BIOLOGICAL REPORT
FOR THE
EUCLID AND SCHAEFER COMMERCIAL CENTER
PROJECT SITE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project propose the construction and operation of approximately 11 acres of retail uses and associated roads on an approximately 11-acre site.

The Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site is located in the City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The site is west of Euclid Avenue, east of Fern Avenue, north of Schaefer Avenue and south of an existing residential development (Figures 2 and 3). The site is within SE Section of Township 2 South and Range 7 West of the Ontario, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

A site assessment and biological surveys were conducted at the site at the request of Applied Planning. The surveys conducted in late spring 2022 included all of the project site; and consisted of;

- a general biological assessment,
- general plant and wildlife surveys,
- vegetation mapping,
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status plant species[1],
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status wildlife species[2],
- general assessment for Corps Waters/wetlands and CDFW streambeds.

Focused surveys for threatened, endangered and sensitive plant or wildlife species were not conducted as part of this assessment.

The entire Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site consists of approximately 11 acres of undeveloped agricultural land located within the built-up city limits. The site has a history of agricultural use, and has been extensively altered, with the entire area having been cleared, leveled, or otherwise reshaped at some point, which is evident from conditions on the site, and from comparing satellite imagery of the project site over the last several decades. No discernible natural hills, rock formations, or natural drainages or water courses remain at the site. Currently, the entire site is an active strawberry and vegetable farm with an associated sales/storage structure at the corner of Euclid and Schaefer.

The site is almost flat, at an elevation of approximately 720 feet above msl (Figure 3).

[1] Special status plant species = federal or state listed threatened or endangered species, or proposed endangered, threatened or candidate species, California Native Plant Society Species List (CNPS list 1-4), or otherwise sensitive species.

[2] Special status wildlife species = federal or state listed threatened or endangered species, or proposed endangered, threatened or candidate species, or otherwise sensitive species.

The site has a Mediterranean type climate, with hot dry summers, relatively cool winters and sparse rains. Annual precipitation for the region averages 13.3 inches, and average annual temperature ranges from 50^0 to 79^0 F. Rainfall during the 2021/2022 season was below normal throughout southern California (Appendix A).

