Biological Technical Report for the Majestic Chino Flight Project

March 15, 2022

Prepared for:

T&B Planning
3200 El Camino Real, Ste. 100
Irvine, CA 92602

Prepared by:

Alden Environmental, Inc.
3245 University Avenue, #1188
San Diego, CA 92104

ALDEN
ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Biological Technical Report for the Majestic Chino Flight Project

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes existing biological conditions on the approximately 62.9-acre Majestic Chino Flight Project (project) site and provides the City of Chino (City) with information necessary to assess impacts to biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and City, State, and Federal regulations.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in the City, south of Remington Avenue and east of Flight Avenue, immediately east of the Chino Airport (Figures 1 and 2). The project site is located within Section 28 in Township 2 South, Range 7 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The project site has a long history of being in agricultural use. Historic aerial imagery going back to 1938 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2021) appears to show the site planted with row crops or orchards up until the 1940s or 1950s. At some time from 1959 to 1966, the site was converted to a dairy, and the dairy appears to have been active until at least 2016. A possible well (covered with a metal plate) is present on the site as are concrete pads and dilapidated, abandoned buildings. The northeastern corner of the site was noted to be covered under several feet of cow manure. It appears from 2021 Google aerial imagery that much of the site has been recently mowed.

The site is bordered on the north by Remington Avenue and industrial development, on the south by industrial development, on the east by a defunct dairy, and on the west by Flight Avenue and the Chino Airport (Figure 2).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project entails the redevelopment of a former commercial dairy property located at the southeast corner of Remington Avenue and Flight Avenue in the City of Chino, California. The proposed development involves the construction of an industrial warehouse building and associated site improvements. Discretionary applications associated with the project will include a Site Approval (SA) and Special Conditional Use Permit (SCUP) as well as a potential Vesting Tentative Parcel Map (VTPM).

2.0 REGIONAL AND REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 FEDERAL

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

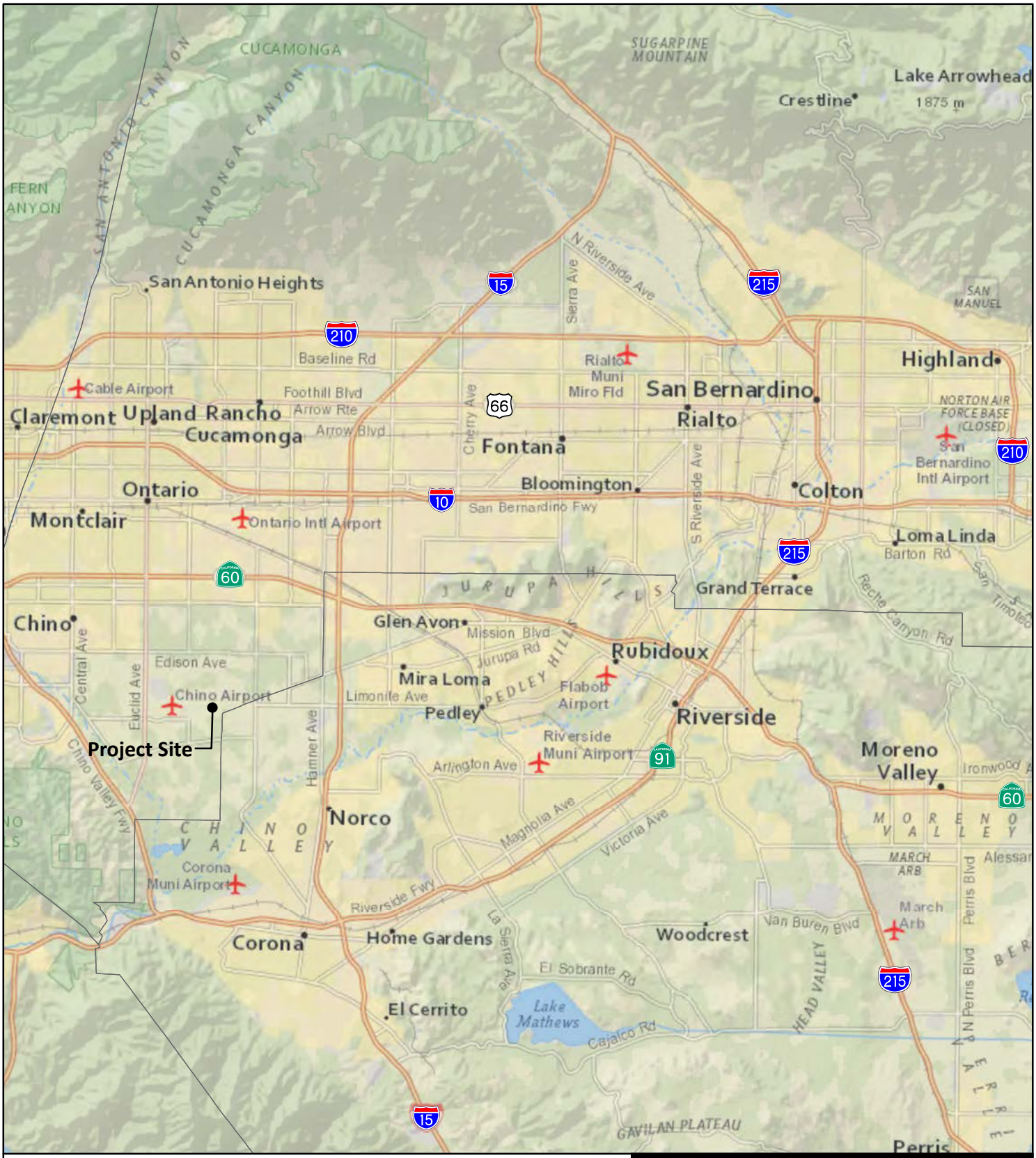
The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) designates threatened and endangered animals and plants and provides measures for their protection and recovery. "Take" of listed animal species and of listed plant species in areas under Federal jurisdiction is prohibited without obtaining a Federal permit. Take is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." Harm includes any act that actually kills or injures fish or wildlife, including significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife. Activities that damage the habitat of (i.e., harm) listed wildlife species require approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for terrestrial species. The FESA also generally requires determination of Critical Habitat for listed species. If a project would involve a Federal action potentially affecting Critical Habitat, the Federal agency would be required to consult with USFWS. No Federal listed species was found on site, and no Critical Habitat has been designated on the site.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; 16 U.S. Code Sections 703-711) includes provisions for protection of migratory birds, including the non-permitted take of migratory birds. The MBTA regulates or prohibits taking, killing, possession of, or harm to migratory bird species listed in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations Section 10.13. Migratory birds include geese, ducks, shorebirds, raptors, songbirds, and many others. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort (killing or abandonment of eggs or young) is considered a "take." The MBTA is an international treaty for the conservation and management of bird species that migrate through more than one country, and is enforced in the United States by the USFWS. The MBTA was amended in 1972 to include protection for migratory birds of prey (raptors).

2.1.3 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) was first enacted in 1940 to prohibit take, which includes to kill, wound, or disturb the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), except when permitted by the Secretary of Interior. In 1962, the act was amended to afford the same level of protection to the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The USFWS Final Rule regarding Regulations for Eagle Incidental Take and Take of Eagle Nests (USFWS 2016) states, "The Eagle Act [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act] does not provide protection to eagle habitat, except for nests themselves."



ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Figure 1

Regional Location

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

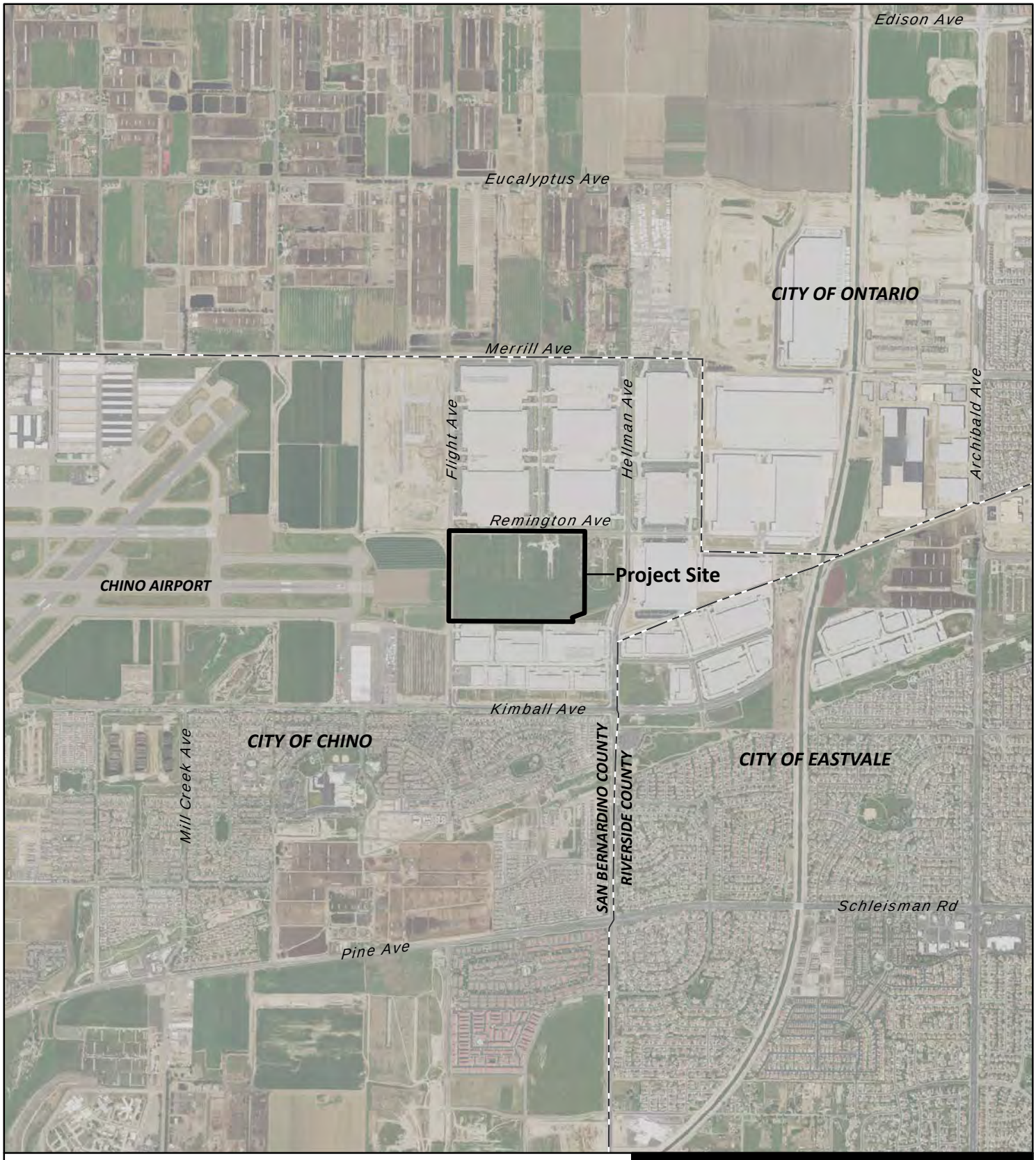


Figure 2

Project Location

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

N
W E
S

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

2.1.4 Clean Water Act (Section 404)

Under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is charged with regulating the discharge of dredge and fill materials into jurisdictional waters of the United States (WUS). The terms "WUS" and "jurisdictional waters" have a broad meaning that includes special aquatic sites, such as wetlands. WUS, as defined by regulation and refined by case law include: (1) the territorial seas; (2) coastal and inland waters, lakes, rivers, and streams that are navigable WUS, including their adjacent wetlands; (3) tributaries to navigable WUS, including adjacent wetlands; and (4) interstate waters and their tributaries, including adjacent isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent and ephemeral streams, prairie potholes, and other waters that are not a part of a tributary system to interstate waters or navigable WUS, the degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate commerce.

Section 401 of the CWA requires that any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge to WUS must obtain a Water Quality Certification, or a waiver thereof, from the state in which the discharge originates. In California, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issues Water Quality Certifications.

2.2 State of California

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

Primary environmental legislation in California is found in the CEQA and its implementing guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines), requiring that projects with potential adverse effects or impacts on the environment undergo environmental review. Adverse impacts to the environment are typically mitigated as a result of the environmental review process in accordance with existing laws and regulations. The City is the Lead Agency under the CEQA for the project, and this report is part of that environmental review process.

2.2.2 California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) established that it is State policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance State endangered species and their habitats. Under State law, plant and animal species may be formally designated rare, threatened, or endangered by official listing by the California Fish and Game Commission. CESA authorizes that private entities may "take" plant or wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA and CESA, pursuant to a Federal Incidental Take Permit if the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) certifies that the incidental take is consistent with CESA (Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1[a]). For State-only listed species, Section 2081 of the CESA authorizes the CDFW to issue an Incidental Take Permit for State listed threatened and endangered species if specific criteria are met.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

Sections 1900–1913 of the California Fish and Game Code (Native Plant Protection Act; NPPA) direct the CDFW to carry out the State Legislature's intent to "…preserve, protect and enhance endangered or rare native plants of this state." The NPPA gives the California Fish and Game Commission the power to designate native plants as "endangered" or "rare" and protect endangered and rare plants from take.

2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code

Pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Raptors and owls and their active nests are protected by California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds of prey or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird unless authorized by the CDFW. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the MBTA. These regulations could require that construction activities (particularly vegetation removal or construction near nests) be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle unless surveys by a qualified biologist demonstrate that nests, eggs, or nesting birds will not be disturbed, subject to approval by CDFW and/or USFWS.

2.2.5 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 grants the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and its regional offices power to protect water quality and is the primary vehicle for implementation of the State's responsibilities under Section 401 of the CWA. The Porter-Cologne Act grants the SWRCB authority and responsibility to adopt plans and policies, regulate discharges to surface and groundwater, regulate waste disposal sites, and require cleanup of discharges of hazardous materials and other pollutants. Typically, the SWRCB and RWQCB act in concert with the Corps under Section 401 of the CWA in relation to permitting fill of federal jurisdictional waters.

2.3 City of Chino

2.3.1 City of Chino General Plan

The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City's General Plan (Design, Community, and Environment 2010) addresses Open Space for the Preservation of Natural Resources, and those resources include:

- Plant and animal habitat areas;
- Rivers, streams, lakes, and their banks;
- Watershed lands; and
- Areas required for ecological and other scientific study purposes.

The majority of Chino is urbanized, but there is a concentration of open space in the southeastern portion of the City that provides biological habitat in the Chino Valley and adjacent portions of the Santa Ana River watershed (Design, Community, and Environment 2010). The project site, however, is not within that area of biological habitat.

3.0 METHODS AND SURVEY LIMITATIONS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting its field investigations, Alden Environmental, Inc. (Alden) performed searches of CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database and the USFWS database for reports of sensitive or listed species potentially on the project site or within one mile of the project site. The National Hydrography Dataset (U.S. Geological Survey undated), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021), and Web Soil Survey (U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resource Conservation Service), as well as historical aerials (Nationwide Environmental Title, LLC 2021), were also reviewed for the site.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Biological surveys of the site included mapping vegetation and inspecting the site for potential jurisdictional features, surveying for sensitive plant species, and conducting a focused survey for the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). During the first site visit, representative photographs of the site were taken (Appendix A; Figure 3), and during every site visit, lists of plant and animal species observed or detected were made and subsequently compiled and included in Appendices B and C, respectively. Table 1 presents information for the surveys conducted. Additional information for the surveys is provided following Table 1.

Table 1
Survey Information

Site Visit	Date	Biologist	Time	Weather Conditions (start/stop)	Survey Purpose
1	4/7/21	Brian Leatherman	0600-1115	0%, 51°F, 0-2 mph/ 0%, 72°F, 4-7 mph	Map vegetation, inspect site for potential jurisdictional features, survey for sensitive plant species, burrowing owl survey #1.
2	4/29/21	Brian Leatherman	0545-1015	0%, 52°F, 0-2 mph/ 0%, 74°F, 2-4 mph	Survey for sensitive plant species, burrowing owl survey #2.
3	5/19/21	Brian Leatherman	0550-1000	0%, 54°F, 0-2 mph/ 100%, 64°F, 0-2 mph	Survey for sensitive plant species, burrowing owl survey #3.
4	6/22/21	Brian Leatherman	0530-1000	50%, 61°F, 2-4 mph/ 0%, 76°F, 4-7 mph	Survey for sensitive plant species, burrowing owl survey #4.

