CARLSBAD
CLOVIS
IRVINE
LOS ANGELES
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND
RIVERSIDE
ROSEVILLE
SAN LUIS OBISPO

March 25, 2025

Annie Tavetian Gallagher
HK Ventures, Inc.
13925 City Center Drive, Suite 200
Chino Hills, CA 91790

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Chino Gateway Terminal Project in Chino (LSA Project No. 20241860)

Dear Ms. Gallagher:

LSA conducted a general biological resources assessment and tree inventory for the Chino Gateway Terminal Project (project). The approximately 7-acre project site (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1021-052-04-0-0, 1021-052-06-0-00, 1021-052-09-0-0, and 1021-052-11-0-0) is at the southwest corner of Schaefer Avenue and Oaks Avenue in Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1; all figures attached).

The biological resources assessment was conducted for the identification of potential jurisdictional waters and to address California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements regarding biological resources. The results of the assessment are summarized below.

- There are no features on the site subject to jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as wetland or nonwetland waters of the United States, to jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as waters of the State, or to jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as rivers, lakes, or streams.
- No endangered, rare, or threatened species are expected to inhabit the project site. The site is not within the designated critical habitat of any species. No substantial project impacts to other special-status species are anticipated.
- The site may provide nesting habitat for birds. Preconstruction surveys and standard conditions may be required to avoid harm to nesting birds.
- Oak trees on the site are subject to City Municipal Code Section 20.19.040(F), which codifies the City's tree protection ordinance.

METHODS

Literature Review

LSA conducted a literature review to determine the existence or potential occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on or in the vicinity of the project site. Database records for the *Ontario, Guasti, Corona North,* and *Prado Dam, California,* United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles were searched for terrestrial species using the CDFW's Natural Diversity

Database application *Rarefind 5* (version 5.2.14)[1] and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory.[2] Current and historic aerial photographs were reviewed using Google Earth.[3] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) listed species and designated critical habitat information was used to determine the locations of any listed species sightings and critical habitat boundaries on and in the vicinity of the project site. Soil types were determined using the California Soil Resources Lab application *SoilWeb Earth*.[4]

Biological Resources Assessment

LSA biologists Stan Spencer and Chrissy Kent conducted a general biological resources assessment and arborist study on August 13, 2024, from 9:15 to 11:00 a.m. Weather conditions were mild, with clear skies, winds of less than 5 miles per hour, and temperature around 80 degrees. They made notes on general site conditions, vegetation, wildlife, potential jurisdictional waters, and suitability of habitat for various special-status species. The project area was surveyed on foot. Plant and animal species observed during the field survey were noted. Photographs were taken to document biological conditions. The client provided additional photographs of the site, taken January 27, 2025, after trimming of trees in January for landscaping maintenance.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing and Adjacent Land Use

The project site is approximately 7 acres and is surrounded by industrial uses to the east, west, and south, and residential uses to the north. The project site consists of primarily earthen surfaces with ruderal vegetation, a church and two associated structures, and ornamental plantings. Figure 2 shows the assessed project area and photograph locations. Site photographs provided on Figure 3 document conditions at the time of the August 2024 site visit.

Elevation, Topography, and Soils

The project site is generally flat and level with an elevation of approximately 690 to 700 feet above mean sea level.

The soils mapped on the site are Grangeville fine sandy loam and Chino silt loam. Soil observed on the site appeared consistent with these designations. The site is highly disturbed due to frequent discing and decades of use as farmland prior to construction of the existing buildings.

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1 California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. Natural Diversity Database. Website: www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/ (accessed August 2024).

2 California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2024. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website: https://www.rareplants.cnps.org (accessed August 2024).

3 Google Earth. 2024. Website: www.google.com/earth (accessed August 2024).

4 University of California, Davis. n.d. SoilWeb Earth application. California Soil Resources Lab. Website: casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb-apps/ (accessed August 2024).

Vegetation and Wildlife Observed

Vegetation on the site is ruderal, with scattered ornamental trees and shrubs. Ruderal areas are dominated by nonnative grasses, including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and mouse barley (*Hordeum murinum*). There are no natural communities present. Animal species observed on the site are typical of urban environments. No special-status wildlife species were observed. A complete list of plant species observed on the site is included in Table A.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

The USACE, under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into "waters of the United States." These waters include wetlands and nonwetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a connection to interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or indirect (through a connection identified in USACE regulations). The USACE typically considers any body of water displaying an "ordinary high water mark" for designation as wetland waters of the United States, subject to the applicable definition of waters of the United States. To be considered a "jurisdictional wetland" under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

The CDFW, under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams. A stream is defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks and at least an occasional flow of water.