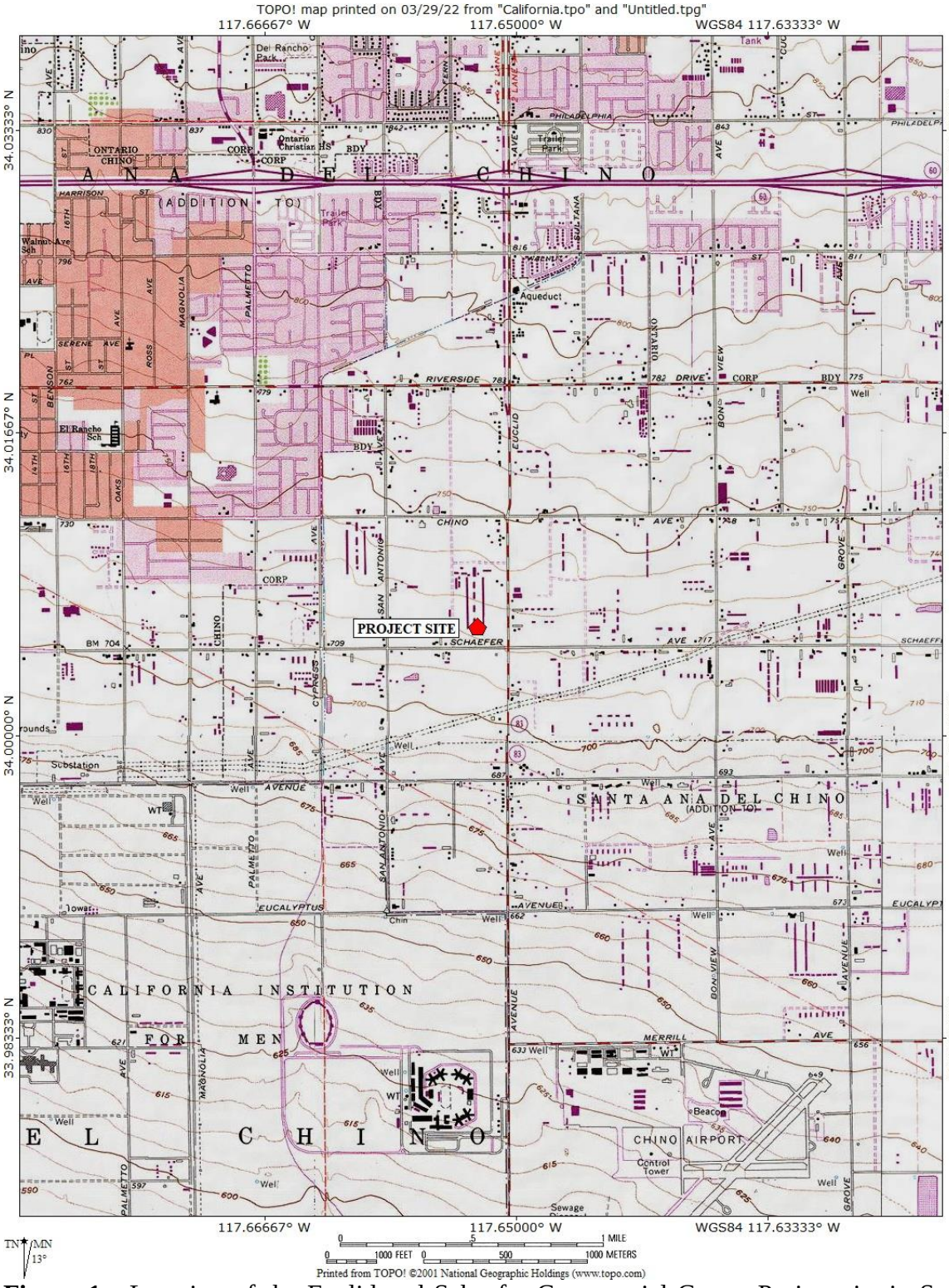

Figure 1: Location of the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site in San Bernardino County, California. Source: USGS Topographical quadrant: Ontario.