3.2.1 Vegetation and Potential Jurisdictional Feature Mapping

On April 7, 2021, the site was walked, and vegetation was mapped on recent aerial imagery at a scale of one inch equals 250 feet. Additionally, the site was visually inspected, on foot, for the presence or absence of potential jurisdictional features (i.e., waters of the U.S. and/or State).

3.2.2 Sensitive Species

During the first site visit and the subsequent three visits, the site was surveyed on foot to look for sensitive plant species. Sensitive plant species are those that are considered Federal, State, or California Native Plant Society (CNPS) rare, threatened, or endangered. For simplicity, "sensitive" is used in this document to refer to these categories.

Furthermore, a focused survey for the burrowing owl (a State species of special concern and Federal bird of conservation concern ["sensitive" is also used in this document to refer to these categories]) was conducted that consisted of four site visits on separate days according to the survey methods in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2012), which supersedes the survey, avoidance, minimization and mitigation recommendations in the 1995 Staff Report (CDFG 1995), and takes into account the Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The burrowing owl survey report, which includes more information about the methods used to conduct the survey, is included as Appendix D.

3.3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Sensitive species surveys were conducted during appropriate times of year and covered the peak activity periods for most species. Noted animal species were identified by direct observation, vocalizations, or the observance of scat, tracks, or other signs. However, the lists of species identified in Appendices B and C are not necessarily a comprehensive account of all species that may occur on the project site and surrounding area as species that are nocturnal, secretive, or seasonally restricted may not have been observed/detected. The species that are sensitive and have been reported within one mile of the project site to the CNDDB and/or USFWS but were not observed/detected during the site surveys are addressed in this report in Section 4.6.5.

3.4 NOMENCLATURE

Nomenclature used in this report comes from Holland (1986); Hickman, ed. (1993); CNPS (2021); Crother (2008); American Ornithological Society (2020); Jones, et al. (1992); and CDFW (2021).

Project Boundary

Photo Location

Vegetation

Disturbed Habitat

Developed

N
W E
S

0 125 250

Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Figure 3

Biological Resources

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The site is mostly level with elevation on the project site ranging from approximately 640 to 650 feet above mean sea level. Soils on site are mapped as Hilmar loamy fine sand over the majority of the site and Hanford sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes) in the extreme southeast portion of the site.

As stated previously in Section 1.1, *Project Location and Site Description*, the project site has a long history of being in agricultural use going back to as early as 1938 with row crops or orchards, and the site being converted to a dairy at some time from 1959 to 1966 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2021). The site currently supports dilapidated, abandoned buildings, concrete pads, and a possible well, among other man-made features associated with the former dairy (that appears to have been active until at least 2016). The northeastern corner of the site was noted to be covered under several feet of cow manure. It appears from 2021 Google aerial imagery that much of the site has been recently mowed.

4.2 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES/LAND USES

The study area supports one upland vegetation community (disturbed habitat) and developed land (a land use, which is not a biological resource) as shown on Figure 3 and described below.

Disturbed Habitat

Disturbed habitat is characterized by predominantly non-native species introduced and established through human activity. The project site supports approximately 56.4 acres of disturbed habitat with characteristic non-native species such as Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), and lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*).

Developed

The site supports approximately 6.5 acres of developed land consisting of man-made features such as the dilapidated, abandoned buildings and concrete pads associated with the former dairy operations.

4.3 POTENTIAL JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES

No potential waters of the U.S. or State were observed to currently exist on the site; however, the National Wetlands Inventory shows a small pond on site along its southeastern border. This pond was a constructed agricultural basin that is now defunct and does not support wetland/riparian resources. As such, the site does not support jurisdictional resources.

4.4 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

Thirty-four species of plants were observed on site. Thirty of the plants are non-native species; four are native. A list of these plant species is presented in Appendix B.

4.5 ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED

Thirty-nine species of animals (two reptiles, 33 birds, and four mammals) were observed or detected during the site visits (Appendix C). Some of the avian species were observed flying overhead or heard in the project vicinity but may also utilize the site. The burrowing owl was not observed or detected on site and is addressed in Section 4.6.5, *Sensitive Plant and Animal Species Not Observed/Detected and Their Potential to Occur*.

4.6 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sensitive biological resources include certain vegetation communities, jurisdictional resources, and plant and animal species as explained below.

4.6.1 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities include those on the current list of California Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2020). Natural Communities with State or Global ranks of 1 to 3 are considered sensitive. Disturbed habitat is not on the list of California Sensitive Natural Communities; therefore, it is not sensitive. Developed land is considered a land use; it is not a vegetation community.

4.6.2 Potential Jurisdictional Features

While the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2021) shows a freshwater pond in the southeast portion of the site, no surface water or other indicators of potential wetland hydrology (e.g., soils cracks or drift deposits) or hydrophytic vegetation were found on site. Additionally, the site does not show evidence of any non-wetland, riparian species-vegetated or non-vegetated streambed. Therefore, no potential jurisdictional features are present on site.

4.6.3 Sensitive Plant Species

Sensitive plant species are those that are considered Federal, State, or CNPS rare, threatened, or endangered; included in the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2021). California Rare Plant Rank 1 includes plants that are rare, threatened or endangered in California. California Rare Plant Rank 2 includes plants that are rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. California Rare Plant Rank 3 includes plants that are eligible for State listing as rare, threatened or endangered. California Rare Plant Rank 4 plants are locally significant but few, if any, are eligible for State listing.

Sensitive plant status is often based on one or more of three distributional attributes: geographic range, habitat specificity, and/or population size. A species that exhibits a small or restricted geographic range (such as those endemic to the region) is geographically rare. A species may be more or less abundant but occur only in very specific habitats. Lastly, a species may be widespread but exists naturally in small populations. No sensitive plant species were observed on site.

4.6.4 Sensitive Animal Species

Sensitive animal species are those that are considered Federal or State threatened or endangered (or proposed as such); protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; and/or on the CDFW Special Animals List (CDFW 2021) as a State Species of Special Concern, State Watch List species, State Fully Protected species, or Federal Bird of Conservation Concern.

Generally, the principal reason an individual taxon (species or subspecies) is considered sensitive is the documented or perceived decline or limitations of its population size or geographical extent and/or distribution, resulting in most cases from habitat loss.

Avian species' nesting is also sensitive as it is protected by the MBTA (see Section 2.1.2 of this report) and California Fish and Game Code (see Section 2.2.4 of this report).

Two sensitive animal species were observed on the project site as described below.

Northern Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*)

Sensitivity: State Species of Special Concern
Distribution: In California, the harriers' breeding range includes coastal areas, the Central Valley, northeastern California, and the Sierra Nevada region up to 3,600 feet (Ramsen 1978, Martin 1989, and MacWhirter and Bildstein 1996 *in* Cripe undated). Many California populations are resident; migrating individuals may winter in California, others migrate through to Central and South America (MacWhirter and Bildstein 1996).
Habitat(s): Northern harrier wintering habitat in California includes fresh and saltwater wetlands, coastal dunes, grasslands, deserts, meadows, and crop lands. Breeding habitat includes freshwater wetlands, coastal brackish wetlands, open wet meadows and grasslands, shrub-steppe communities, desert sinks, areas along rivers and lakes, and agricultural fields (Grinnel and Miller 1944, Martin 1987, and MacWhirter and Bildstein 1996 *in* Cripe undated). The northern harrier can be found from sea level up to 10,000 feet (Cripe undated).
Presence: The northern harrier was observed flying over the site and vicinity.

California Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)

Sensitivity: State Watch List
Distribution: Primarily western California.
Habitat(s): Coastal strand, arid grasslands, sandy desert floors, plowed fields, and open lands. Grasses, shrubs, forbs, rocks, litter, clods of soil, and other surface irregularities provide cover. Builds a grass-lined nest in a cup-shaped depression typically on open ground.
Presence: The California horned lark was detected (heard vocalizing) while surveying the site.