The RWQCB is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA, through water quality certification of any activity that may result in a discharge to jurisdictional waters of the United States. The RWQCB may also regulate discharges to "waters of the State," including wetlands, under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No drainage features, ponded areas, wetlands, or riparian habitat subject to jurisdiction of the CDFW, the USACE, and/or the RWQCB were found within the project area.

Nesting Birds

Most birds and their active nests are protected from "take" (meaning destruction, pursuit, possession, etc.) under Sections 3503–3801 of California Fish and Game Code. Some protection is also provided under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Activities that cause destruction of active nests, or that cause nest abandonment and subsequent death of eggs or young, may constitute violations of one or both of these laws.

The project site has trees suitable for nesting. The eastern portion of the project site has habitat potentially suitable for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a ground-nesting bird. A survey for burrows of this species was conducted during the initial site visit. No burrows suitable for burrowing

owls were found. However, ground squirrels are active on the site, and there is a possibility that the squirrels could create suitable burrows, and that burrowing owl could move in and occupy the site prior to construction. Any burrows occupied by burrowing owl would be protected as active nests. The following measures will be required as standard conditions pursuant to the regulatory policies described above that protect active nests.

1. If tree removal is to be conducted during the nesting season (approximately February through August), a nesting bird survey will be required prior to tree removal. Any active nests encountered will be avoided by a buffer distance appropriate to the species until nestlings leave the nest.

2. A preconstruction survey for burrowing will be conducted within 30 days prior to initial ground disturbance. If burrowing owl is found on the site, the developer will need to consult with CDFW and relocate the owls in accordance with CDFW burrowing owl relocation protocols, including the creation of artificial burrows.

Special-Status Species

Species in danger of extinction or that may soon be in danger of extinction may be listed as Endangered or Threatened under the federal and California Endangered Species acts (FESA and CESA, respectively). The USFWS can also designate critical habitat areas that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. In addition to threatened and endangered species, the CDFW maintains lists of plant species considered rare and animal species designated as Species of Special Concern, as well as other species that it considers to be in need of monitoring.

Threatened and endangered species, plant species considered rare, animal Species of Special Concern, and other special status species that have been reported from the general project vicinity are included in attached Table B, along with assessments of habitat suitability on the project site.

Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitats

The results of the literature search indicated the potential occurrence of the following threatened, endangered, fully protected, candidate, or proposed threatened or endangered species in the general project vicinity:

- Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*)
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*)
- Slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)
- Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)
- Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)
- Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)
- Southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*)
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)

- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
- Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)
- Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)

Burrowing owl, a Candidate species for listing under CESA, lives in open habitats with low vegetation throughout the region. Although the project site has low vegetation, it is surrounded by trees, which provide cover for avian predators of burrowing owls, is surrounded by urban development, and is frequently disked, all of which reduce the quality of the habitat and its potential for use by burrowing owl. As explained in the Nesting Birds section above, the site is not currently suitable for this species due to the absence of burrows of appropriate size but could become marginally suitable prior to construction and become occupied by burrowing owl. The Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) specifies mitigation for impacts of development projects to burrowing owl, including the establishment of a 300-acre conservation area to provide burrowing owl habitat, and relocation, in accordance with CDFW protocols, of any burrowing owls that are found on development project sites.[5] As explained in the Nesting Birds section, above, a preconstruction survey will be required for burrowing owl, and any burrowing owls found on the site will be moved in coordination with CDFW.

All of the other species listed above are considered to be absent from the project site because of lack of suitable habitat, as explained in Table B.

Other Special-Status Species

All of the special-status species identified in Appendix B, with the exception of white cuckoo bee (*Neolarra alba*) are considered to be absent from the project site because of lack of suitable habitat. Habitat requirements for white cuckoo bee are unknown, but this species is not expected to occur given the highly disturbed condition of the site and the fact that it has not been observed in the region since 1952.

Natural Communities of Concern

There are no sensitive natural communities on the project site.

[5] City of Chino General Plan Draft EIR, January 25, 2010, p. 4.4-30.

Wildlife Movement, Corridors, and Nursery Sites

The project site is not in a wildlife corridor, and, being surrounded by dense urban development, would not substantially limit wildlife movement. No nursery sites are present.

Adopted Habitat Conservation Plans

The project is not within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan area.

Local Policies and Ordinances

City and County General Plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may include tree preservation, locally designated species survey areas, local species of interest, and significant ecological areas.