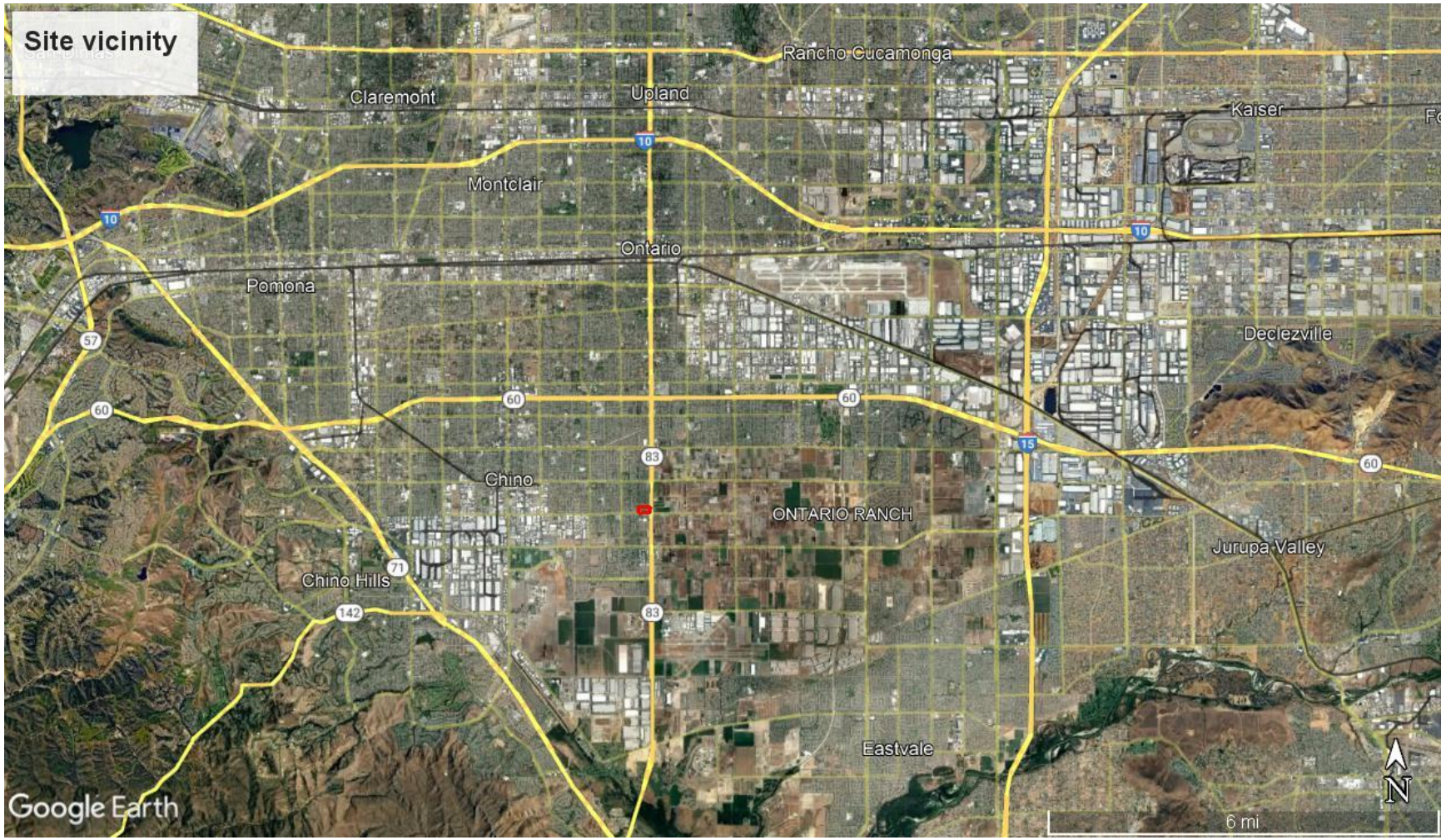

Figure 2: Location of the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

Figure 3: Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Biological Resources Information sources

In addition to the site visit, field surveys, vegetation mapping, wildlife inventories, and habitat assessments information on the biological resources of the project site was obtained by reviewing existing available data. Databases such as the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2022) and California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001) were reviewed regarding the potential occurrence of any special status species or sensitive habitat within or in close proximity of the project site.

The resources used in this thorough archival review included the following;

- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) for the USGS 7.5' quadrangle which comprised the study area: Ontario and neighboring quads for pertinent data,
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California (Tibor 2001; CNPS On-line Inventory),
- Special Animals (including California Species of Special Concern), CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- Published literature (Chesser *et. al.* 2013, Sibley 2000, Small 1994, Moyle *et al.* 1995, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Stebbins 1985, Webster *et al.* 1980, Burt and Grossenheider 1976).

2.2 Vegetation mapping, habitat assessment for special status plant species and general botanical surveys

Vegetation mapping, habitat assessments and general botanical surveys were conducted on 25 March and 2 April, 2022 by Glen Morrison. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer *et al.* 2009). This is the mapping system recognized and recommend by regulatory agencies. Vegetation was mapped to the association level by hand on an aerial photographic base map conducted while walking throughout the study area. A general plant species list was compiled concurrently with the vegetation mapping surveys (Appendix B). Scientific and common nomenclature in Hickman (1993) was used as the taxonomic resource. The equivalent vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) was also noted.

