial watercourses, including dry washes, characterized by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, the location of definable bed and banks, and the presence of existing fish or wildlife resources.

Furthermore, CDFG jurisdiction is often extended to habitats adjacent to watercourses, such as oak woodlands in canyon bottoms or willow woodlands that function as part of the riparian system. Historic court cases have further extended CDFG jurisdiction to include watercourses that seemingly disappear, but re-emerge elsewhere. Under the CDFG definition, a watercourse need not exhibit evidence of an OHWM to be claimed as jurisdiction. However, CDFG does not regulate isolated wetlands; that is, those that are not associated with a river, stream, or lake.

California Department of Fish and Game Regulated Activities

The CDFG regulates activities that involve diversions, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife resources.