The City's tree protection ordinance is codified in City Municipal Code Section 20.19.040(F). Trees on the site were identified and mapped as documented in a separate arborist report.[6] As indicated in the arborist report, four oak trees on the site will be subject to the ordinance, and removal of those trees would require replacement in the tree sizes and ratios specified in the ordinance.

If you have any questions or comments about this biological resources assessment, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 690-6309 or Stan.Spencer@lsa.net.

Sincerely,

LSA Associates, Inc.

Stan Spencer, Ph.D.
Biologist

Attachments: A: Tables
B: Figures

[6] LSA. 2024. Arborist Analysis for the Chino Gateway Terminal Project in Chino, California (LSA Project No. 20241869). March 25, 2025 letter to HK Ventures, Inc.

ATTACHMENT A

TABLES

Table A: Vascular Plant Species Observed
Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Table A: Vascular Plant Species Observed (Excluding Ornamental Plantings)

Scientific Name	Common Name
EUDICOT FLOWERING PLANTS	
Amaranthaceae	**Amaranth family**
*Amaranthus albus**	Tumble pigweed
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Erigeron canadensis	Canadian horseweed
*Lactuca serriola**	Prickly lettuce
*Sonchus oleraceus**	Common sow thistle
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
*Hirschfeldia incana**	Shortpod mustard
*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket
Chenopodiaceae	**Saltbush family**
*Atriplex semibaccata**	Australian saltbush
*Atriplex suberecta**	Peregrine saltbush
*Salsola tragus**	Prickly Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge family**
Euphorbia albomarginata	Whitemargin sandmat
Solanaceae	**Nightshade family**
Solanum americanum	American black nightshade
Ulmaceae	**Elm family**
*Ulmus parvifolia**	Chinese elm
Zygophyllaceace	**Caltrop family**
*Tribulus terrestris**	Puncture vine
MONOCOT FLOWERING PLANTS	
Arecaceae	**Palm family**
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae	**Grass family**
*Bromus diandrus**	Ripgut brome
*Cynodon dactylon**	Bermuda grass
*Digitaria sanguinalis**	Crab grass
*Hordeum murinum**	Mouse barley
*Pennisetum clandestinum**	Kikuyugrass