The habitat assessment for special status plant species was conducted concurrently with the vegetation mapping, and concentrated on habitats with the highest potential for yielding special status species, although all areas of the project site were checked. Each habitat within the study area was traversed on foot, examining the areas for particular features such as seeps, unique geologic types, exposures, etc., that would indicate the presence of a preferred habitat for special status plant species. Methods followed the state guidelines for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2018).

2.3 Wildlife surveys and habitat assessment for special status wildlife

Field surveys for wildlife and habitat assessment for special status wildlife species were conducted on 19 and 23 March 2022 by Paul Galvin. All portions of the site were traversed on foot to survey each vegetation community, look for evidence of wildlife presence and conduct an assessment of potential habitat for special status species. Wildlife species were detected during the field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, scrapings and other sign. No specialized techniques, such as trapping, mist nets or taped calls, were used during the surveys.

Latin and common names of wildlife referred to in this report follow Powell and Hogue (1979), Hogue 1993 and NatureServe http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/) for invertebrates; NatureServe for fish; North American Herpetology (http://www.naherpetology.org/nameslist) for amphibians and reptiles; American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds - 7th Edition (2017) for birds; Baker at al. 2003 for mammals; and Grenfell et al. 2003, California Department of Fish and Game & California Interagency Wildlife Task Group (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species_list.pdf) and Perrins et al. 1983 for common names.

2.4 Wetland Delineation

Although a formal wetland delineation was not conducted, the project area was checked in the field for the presence of streambeds, definable channels, wetland and riparian vegetation and hydric soils. All areas of topographic relief suspected of representing historic or current drainage patterns were inspected on-foot.

Field visits were conducted on 19 March 2022 by Paul Galvin.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Soils

Historically, the soils on the study area are from the Hilmar series, which is part of the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield associations. These soils are are nearly level to moderately steep, well drained to excessively drained, very deep soils on alluvial fans and floodplains (NRCS Soil Survey 2022, Knecht 1971).

The site has a history of agricultural use, and site soils have been extensively altered and amended over time. So current soils are significantly altered compared with historic conditions. The following soils are mapped as occurring within the project area:

Hilmar loamy fine sand (Hr)
This nearly level, moderately well drained soil is found on alluvial fans that developed from alluvium that was washed from soils formed in granitic material and reworked by wind. Typically the upper 22 inches consist of grayish-brown or light grayish-gray (2.5Y 5/2 or 2.5Y 6/2) loamy sand and sandy loam, single grained, loose when dry. This soil is used for irrigated pasture, grain, truck crops and pasture.

3.2 Vegetation communities

The Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site has been significantly impacted due to years of disking, disturbance and agriculture (Photographs 1 through 8, Appendix E). Currently the site contains one vegetation community/land type; agriculture. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) to the extent possible. Since this system focuses on native vegetation communities many disturbed and man-made land covers do not fit cleanly into the system. The best fit possible was made to map and classify the onsite vegetation. The equivalent vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) is also noted. Dirt roads and disturbed areas were mapped as the vegetation community which they occur.

Agriculture
The entire site is mapped as agricultural (Figure 5). Agriculture onsite include irrigated row crops, a few exotic trees, fields not in current use, recently ploughed areas and access roads, in addition to a few sheds and other structures.

The commonest row-crop was strawberry (*Fragaria* x *ananassa*). A few weeds were present in currently unplanted areas and around the site edges.

3.3 Plant Inventory

Plant species at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site consisted of species associated with agriculture and disturbed habitats. A total of 36 vascular plant species, representing 18 families were detected at the project site during the current surveys (Appendix B). About 17% (6) were native and the remaining 30 species were exotic. The best represented family was Asteraceae (7 species).

3.4 Special Status Plant Species

There are no historic site records for any special status plant species onsite (CNDDB 2022). Based on a review of CNDDB, the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001, CNPS 2022), and field surveys, a few special status species were identified for additional analysis, although none are expected to occur onsite (Table 1).