4.6.5 Sensitive Species Not Observed/Detected and Their Potential to Occur

Sensitive plant animal species that were not observed or detected but that are evaluated for their potential to occur based on nearby CNDDB or USFWS records are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES NOT OBSERVED OR DETECTED AND THEIR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR		
SPECIES	**SENSITIVITY**[1]	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**
PLANTS		
Smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*)	CNPS Rare Plant Rank 1B.1	Not expected. There is one record of this plant species reported to the CNDDB from 1903 within one mile of the site. Its habitats, which include chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline soils at elevations, are not present on site. Its flowering period is April to September (CNPS 2021), which coincides with the four site visits made to the site to survey for sensitive plant species, and the species was not found.
ANIMALS		
Birds		
Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	BCC, ST, SSC	Not expected to nest. Low potential to forage. Utilizes marsh habitats (for nesting) near grasslands, pastures, and agricultural fields (for foraging). Marsh habitats are not present on site. Two records of colonies of this species occur in the CNDDB. One of the records is from 2014 of a nesting colony in bulrush/cattail marsh with foraging in a nearby wheat field at locations on the USGS Prado Dam quadrangle. The other is of a colony observed in Riverside County in 1993 that was found to have been destroyed in 1994 by weed control and development.
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	BCC SSC	Low. While no burrowing owl or potential burrowing owl sign/evidence (including at three potential burrow sites) was observed on the site during any of the visits (Appendix D), the CNDDB includes a record of two adults and one juvenile burrowing owl detected on June 6, 2006 on a dairy pond berm approximately 0.6-mile east-northeast of Main Street at Kimball Avenue. Another CNDDB record of the burrowing owl within one mile of the project site is also from 2006 at Grove Avenue at Pine Avenue, south of the Chino Airport.
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	BCC FP, WL	Not expected. Nest most often on cliffs, less often in trees. Forages in grassy and open, shrubby habitats, but tends to require places of solitude at a distance from human habitation. One CNDDB record for this species occurs within one mile of the project site. It is from 2007 of a cliff/cave nest in Orange County.

Table 2 (continued) SENSITIVE SPECIES NOT OBSERVED OR DETECTED AND THEIR POTENTIAL TO OCCUR		
SPECIES	**SENSITIVITY**[1]	**POTENTIAL TO OCCUR**
California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)	BCC ST, FP	Not expected. There is one report to the CNDDB for this species within one mile of the project site, and it is from 1931 in the vicinity of Chino at Chino Creek and San Antonio Wash in freshwater marsh.
Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	FE SE	Not expected. This species habitats (riparian woodlands and scrubs) are not present on site. Reported to the USFWS database in Prado Basin, Santa Ana River watershed in 2011 and 2016 within one mile of the project site.

[1] CNPS Rare Plant Rank 1B = Rare throughout their entire range
FE = Federally listed Endangered
BCC = Federal Bird of Conservation Concern: USFWS' highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action.
SE = State listed Endangered
ST = State listed Threatened
FP = These species may not be taken or possessed without a permit from the Fish and Game Commission and/or CDFW.
SSC = State Species of Special Concern
WL = State Watch List

4.6.6 Wildlife Corridors

There are two types of wildlife corridors: local and regional. Local corridors provide animals with access to resources such as food, water, and shelter for survival and reproduction. Regional corridors allow for animal movement between large areas of habitat that are regionally important and allow for gene flow among populations of species. Regional corridors include major creeks and rivers, ridges, valleys, and large swaths of undeveloped land.

The project site is surrounded on three sides by existing development and on the fourth side by a defunct dairy site that is surrounded by development. While the site may provide animals, particularly birds which can easily move throughout the site and vicinity, with access to some food, water, and shelter, the site's high level of disturbance over many decades means that its value as a local resource is low. The site does not include, nor does it connect, large swaths of undeveloped land, so it not part of a regional corridor.

5.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

This section analyzes project effects on sensitive biological resources in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines (i.e., Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines).

5.1 CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines (Significance Criteria), a project will have a significant impact if it would:

1. Have 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;

2. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service;

3. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;

4. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native 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;

5. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and/or

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

5.2 DIRECT IMPACTS

Direct impacts immediately alter the affected biological resources such that those resources are eliminated temporarily or permanently. All direct project impacts would be permanent.

5.2.1 Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities/Land Uses

Project construction would result in the direct removal of 56.4 acres of disturbed habitat and 6.5 acres of develop land.

Disturbed habitat is not on the list of California Sensitive Natural Communities, and developed land is considered a land use and not a vegetation community. Therefore, neither is sensitive, and the project would not affect a sensitive natural community (Significance Criterion 2).

5.2.2 Direct Impacts to Potential Jurisdictional Features

There are no potential jurisdictional features present on site. Therefore, the project would not affect federally protected wetlands (Significance Criterion 3).

5.2.3 Direct Impacts to Sensitive Plant Species

There are no sensitive plant species on site. Therefore, the project would not affect sensitive plant species (Significance Criterion 1).

5.2.4 Direct Impacts to Sensitive Animal Species

The northern harrier was observed flying over the site but not nesting on site. The California horned lark was detected (heard) in the site vicinity. Both of these species have some potential to forage and/or nest on the site in the 56.4 acres of disturbed habitat, which would be permanently removed by the project.

While the disturbed habitat on site may provide these species with some access to food, water, and shelter, its high level of disturbance over many decades may mean that its value to provide these resources and suitable nesting opportunities is low. However, these species' nesting is protected (i.e., considered sensitive) by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code, so project construction could have a substantial adverse effect on it if construction was to occur during the general avian nesting season (generally, February 1 through September 15; Significance Criterion 1). Mitigation would be required.

5.2.5 Direct Impacts to Sensitive Species with Potential to Occur

Table 2 presented a list of the sensitive plant and animal species not observed and their potential to occur on site. All but one of these species, burrowing owl, is not expected to occur.

Impacts to species that are not expected to occur are not anticipated. While the burrowing owl survey results were negative in 2021, the burrowing owl is still considered to have moderate potential to occur because site conditions appear somewhat suitable for the owl, and the species was reported to the on the project site in 2006. Therefore, should be burrowing owl occupy the site prior to construction, the project would have a substantial adverse effect on this sensitive species (Significance Criterion 1). Mitigation would be required.

5.2.6 Nesting Birds

Like with the northern harrier and California horned lark, most species' nesting in the U.S. is protected (i.e., considered sensitive) by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Thirty-three avian species were observed/detected during the site visits, some of which could nest on site.

If project construction was to occur during the general avian nesting season (generally, February 1 through September 15), substantial adverse effects to avian nesting could occur that would not be in compliance with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (Significance Criterion 1). Mitigation would be required.

As noted in Table 2, the golden eagle is not expected on the project site, so there would be no impacts to golden eagle nesting (Significance Criterion 1; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act).

5.2.7 Wildlife Corridors

The site's high level of disturbance over many decades means that its value as a local corridor resource is low, and it is not part of a regional corridor. Since the site's value as a local corridor is low, and it is not part of a regional corridor, the project would not interfere with wildlife movement (Significance Criterion 4).

5.2.8 Compliance with Local Policies or Ordinances

The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City's General Plan (Design, Community, and Environment 2010) addresses Open Space for the Preservation of Natural Resources. The majority of Chino is urbanized, but there is a concentration of open space in the southeastern portion of the City that provides biological habitat in the Chino Valley and adjacent portions of the Santa Ana River watershed (Design, Community, and Environment 2010). The project site, however, is not within that area of biological habitat, so the project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (Significance Criterion 5).

5.2.9 Compliance with the Provisions of a Conservation Plan

The project site is not within the boundaries of a conservation plan; therefore, there the project would not conflict with any conservation plan provisions (Significance Criterion 6).

5.3 INDIRECT IMPACTS

Indirect impacts consist of secondary effects of a project that can occur during construction or from a project once built. Potential indirect impacts may include fugitive dust, noise, water quality, invasive plant species, nuisance animal species, night lighting, and human activity. Each of these indirect impacts may adversely affect natural communities and/or wildlife that occur adjacent to a project site. Since the Majestic Chino Flight Project site is surrounded by existing development to the north, south, and west and is adjacent to another defunct dairy which is likely to soon be developed (and which is also surrounded by existing development), the project would not have any indirect impacts on natural communities and wildlife.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Successful implementation of the mitigation measures listed in this section would reduce potential significant impacts to the burrowing owl and avian nesting to less-than-significant levels.