* nonnative species

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
PLANTS			
Abronia villosa var. *aurita* **Chaparral sand-verbena**	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy areas (generally flats and benches along washes) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, and improbably in desert dunes or other sandy areas, below 1,600 meters (5,300 feet) elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California). Plants reported from desert communities are likely misidentified.	Absent. No suitable habitat (sandy areas in chaparral or coastal sage scrub) on site.
Astragalus brauntonii **Braunton's milk-vetch**	US: FE CA: 1B	Generally shallow calcium carbonate soils derived from marine substrates, although it is occasionally found downstream of known occurrences on noncarbonate soils where survivorship of plants may be reduced. Usually on sandstone with carbonate layers in openings in chaparral or coastal sage scrub following fire, but may follow other disturbance and occur on stiff, gravelly clay soils over granite. Typically associated with the fire-dependent chaparral habitat on limestone and on down-wash sites below 640 meters (2,100 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and Ventura counties.	Absent. No suitable soil conditions or natural communities on site.
Atriplex coulteri **Coulter's saltbush**	US: – CA: 1B	Alkaline or clay soils in ocean bluffs and ridge tops and alkaline low places in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands below 460 meters (1,500 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, and San Diego counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Reports of this species from Riverside County are based on misidentification of *Atriplex serenana* ssp. *davidsonii* (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al. 2004).	Absent. No alkaline or clay soils or natural communities on site.
Berberis nevinii **Nevin's barberry**	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub or coarse soils and rocky slopes in chaparral at 70 to 825 meters (220 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known occurrences at higher elevations are planted (not natural). Known only from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties, California.	Absent. No gravelly washes or chaparral habitat on site.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius* **Intermediate mariposa-lily**	US: – CA: 1B	Dry, open rocky slopes and rock outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland, at 105 to 855 meters (340 to 2,800 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, California. In the western Riverside County area, this species is known from the hills and valleys west of Lake Skinner and Vail Lake (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al. 2004). Appears to intergrade with *Calochortus plummerae*, which is mostly east and north of the Santa Ana Mountains.	Absent. No suitable substrates or natural vegetation on site.
Calystegia felix **Lucky morning-glory**	US: – CA: 1B	Wetland and marshy areas, sometimes alkaline, sometimes artificially watered, from 30 to 215 meters (100 to 700 feet) elevation. All of the known extant occurrences are associated with well-watered landscaping on recently completed industrial, commercial, and residential developments in the city of Chino within a historical area of artesian springs. Older collections are from areas that are now heavily urbanized areas (including one from South Los Angeles and another from Pico Rivera in Los Angeles County). Known to occur only in western San Bernardino County. Presumed extirpated from Riverside and Los Angeles counties.	Absent. No marshy or wetland areas on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis* **Smooth tarplant**	US: – CA: 1B	Generally alkaline areas in chenopod scrub, meadows, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland below 480 meters (1,600 feet) elevation. Known from Riverside and San Bernardino counties; extirpated from San Diego County.	Absent. No alkaline soils on site
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* **Parry's spineflower**	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, oak woodlands, and grassland at 40 to 1,705 meters (100 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	Absent. No sandy or rocky soils on site.
Cladium californicum **California saw-grass**	US: – CA: 2B	Marshes and seeps below 600 meters (2,000 feet) elevation. In California, known from Inyo, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino and San Luis Obispo counties. Believed to be extirpated from Los Angeles and perhaps San Bernardino counties. Also occurs in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas, Utah, and Mexico.	Absent. No marshes or seeps on site.
Dodecahema leptoceras **Slender-horned spineflower**	US: FE CA: SE/1B	In the Vail Lake area, occurs in gravel soils of Temecula arkose deposits in openings in chamise chaparral. In other areas, occurs in sandy cobbly riverbed alluvium in alluvial fan sage scrub (usually late seral stage), on floodplain terraces and benches that receive infrequent overbank deposits from generally large washes or rivers, where it is most often found in shallow silty depressions dominated by leather spineflower (*Lastarriaea coriacea*) and other native annual species, and is often associated with cryptogamic soil crusts composed of bryophytes, algae, and/or lichens. Occurs at 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties, California.	Absent. No suitable soils on site.
Dudleya multicaulis **Many-stemmed dudleya**	US: – CA: 1B	Heavy, often clay soils or around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland below 790 meters (2,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.	Absent. No suitable substrates or natural communities on site.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum* **Santa Ana River woollystar**	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Presumed extirpated from Orange County.	Absent. No suitable flooded areas on site.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula **Mesa horkelia**	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, or rarely in cismontane woodland or coastal scrub at 70 to 825 meters (200 to 2,700 feet) elevation. Known only from San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties, California. Believed extirpated from Riverside and San Diego counties.	Absent. No suitable soils or natural communities on site.
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii* **Jokerst's monardella**	US: – CA: 1B	Steep scree or talus slopes between breccia and secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes, in lower montane coniferous forest and chaparral at 1,350 to 1,750 meters (4,430 to 5,740 feet). Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains of San Bernardino County, California.	Absent. No suitable substrates on site.
Muhlenbergia utilis **Aparejo grass**	US: – CA: 2B	Wet sites along streams and ponds within meadows, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodland below 2,325 meters (7,630 feet) elevation. In California, known from Inyo, Kern, Monterey, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura counties. Also occurs in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Mexico.	Absent. No wet areas or natural communities on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Navarretia prostrata **Prostrate vernal pool navarretia**	US: – CA: 1B	Vernal pools, usually alkaline, from 15 to 1,210 meters (50 to 4,000 feet) elevation. Known only from Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties. Presumed extirpated from San Bernardino County.	Absent. No vernal pools on site.
Phacelia stellaris **Brand's star phacelia**	US: – CA: 1B	Dunes and sandy openings in coastal scrub communities at 5 to 400 meters (20 to 1,300 feet) elevation. In western Riverside County, this species appears to be restricted to sandy washes and benches in alluvial floodplains. Known only from Los Angeles (believed extirpated), Riverside and San Diego counties, California. The most recent record of this species from Los Angeles County was in 1943.	Absent. No sandy areas on site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum **White rabbit-tobacco**	US: – CA: 2B	Sand and gravel at the edges of washes or mouths of steep canyons at 0 to 2,100 meters (0 to 7,000 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura counties. Also occurs in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.	Absent. No sand or gravel or washes on site.