No special-status plants were observed on the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site during the 2022 site surveys. Due to the extensive historical, and ongoing human land use on the project site, and the alteration of land features (rocky outcrops, hillsides, creeks, drainages etc) that would typically provide refuge for rare plants and threatened plants amidst human activity, it is exceedingly unlikely that any special status plants could occur on the project site. Furthermore, the lack of any native-dominated plant cover, which would be the typical habitat for any potentially rare species in this area, suggests this is rather unlikely, as well.

Figure 4: Soils at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site. Source: NRCS Soil Survey 2022.

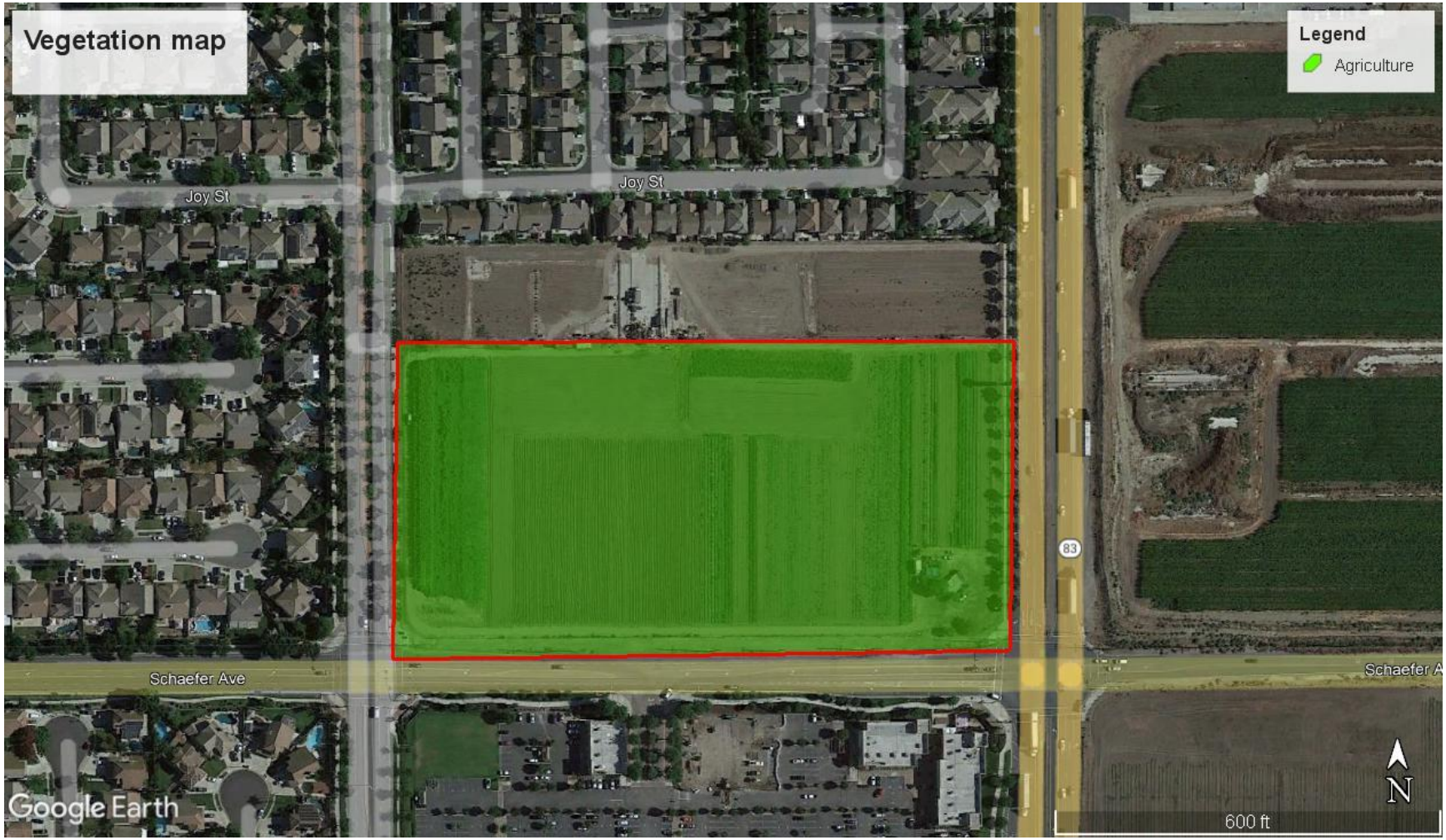

Figure 5: Vegetation map of Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

Table 1: Special status plant species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site: Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, SC = state species of concern, FP = fully protected species, none = no federal or state listing, see Appendix C for CNPS Status. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Unlikely = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Occurrence Onsite	Habitat
Ambrosia pumila *ASTERACEAE*	San Diego ambrosia	Fed: none State: none CNPS: 1B.1	Unlikely	Dry sunny sites, grasslands, disturbed areas, <500ft, blooms June-September.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum ASTERACEAE	San Bernardino aster	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.2	Unlikely	Grassland and meadow habitat near water and in disturbed areas.

3.5 Wetlands and streambeds

A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted onsite; however a general assessment of onsite drainage features was conducted as part of the biological assessment.

The site does not contain any lakes, rivers, creeks, streambeds, wetlands, vernal pools, temporary rain pools or riparian areas. There are no areas onsite that are subject to the jurisdiction to the US Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3.6 Wildlife overview

Few wildlife occurred at the study area due to the nature of the site and the absence of any native or semi-native habitats. Species present consisted of common species and species associated with open, disturbed habitats. The most abundant species detected during the site visit were birds such as European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). A total of 12 wildlife species were detected during the site visits, including one reptile and 11 bird species (Appendix D).