6.1 MITIGATION FOR SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS TO THE BURROWING OWL

A take avoidance survey for burrowing owl shall be conducted before project clearing/grading.

The take avoidance survey shall be conducted consistent with the California Department of Fish and Game Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012). The survey shall be completed no less than 14 days prior to initiating ground disturbance activities and consist of four survey visits following the breeding season survey methods or the non-breeding season survey methods, as appropriate.

The breeding season (as early as February 1 through August 31) survey methods involve conducting four survey visits: 1) at least one visit between February 15 and April 15 and 2) a minimum of three visits, at least three weeks apart, between April 15 and July 15, with at least one visit after June 15.

The non-breeding season survey methods involve following the methods for breeding season surveys but conducting at least four visits, spread evenly, throughout the non-breeding season (generally September 1 through January 31).

If a burrowing owl(s) is sighted within the impact footprint, the CDFW shall immediately be notified to determine the appropriate steps to take. If, for example, an active burrow is present, impacts to this species may be minimized by the passive translocation of the owl through implementation of a Burrowing Owl Exclusion Plan. The plan would include the installation of artificially created burrows (potentially a minimum of two burrows for every burrow impacted) in nearby suitable habitat. The plan shall be prepared in accordance with the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation and submitted to the CDFW for review and approval. Approval and implementation of the Burrowing Owl Exclusion Plan shall be required prior to clearing of habitat.

6.2 MITIGATION FOR SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS TO AVIAN NESTING

In order to ensure compliance with the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code, clearing of native vegetation shall occur outside of the breeding season of most avian species (i.e., outside of the period February 1 through September 15). Clearing during the breeding season of MBTA-protected species could occur if it is determined that no nesting birds (or birds displaying breeding or nesting behavior) are present immediately prior to clearing based on a pre-construction survey conducted three days prior to clearing or grading activities.

7.0 REFERENCES

American Ornithological Society. Chesser, R. T., S. M. Billerman, K. J. Burns, C. Cicero, J. L. Dunn, A. W. Kratter, I. J. Lovette, N. A. Mason, P. C. Rasmussen, J. V. Remsen, Jr., D. F. Stotz, and K. Winker. 2020. Check-list of North American Birds (online). http://checklist.aou.org/taxa

California Burrowing Owl Consortium. 1993. Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines. April.

California Department of Fish and Game. 2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. March 17.

1995. Environmental Services Division. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. October 17. 8pp. plus attachments.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). July 2021. Special Animals List. California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Sacramento, CA. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=109406&inline

2020. California Sensitive Natural Communities. September 9. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=153609&inline

California Native Plant Society. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 0.0). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org

Cripe, Kristi. Undated. California Department of Fish and Game. Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) Species Account. URL: http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/species/grassland/nohaacct.html

Crother, B.I. 2008. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding. Sixth Edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. Herpetological Circular # 37. January.

Design, Community, and Environment. 2010. Envision Chino. General Plan 2025, Open Space and Conservation Element. July. http://p1cdn4static.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10382578/File/City%20Hall/Plans/General/NEW%209%20Open%20Space%20&%20Conservation%20GP%20Update%202013.pdf

Hickman, J.C., ed. 1993. The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1400 pp.

Holland, R.F. 1986. Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. State of California, The Resources Agency. 156 pp.

Jones, J.K., D.C. Carter, H.H. Genoways, R.S. Hoffman and D.W. Rice. 1992. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico. Occasional Papers of the Museum, Texas Tech University 80: 1-22.

MacWhirter, R.B. and K.L. Bildstein. 1996. Northern harrier pages 1-2 *in* The Birds of North America, No. 210 1996. pp1-29.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2021. Historic Aerials by NETRONLINE. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Resource Conservation Service. 2019. https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2021. National Wetlands Inventory. https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/

2016. 50 CFR Parts 13 and 22 Eagle Permits; Revisions to Regulations for Eagle Incidental Take and Take of Eagle Nests / Vol. 81, No. 242 / Friday, December 16 / Final Rule. https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-12-16/pdf/2016-29908.pdf

U.S. Geological Survey. Undated. National Hydrography Dataset. https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography/national-hydrography-dataset?qt-science_support_page_related_con=0#qt-science_support_page_related_con

APPENDIX A

Representative Photographs

Representative Photographs

Photo Point 1. 06/22/21

Photo Point 2. 06/22/21

Photo Point 3. 06/22/21

Photo Point 4. 06/22/21

Photo Point 5. 06/22/21

Photo Point 6. 06/22/21

Photo Point 7. 06/22/21

Photo Point 8. 06/22/21

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

Appendix B
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED – MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HABITAT[1]
EUDICOTS			
Adoxaceae	*Sambucus nigra caerulea*	blue elderberry	DH
Arecaceae	*Washingtonia* sp.[2]	fan palm	DEV
Asteraceae	*Centaurea melitensis*[2]	star thistle	DH
	Conyza canadensis	horseweed	DH
	Lactuca serriola[2]	prickly-lettuce	DH
	Onchosiphon pilulifer[2]	stinknet	DH
	Sonchus oleraceus[2]	common sow thistle	DH
	Verbesina encelioides ssp. *exauriculata*[2]	golden crown beard	DH
Boraginaceae	*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *menziesii*	rigid fiddleneck	DH
Brassicaceae	*Hirschfeldia incana*[2]	shortpod mustard	DH
	Sisymbrium irio[2]	London rocket	DH
Chenopodiaceae	*Atriplex rosea*[2]	redscale	DH
	Atriplex serenana	saltbush	DH
	Chenopodium album[2]	lamb's quarters	DH
	Salsola tragus[2]	Russian thistle	DH
	Kochia scoparia[2]	summer cypress	DH
Crassulaceae	*Crassula ovata*[2]	jade plant	DEV
	Acmispon americanus var. *americanus*	Spanish lotus	DH
Cupressaceae	*Juniperus* sp.[2]	ornamental juniper	DEV
Fabaceae	*Albizia julibrissin*[2]	silk tree	DEV
Geraniaceae	*Erodium botrys*[2]	long-beak filaree	DH
	Erodium cicutarium[2]	red-stem filaree	DH
Malvaceae	*Malva parviflora*[2]	cheeseweed	DH
Moraceae	*Morus alba*[2]	white mulberry	DEV
Nyctaginaceae	*Bougainvillea* sp.[2]	bougainvillea	DEV
Oleaceae	*Olea europaea*[2]	olive tree	DEV
Solanaceae	*Lycianthes rantonnetii*[2]	potato bush	DEV
	Nicotiana glauca[2]	tree tobacco	DH
	Solanum americanum[2]	white nightshade	DH
MONOCOTS			
Poaceae	*Avena fatua*[2]	wild oat	DH
	Bromus rubens[2]	brome grass	DH
	Cynodon dactylon[2]	Bermuda grass	DH
	Hordeum murinum var. *leporinum*[2]	hare barley	DH
	Phalaris minor[2]	canary grass	DH

[1]Habitat acronyms: DH=disturbed habitat, DEV=developed
[2]Non-native species

APPENDIX C

Animal Species Observed or Detected

Appendix C
ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED – MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
VERTEBRATES	
Reptiles	
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard
Uta stansburiana	common side-blotched lizard
Birds	
Agelaius phoeniceus	red-winged blackbird
Anas platyrhynchos	mallard
Buteo jamaicensis	red-tailed hawk
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
Haemorhous mexicanus	house finch
Cathartes aura	turkey vulture
Charadrius vociferus	killdeer
Circus hudsonius[1]	northern harrier
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
Eremophila alpestris actia[1]	California horned lark
Falco sparverius	American kestrel
Geothlypis trichas	common yellowthroat
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow
Icterus bullockii	Bullock's oriole
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
Molothrus ater	brown-headed cowbird
Passer domesticus	house sparrow
Passerculus sandwichensis	savannah sparrow
Passerina caerulea	blue grosbeak
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Sayornis saya	Say's phoebe
Setophaga townsendi	Townsend's warbler
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Stelgidopteryx serripennis	northern rough-winged swallow
Sturnella neglecta	western meadowlark
Sturnus vulgaris	European starling
Tyrannus verticalis	western kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans	Cassin's kingbird
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow
Canis latrans	coyote
Otospermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel
Sylvilagus audubonii	desert cottontail
Thomomys bottae	Botta's pocket gopher

[1]Sensitive species

APPENDIX D

Burrowing Owl Survey Report

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC
3245 University Ave, #1188 | San Diego, CA 92104 | **Phone/Fax:** 619.284.3815

August 30, 2021

Mr. David Ornelas
T&B Planning, Inc.
3200 El Camino Real, Ste.100
Irvine, CA 92602

Subject: Burrowing Owl Survey Report for the Majestic Chino Flight Project Site

Dear Mr. Ornelas:

This letter presents the results of the 2021 breeding season survey for the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) conducted on the approximately 60-acres of vacant land known as the Majestic Chino Flight Project Site.

LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in the City, south of Remington Avenue and east of Flight Avenue, immediately east of the Chino Airport (Figures 1 and 2). The project site is located within Section 28 in Township 2 South, Range 7 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Corona North 7.5-minute quadrangle.

The site formerly supported agricultural and dairy operations. Adjacent include Remington Avenue and industrial development to the north, a defunct dairy to the east, industrial development to the south, and by Flight Avenue and the Chino Airport to the west.

METHODS

Biologist Brian Leatherman conducted the BUOW survey. The 2021 survey consisted of 4 site visits on separate days (Table 1, Appendix A) according to the survey methods in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012), which supersedes the survey, avoidance, minimization and mitigation recommendations in the 1995 Staff Report (CDFG 1995), and takes into account the Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines (California Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993).

Burrowing owl habitat was examined by walking line transects spaced approximately 10m apart across the site (Figure 3). At the start of each transect and at approximately every 100m, the entire visible project area was scanned for burrowing owls using binoculars. The entire site was surveyed for burrowing owls and potential burrows or perches that could be used by the owl. The adjacent area to the east which supports suitable habitat also was visually surveyed. Burrowing owls are known to occupy California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) burrows; therefore, particular attention was paid to any areas along fence lines, or other locations where squirrel activity has been observed in the past, was observed presently, or was likely to occur. Dirt/debris piles and adjacent manufactured slopes also were carefully examined as these sites can often provide cavities that can support the species. The determination of owl presence was made by direct owl observation or by owl signs such as, but not necessarily limited to, excavated soil, whitewash (excrement), castings (pellets), and/or feathers.

Table 1 Burrowing Owl Survey Information				
Survey Number	**Date**	**Biologist**	**Time**	**Weather Conditions** (start/stop)
1	4/7/21	Brian Leatherman	0600-1115	0% cloud cover, 51°F, 0-2 mph/ 0% cloud cover, 72°F, 4-7 mph
2	4/29/21	Brian Leatherman	0545-1015	0%, 52°F, 0-2 mph/ 0%, 74°F, 2-4 mph
3	5/19/21	Brian Leatherman	0550-1000	0%, 54°F, 0-2 mph/ 100%, 64°F, 0-2 mph
4	6/22/21	Brian Leatherman	0530-1000	50%, 61°F, 2-4 mph/ 0%, 76°F, 4-7 mph

SURVEY RESULTS

While the CNDDB shows a BUOW sighting in 2006, no BUOW or potential BUOW sign/evidence was observed on the site during any of the visits. The entire site is ruderal pasture or formerly developed building or dairy pads. Additionally, only three potential burrow locations were observed (Figure 3), none of which showed evidence of BUOW occupation/use. Based on the negative results of the 2021 field surveys and the surrounding development that has occurred since 2006, the site is not anticipated to be occupied (active burrows) by the BUOW.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Greg Mason
Senior Biologist

Enclosures:

Figure 1	Regional Location Map
Figure 2	Project Location Map
Figure 3	Burrowing Owl Survey Results
Attachment A	Field Notes

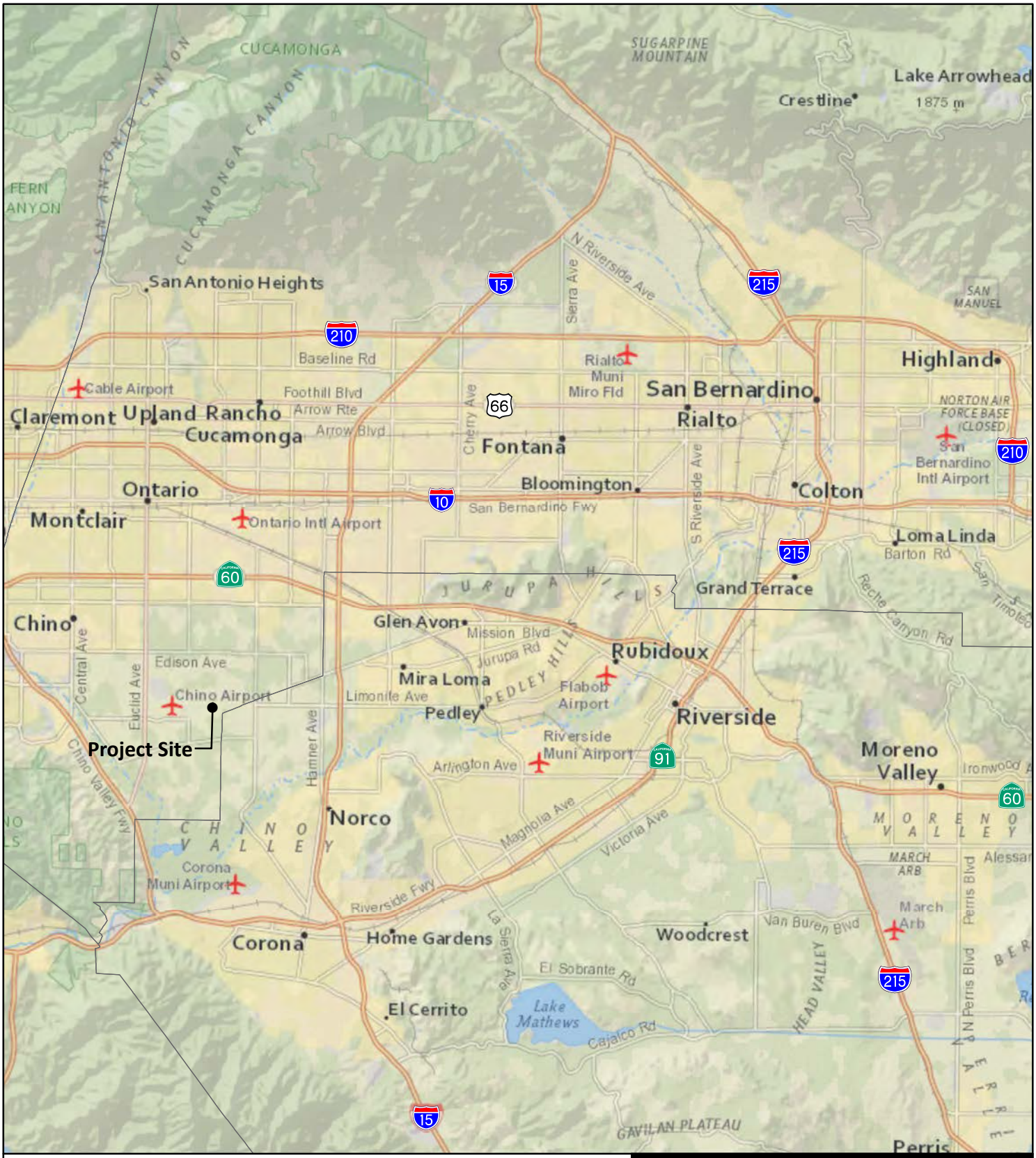
References:

Bowman, R. 1973. Soil Survey of the San Diego Area. USDA in cooperation with USDI, UC Agricultural Experiment Station, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Navy, and the U.S. Marine Corps.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). 2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. March 17.

1995. Environmental Services Division. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. October 17. 8pp. plus attachments.

California Burrowing Owl Consortium. 1993. Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines. April.



ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Figure 1

Regional Location

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

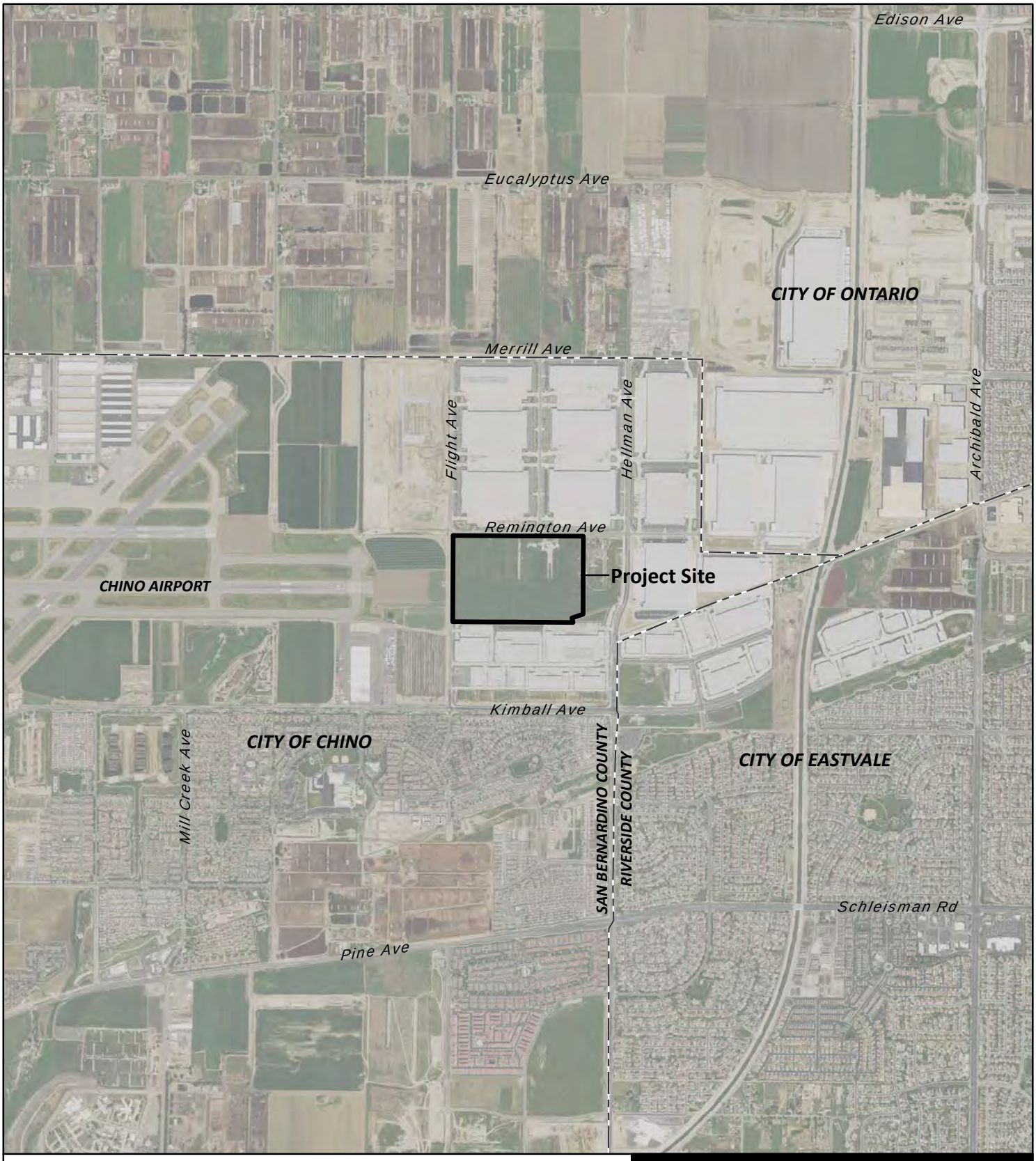


Figure 2

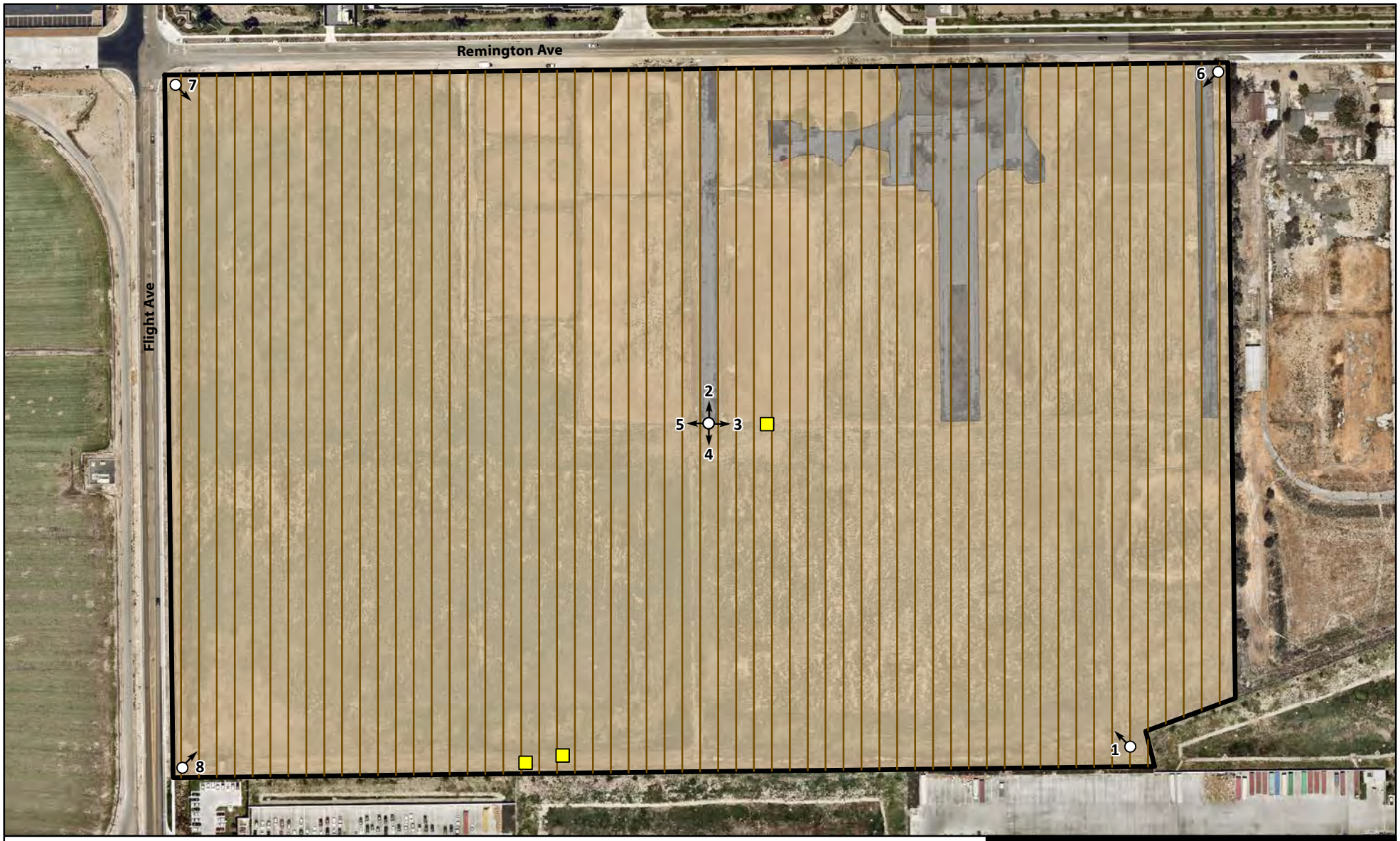
Project Location

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

N
W E
S

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC



Project Boundary
Photo Location
Transects

Vegetation

Disturbed Habitat
Developed

Survey Results

Potential Burrow - No Burrowing Owl Evidence Observed

N
W
E
S
0 125 250
Feet

ALDEN ENVIRONMENTAL, INC

Figure 3

Survey Results

MAJESTIC CHINO FLIGHT

Appendix A

Field Notes

6 April 2021 SR74 WIFL Assess
Ortega Hwy, W. Riverside County, CA
0830 Meeting Taylor Dec ECORP
for Assessment
OATI, ACWO, BATPAC, THOM BOTT,
SCEOCC, SR74 WIFL1 - suitable habitat
upstream of point, willows, understory,
surface water, SR74 WIFL2 - clump of
Arroyo willows, WSJA, SPTO, HOWR, BUSH,
SR74 WIFL3 - willow riparian 6505, TUVU,
WEBL, AMCR, NUWO, RSHA, DEJU,
SR74WIFL4 - strip of willows / mulefat
along parking lot, very low quality,
WBNU, LEGO, SR74 WIFL5 - overlook
of drainage next to highway with
strip off willows / mulefat between
properties, WCSP, SOSP, CALT, WREN,
1330 Tair = 1330, clear but high level
haze 4-7mph breeze. Completing remainder
of assessment on Monday.