Sidalcea neomexicana **Salt Spring checkerbloom**	US: – CA: 2B	Alkaline springs and brackish marshes below 1,530 meters (5,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles County. Also known from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico.	Absent. No alkaline or brackish habitats on site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum **San Bernardino aster**	US: – CA: 1B	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al. 2004).	Absent. No vernally wet areas on site.
Thysanocarpus rigidus **Rigid fringepod**	US: – CA: 1B	Dry rocky slopes, in oak, pine, or juniper woodland at 600 to 2,200 meters (2,000 to 7,200 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Absent. No rocky slopes on site.
INVERTEBRATES			
Bombus crotchii **Crotch bumble bee**	US: – CA: SCE	Inhabits open scrub (including chaparral) and grassland from coastal California to crest of Sierra-Cascade and in desert-edge areas, south into Mexico. Primarily nests underground. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the continuous availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens.	Absent. Insufficient floral resources on site.
Bombus pensylvanicus **American bumble bee**	US: – CA: SA	Inhabits open farmland and fields throughout the United States. Also occurs in Canada and Mexico. Primarily nests at the ground surface in tall grass but occasionally nests underground. Suitable bumble bee habitat requires the continuous availability of flowers on which to forage throughout the duration of the colony (spring through fall), colony nest sites, and overwintering sites for the queens.	Absent. Insufficient floral resources on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 **Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population)**	US: FC CA: SA	Overwintering habitat is located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. The majority of overwintering habitat sites are located within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean or San Francisco Bay. Sites are typically found at low elevations (200–300 feet) and situated on slopes oriented to the south, southwest, or west, or in shallow canyons or gullies. The sites need to have dappled sunlight, high humidity, fresh water, and an absence of freezing temps or high winds. Monarchs breed only where milkweeds are found. They forage on a wide variety of flowers.	Absent. No suitable groves, and site is outside expected region of overwintering habitat.
Diplectrona californica **California diplectronan caddisfly**	US: – CA: SA	No information has been published on the larvae of this species, but other larvae in the genus live in fast-flowing, cool streams. Known only from the type locality (Claremont, pre-1914 collection) in Los Angeles County, and Thurman Flats (north of Yucaipa) in San Bernardino County, California.	Absent. No streams on site.
Neolarra alba **White cuckoo bee**	US: – CA: SA	Known from only historical records (last seen in Ventura County in 1993 and in more southern counties in 1952). May be extirpated from the State. This bee likely nests (or nested) as a kleptoparasite in burrows of *Perdita*, a ground-nesting genus of small bees. There are records from Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, and possibly Los Angeles counties.	Not expected. Last seen in area in 1952. Site is overall poor as habitat.
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis **Delhi Sands flower-loving fly**	US: FE CA: SA	Restricted to Delhi series sands in western Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	Absent. No Delhi soils on site.
AMPHIBIANS			
Spea hammondii **Western spadefoot**	US: PT CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least 3 weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during the dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the nondesert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	Absent. No pools on site.
REPTILES			
Actinemys pallida (*Emys marmorata* in part) **Southwestern pond turtle**	US: PT CA: SSC	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent water. Absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries. Requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks.	Absent. No permanent water on site.
Anniella stebbinsi **Southern California legless lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits loose sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in southern California.	Absent. Site lacks suitable loose soils.
Arizona elegans occidentalis **California glossy snake**	US: – CA: SSC	Scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils. Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay to southern San Joaquin Valley and in nondesert areas of southern California. Also occurs in Baja California, Mexico.	Absent. Site lacks suitable natural communities.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Aspidoscelis hyperythra **Orangethroat whiptail**	US: – CA: SA	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges; in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton; and in Baja California.	Absent. No sandy areas or patches of scrub and rocks.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri **Coastal whiptail**	US: – CA: SSC	Woodlands, riparian areas, and sparsely vegetated areas in a wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub and sparse grassland. Occurs in valleys and foothills from Ventura County to Baja California.	Absent. Site lacks suitable natural communities.
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti **San Diego banded gecko**	US: – CA: SSC	Often associated with rocks. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral, most often on granite or rocky outcrops in these habitats. Interior Ventura County south.	Absent. No suitable substrates or natural communities on site.
Crotalus ruber **Red diamond rattlesnake**	US: – CA: SSC	Desert scrub, thornscrub, open chaparral and woodland; occasional in grassland and cultivated areas. Prefers rocky areas and dense vegetation. Occurs in Morongo Valley in San Bernardino and Riverside counties to the west and south into Mexico.	Absent. Site lacks vegetation communities and is in dense urban development.
Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum) **Coast horned lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	Absent. Site lacks suitable open sandy areas and is in dense urban development.
Thamnophis hammondii **Two-striped garter snake**	US: – CA: SSC	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey County to northwest Baja California.	Absent. No aquatic habitat on site.
BIRDS			
Agelaius tricolor **Tricolored blackbird**	US: – CA: ST/SSC	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Absent. Site lacks wetlands and suitable foraging and nesting habitat.
Ammodramus savannarum **Grasshopper sparrow**	US: – CA: SSC	Grasslands, agricultural fields, prairie, old fields, and open savanna. Uncommon and very local summer resident on grassy slopes and mesas west of the deserts. Only rarely in migration and in winter. Coastal southern California.	Absent. No suitable vegetation communities on site.
Aquila chrysaetos **Golden eagle**	US: – CA: CFP	Open country, nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in southern California.	Absent. No open country on site.
Asio otus **Long-eared owl**	US: – CA: SSC	Scarce and local in forests and woodlands throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere. Rare resident in coastal southern California. Nests and roosts in dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland, but forages over wider areas. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat.	Absent. No forested or riparian areas on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Athene cunicularia **Burrowing owl**	US: – CA: SC	Open, treeless areas with low, sparse vegetation, usually on flat or gently sloping terrain, including grasslands, sparse scrub (cover less than 30 percent), farmland, airfields, airports, road embankments, cemeteries, urban vacant lots, desert areas, and other open habitat. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows but may also utilize man-made structures such as culverts or debris piles, usually temporarily.	Absent, with low probability of future use of site. Site currently lacks suitable burrows and is surrounded by urban development. However, site appears otherwise suitable, and it is possible that this species could occupy the site prior to project initiation.