3.7 Special status wildlife species

No special-status wildlife species were observed on the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site during the 2022 site surveys. Based on a review of CNDDB (2022), published literature and field surveys and assessments, a number of special status wildlife species were identified as potentially occurring onsite, including some species with historic records from the project vicinity (Table 3). All special status wildlife species with some potential to occur onsite are addressed in Table 3.

However, it should be noted that the potential of occurrence of these species is very low, due to the nature of the site, location in a developed area and the absence of native or semi-native habitats onsite.

3.8 Wildlife movement corridors and linkages

The terms “wildlife corridors” and “linkages” are based upon fundamental ecological concepts, but can be easily misinterpreted because: 1) universally accepted definitions of these terms have not been established; 2) each term can be interpreted using different time scales (i.e. daily, seasonal, annual and evolutionary) and spatial scales (i.e. microclimate, local, community, and landscape) which changes their meaning; 3) the areas and values change from species to species; and, 4) the understanding of how these

processes work is on-going and conclusions are subject to revision. The following definitions are intended to provide a working understanding of corridors and linkages and are summarized from several sources (SCWP 2003, USCA9D 1990, Barrett and Livermore 1983, Beier 1993).

Wildlife corridor - Wildlife corridors are areas which animals can use to move from one patch of suitable habitat to another. These areas would be expected to have the least habitat fragmentation relative to surroundings areas. A wildlife corridor establishes connectivity for animals to move, live, reproduce and respond to functional ecological processes during the course of a year to several years. The quality and functionality of a particular wildlife corridor varies from species to species.

Wildlife crossings are generally small, narrow wildlife corridors that allow wildlife to pass through an obstacle or barrier such as a roadway to reach another patch of habitat. Wildlife crossings are manmade and include culverts, drainage pipes, underpasses, tunnels, and, more recently, crossings created specifically for wildlife movement over or under highways.