7 April 2021 Remington Dairy BUOW
Survey, Remington + Walker SE Corner
Chino, San Bernardino County CA
0600 Tair = 51°F, clear, 0-2mph
breeze, BUOW Survey w/ Trisha

7 April 2021 Rem Dairy cont
SOSP, CORA, MALL, SASP, NOHA, EUST,
THOM BOTT, WCSP, AMCR, WEME, RWBL,
CANI LATK, TUVU, HOFI, BHCO, SYLVAUDU,
SCEOCC, CAKI, WEKI, LEGO, RTHA, SAPH,
BASWS, NRWS, HOSP, BLPH, 1115
Tair = 72, 4-7mph, clear

27 April 2021 MCAS CPEN, San Diego County CA. 1600 Tair 2 64°F 4-7mph breeze, 60% clear (40% clouds) Storm clouds off to west, Conducting MCAS AT Survey #2
AMCR, TUVU, EUST, BLPH, CAKI, CALT, SPTO, SOSP, WREN, NUWO, MODO, LBVI, BUSH, THOMBOTT-burrows, PROCCOTO-scat, SYLVAUDU, KILL, SAPH, CLSW,
1930 Tair = 58°F, clear, 4-7mph.
Starting night survey, HYLREG-calling everywhere, bats - audible echolocations Arroyo toad! on road not too far past ponded area AT 042721 01 UTM 0466449 mE 3684662 mN. Tair = 54°F clear, 0-2mph breeze, nearly full moon but below horizon until about 2130.

28 April 2021 Gypsum Cyn Survey for Mtn Park for IRC, Yorba Linda, CA. See data sheet for Bird Inventory Data for Oak woodland

29 April 2021 Remington & Flight, Chino San Bernardino County, CA 0545 Tair= 52°F, clear, 0-2mph breeze. Conducting BUOW Survey #2.

29 April 2021 Chino Dairy cont. NOMO, CORA, SOSP, SAVS, EUST, BLGR RTHA, ANHU, SAPH, HOLA, BASW, WEME, AMCR, CD B1 - looks like old water well, concrete w/ steel plate w/ opening sized for BUOW, RTHA, MOSP WEKI, KILL, AMKE, RWBL, HOFI, LEGO, CANILATR - Natal den w/ four pups. BUOR, TUVU, BLPH, MODO, SYLVAUDU, SCEOCC, UTASTA, THOMBOTT, BARS, CD P6 - Looking SW from NE corner CD P2-5 - 4 cardinal directions N, E, S, W, 1015 Tair = 74°F, clear, 2-4mph.

3 May 2021 Strickling Nature Park MBTA/Planting Survey, Chino Hills, San Bernardino County CA. 0615 Tair = 54°F, 100% overcast, 0-2mph breeze.
AMCR, HOWR, CAKI, WEBL, WETA, YEWA BUOR, COHA, MALL, BUSH, PSFL, HOWR, HOFI, SCIUNIGE, ALHU-nest obs 3/29 in golden rain tree fledged-not active, HOWR nest obs 3/29 likely fledged young, no activity at nest, male singing nearby, SOSP, Citizen complained about moss on drop structure impeding flow, MODO,

17 May 2021 Big D cont.
Segment 1A right below spillway. Area where plunge pool was located at bottom of spillway currently under construction, no plunge pool or water in this area this year. 1515 Tair = 60°F, 100% overcast, 2-4 mph breeze. No Pond turtles obs.

18 May 2021 Big Dalton Dam Rehab Project, Big Dalton Cyn, San Gabriel mts, Los Angeles County, CA. 0600 Tair = 58°F, 100% overcast, 0-2 mph Conducting LBV Survey # WFL# 1 BUSH, LEGO, CORA, SPTO, CASS, ATFL, SOSP, WWPE, SCHUCKIS, BLPH, HOWR, PSFL, WETA, OCWA, BARS, CLSW, HOFI, CANW, NRWS, CLSW, OATI, ACWO, STJA, NOFL, LABU, THRA, RTHA, HUVI, CALT NEOT PHSC, SLEOLL, 1115 Tair = 72°F 50% cloud cover, 2-4 mph breeze. NO LBV or WIFL observed.

19 May 2021 Chino Dairy off Flight Ave & Remington, Chino, San Bernardino County, CA. 0550

19 May 2021 Chino cont.
Tair = 54°F, Clear but a bit of haze, 0-2 mph breeze, Survey Buoys #3-NOMO, SOSP, CLSW, HOSP, BLGR, AMCR, MALL, EUST, Potential Burro CD B1 Send, looks like inactive SPERBEEC. CDB2 - another potential burrow SPER. SPERBEEC spilling over from detention basin south of property, SYLVANOM, TOWA, RTHA, MODO, BUOR, CAKI, SAPH, Entire NE corner (east of house) covered under feet of manure, KILL, LEGO, CORA, HOLA, BLPH, WEKI, BARS, RWBL, 1000 Tair = 64°F, 100% overcast, 0-2 mph breeze No Buoys

16 June 2021 Big D WIFL con't
ACWO, ALHU, BASW, CANW, BHGR, WTSW,
SOSP, HOWR, PHAI, EUPAMIUS SP, ANHU,
1015 Tair = 76°F, clear, 4-7mph
NO LBV or WIFL,

21 June 2021 BIG Dalton Rehab Proj.
Big Dalton Cyn, Glendora, San Gabriel
mts, Los Angeles County, CA.
0900 Tair = 69°F, clear, 4-7mph breeze
SWPT Survey #3 LEGO, HOFI, MODO,
PSFL, SPERBEEC, WREN, CASJ, TUVU,
BLPH, RTHA, CLSW, PEJU, BARS, SOSP,
ANHU, CORA, BUSH, SCEOCC, UTASTA,
ASPTIG, ATFL, CATI, SPTO, RCSP,
OTOCHEMI, ACWO, CANW, WTSW, 1330
Tair = 84°F, 8-12mph breeze, clear.

22 June 2021 Chino Dairy,
Chino, San Bernardino County, CA.
0830 Tair = 61°F, 50% cloud cover,
2-4mph breeze. BUOR Survey #4
MODO, EUST, NOMO, LEGO, HOFI, BLGR,
SOSP, SAPH, CLSW, COYE, BARS, RTHA,
Malva, lambs qtrs, shortpod, Salsola, WEKI,
ECDO, wildlettuce, rabbitsfoot grass,

22 June 2021 Chino Dairy
BUOR, HOSP, Sysimbrium, Hordeum, sunflower, SYLVAUDU, Cotula, Olives, Solanum, Bougainvillea, juniper, Palm, Jade, Ficus, tree tobacco, Elder, berry, AMCR, CANICATR - deer, RWBL, THOMPOTT, TUVU, 1000 Tair = 76°F, Clear, 4-7 mph

23 June 2021 Rancho Dos Hermanos off E street, Sespe & Santa Clara Confluence, Fillmore, Ventura County CA. 0600 Tair = 57°F, 20% cloud cover, 0-2 mph breeze, Conducting YBCU #1 MODO, BCPH, RTHA, HOOR, CBUI, ANHU, SPSA, BHGR, NOFL, CAQU, CLSW, BLGR, CASJ, AMCR, GTBHE, PSFL, NRWS, YBCH, YBCU !! responded to tape R2H-YBCU01 0320351, 3806497 Approx 30m WSW at 240°, auditory only, strict coulp call, one call unique, Large leathwroot, NUWO, WREN, NOFL WTSW, GREG, GRHE, RTHA, SNEG, ALHU, YEWA, SOSP, COYE, PROCYOTO - tracks, CANICATR tracks, RANCAT, 1000 Tair = 4-7 mph breeze, clear 5%