Buteo swainsoni **Swainson's hawk**	US: – CA: ST	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to being a spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with a wider breeding range.	Absent. Site is in urban setting without adjacent open country.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis **Coastal cactus wren**	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, nesting almost exclusively in thickets of cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*) and prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis* and *Opuntia oricola*), typically below 150 meters (500 feet) elevation. Found in coastal areas of Orange County and San Diego counties, and extreme northwestern Baja California, Mexico.	Absent. No cactus or scrub on site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis **Western yellow-billed cuckoo**	US: FT CA: SE	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	Absent. No riparian habitat on site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis **Yellow rail**	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits freshwater marshes, as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior of California and as a winter visitor (early October to mid April) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region.	Absent. No marshes on site.
Elanus leucurus **White-tailed kite**	US: – CA: CFP	Typically nests in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods at low elevations. Forages in open country. Found in South America and in southern areas and along the western coast of North America.	Absent. Site is isolated from open country by development.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Empidonax traillii extimus **Southwestern willow flycatcher**	US: FE CA: SE C	Rare and local breeder in extensive riparian areas of dense willows or (rarely) tamarisk, usually with standing water, in the southwestern United States and possibly extreme northwestern Mexico. Winters in Central and South America. Below 6,000 feet elevation.	Absent. No riparian areas or standing water on or adjacent to site.
Icteria virens **Yellow-breasted chat**	US: – CA: SSC	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Absent. No riparian habitat on site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus **California black rail**	US: – CA: ST/CFP	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal southern California.	Absent. No marshy or flooded areas on site.
Polioptila californica californica **Coastal California gnatcatcher**	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Absent. No coastal sage scrub on site.
Setophagia petechia **Yellow warbler**	US: – CA: SSC	Riparian woodland while nesting in the western United States and northwestern Baja California; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration. Occurs from western Mexico to northern South America in winter. Migrants are widespread and common. Three subspecies breed in California: *morcomi, brewsteri,* and *sonorana.* (Sonoran yellow warbler nests along the Colorado River.)	Absent. No riparian habitat on site.
Vireo bellii pusillus **Least Bell's vireo**	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6 to 3.0 meters) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	Absent. Site lacks suitable plant communities.
MAMMALS			
Antrozous pallidus **Pallid bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Roosts in crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, hollows or cavities of large trees, and anthropogenic structures such as bridges and buildings; may also roost near the ground in rock piles. Has been documented roosting in palms. Foraging habitat includes grassland, open scrub, open forest, and gravel roads. Diet composition varies among populations but species is considered an opportunistic generalist. Gleans a variety of arthropod prey from surfaces, but also captures insects on the wing. Examples of prey include antlions, beetles, centipedes, cicadas, crickets, grasshoppers, Jerusalem crickets, katydids, moths, and scorpions. Nonmigratory; present year-round in southern California but rarely detected during the winter.	Absent. No crevices, skirted palms, or similar locations for roosting on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Eumops perotis californicus **Western mastiff bat**	US: – CA: SSC	In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations and from buildings. Occurs in many open, semiarid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels throughout southwestern California. May roost in tall bridges. Has been documented in palms. This species regularly forages approximately 100–200 feet above the ground and has been estimated to forage at altitudes as high as 2,000 feet above the substrate. Likely forages considerable distances from roosting sites. The diet consists primarily of moths (Lepidoptera), but also includes beetles, crickets, and katydids. Nonmigratory; present year-round in southern California.	Absent. No crevices, skirted palms, or similar locations for roosting on site.
Lasiurus frantzii **Western red bat**	US: CA: SSC	Typically solitary but may roost in small groups. Roosts in the foliage of broad-leafed trees or shrubs within streams or fields, orchards, and occasionally urban areas; commonly roosts in mature cottonwoods and sycamores. Also documented roosting in mature eucalyptus trees and palms. Strongly associated with riparian corridors. Diet is varied. Migratory, but documented year-round in southern California.	Absent. Typical roosting environment is not present and no riparian corridors are nearby.
Lasiurus xanthinus **Western yellow bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Found mostly in desert and desert riparian areas but also expanding its range with the increased usage of native and nonnative ornamental palms in landscaping. Individuals typically roost amid dead fronds of palms but have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees. Forages over many habitats.	Absent. No skirted palms for roosting exist on site.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus **Pocketed free-tailed bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Distribution appears to be limited to southern California. Roosts in crevices in a variety of habitats, but usually associated with high cliffs and rugged rock outcrops. Colonial. Colony sizes usually number fewer than 100 individuals. Diet consists primarily of large moths (probably Sphingidae), but also crickets, grasshoppers, flying ants, froghoppers, and leafhoppers. Migratory, but documented year-round in Southern California.	Absent. No crevices or similar locations for roosting on site.
Nyctinomops macrotis **Big free-tailed bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Relatively few roosts of this species have been found, but it is known to roost in rock crevices in high cliffs as well as in buildings and mines. Highly associated with arid, rocky habitats. Diet consists primarily of large moths, but occasionally crickets, grasshoppers, and flying ants are consumed. Migratory, but documented year-round in southern California.	Absent. No crevices or similar locations for roosting on site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus **San Bernardino kangaroo rat**	US: FE CA: SE	Gravelly and sandy soils of alluvial fans, braided river channels, active channels and terraces; San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino County) and San Jacinto Valley (Riverside County). In San Bernardino County, this species occurs primarily in the Santa Ana River and its tributaries north of Interstate 10, with small remnant populations in the Etiwanda alluvial fan, the northern portion of the Jurupa Mountains in the south Bloomington area, and in Reche Canyon. In Riverside County, this species occurs along the San Jacinto River east of approximately Sanderson Avenue, and along Bautista Creek. Remnant populations may also occur within Riverside County in Reche Canyon, San Timoteo Canyon, Laborde Canyon, the Jurupa Mountains, and the Santa Ana River Wash north of State Route 60.	Absent. No alluvial habitat on site.

Table B: Special-Status Species Summary

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Occurrence Probability
Dipodomys stephensi **Stephens' kangaroo rat**	US: FT CA: ST	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with *Artemisia tridentata, Eriogonum fasciculatum,* and *Erodium.* Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction (neither sandy nor too hard). Not found in soils that are highly rocky or sandy, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. In northwestern Riverside County, known only from east of Interstate 15. Reaches its northwest limit in south Norco, southeast Riverside, and the Reche Canyon area of Riverside and extreme southern San Bernardino counties.	Absent. Site is outside range of species and lacks suitable plant communities.
Neotoma lepida intermedia **San Diego desert woodrat**	US: – CA: SSC	Found in desert scrub and coastal sage scrub habitat, especially in association with cactus patches. Builds stick nests around cacti, or on rocky crevices. Occurs along the Pacific slope from San Luis Obispo County to northwest Baja California.	Absent. No scrub on site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax **Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse**	US: – CA: SA	Found in sandy, herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego counties to northern Baja California.	Absent. No sandy soils or suitable natural communities on site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus **Los Angeles pocket mouse**	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal sage scrub in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.	Absent. No sandy, gravel, or stony soils or scrub on site.

LEGEND

US: Federal Classifications

– No applicable classification
FC Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered.
FE Taxa listed as Endangered.
FT Taxa listed as Threatened.

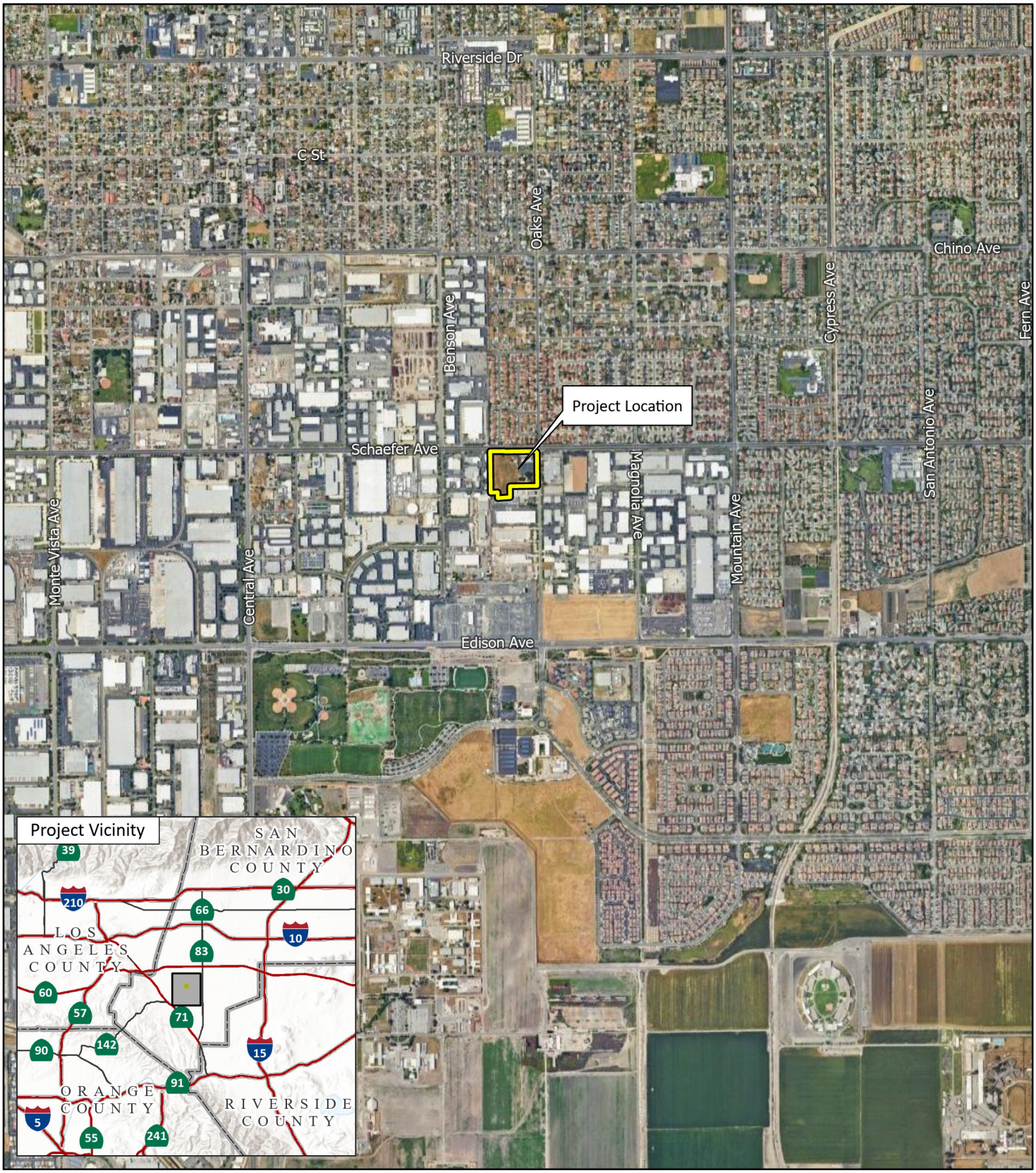
CA: State Classifications

SE Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
ST Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
SCE Taxa Candidate for State listing.
SSC California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
CFP California Fully Protected. Refers to animals protected from take under Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515.
SA Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the Natural Diversity Database, regardless of its legal or rarity status.
1A California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Presumed extinct.
1B California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

California Rare Plant Ranks are assigned by a committee of government agency and nongovernmental botanical experts and are not official State designations of rarity status.

ATTACHMENT B

FIGURES



LSA

Project Location

FIGURE 1

N

0 900 1800

FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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Chino Gateway Terminal Project

Project Location

LSA

Project Site

Photograph Location

FIGURE 2

N

0 60 120

FEET

SOURCE: Nearmap (5/14/2024)

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Chino Gateway Terminal Project

Project Site

Photo 1: View of northwestern area of project site, looking west.

Photo 2: View of western area of project site, looking south.

Photo 3: View of western area of project site, looking northwest.

Photo 4: View of southeastern area of project site, looking east.

LSA

FIGURE 3

Chino Gateway Terminal Project
Site Photographs

Photo 5: View of northeastern area of project site, looking northeast.

Photo 6: View of eastern area of project site, looking northwest.

Photo 7: View looking south along eastern project limit.

Photo 8: View looking west along northern project limit.

LSA

FIGURE 3

Chino Gateway Terminal Project
Site Photographs

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