Both wildlife crossings and wildlife corridors function to prevent habitat fragmentation that would result in the loss of species that require large contiguous expanses of unbroken habitat and/or that occur in low densities.

Linkages – Linkages are areas that provide for long term movement or interaction of wildlife to maintain natural evolutionary and ecological patterns. Linkages are fundamental for gene flow and large scale ecological processes. These areas are usually defined by the zones of "least resistance" for the genes of a given species to move or "flow" between core reserve populations.

No wildlife corridors or linkages are known at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site. The site is open but much of the project vicinity is already developed and it is unlikely that the site is of any significance to wildlife movement.

Table 2: Special status wildlife species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site. Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, FP = fully protected species, CNDDB = species listed under the states CNDDB program, none = no federal or state listing. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Unlikely = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA/CESA Status	Other Status	Occurrence onsite	Habitat/comments
Birds					
Accipiter cooperi	Cooper's hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	mature forests, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves, riparian woodland
Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	wide variety of habitats used by wintering and migrating birds, but mostly associated with woodland and scrubland; breeds in mountains, does not breed in southern California
Asio flammeus	short-eared owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	grasslands, open habitats
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC FW: BCC	Unlikely	grasslands, farmland and other open habitats
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	grassland, scrub and other open habitats with perching structures; nests in trees and shrubs
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Potential	Open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation
Mammals					
Corynorhinus townsendii	Western big-eared bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	roosts in caves, old mines or buildings
Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	caves, old buildings
Myotis volans	long-legged myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	buildings, pockets and crevices in rocks

4.0 BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of potential biological constraints at Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site. Any significant impacts to these biological constraints that would result from the proposed project would require appropriate mitigation.

Significance of impacts to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which reflect the policy statement contained in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the State Legislature has established the following policy of the State of California:

> *Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man's activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities..*

Determining whether a project may have a significant effect, or impact, plays a critical role in the CEQA process. According to the CEQA Guidelines, (Section 15064.7, Thresholds of Significance), each public agency is encouraged to develop and adopt (by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation) thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant. In the development of thresholds of significance for impacts to biological resources CEQA Guidelines provides guidance primarily in Section 15065, Mandatory Findings of Significance, and the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form. Section 15065(a) states that a project may have a significant effect where:

> *The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or wildlife community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, ..*

Therefore, impacts to biological resources are considered potentially significant (before considering offsetting mitigation measures) if one or more of the following criteria discussed below would result from implementation of the proposed project;

> Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines indicate that a project may be deemed to have a significant effect on the biological resources if the project is likely to:

a) 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.
b) 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
c) 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.
d) 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.
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

4.1 List of the potential biological constraints at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site

1. Nesting birds.

4.2 Permits and consultations likely required

As a result of these potential biological constraints, any proposed project at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project would require the following permits/consultations/co-ordination;

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);
CEQA Document

Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA);
The MBTA governs the taking and killing of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests and prohibits the take of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests. No take of migratory birds is allowed under this act. Construction work must comply with the MBTA.

4.3 Recommended mitigation measures

1) *Avoidance of Nesting Migratory Birds**:** If possible, all vegetation removal activities shall be scheduled from August 1 to February 1, which is outside the general avian nesting season. This would ensure that no active nests would be disturbed and that removal could proceed rapidly. If vegetation is to be cleared during the nesting season, all suitable habitat will be thoroughly surveyed within 72 hours prior to clearing for the presence of nesting birds by a qualified biologist (Project Biologist). The Project Biologist shall be approved by the City and retained by the Applicant. The survey results shall be submitted by the Project Applicant to the City Planning Department. If any active nests are detected, the area shall be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with a minimum 300-foot buffer, with the final buffer distance to be determined by the Project Biologist. The buffer area shall be avoided until, as determined by the Project Biologist, the nesting cycle is complete or it is concluded that the nest has failed. In addition, the Project Biologist shall be present on the site to monitor the vegetation removal to ensure that any nests, which were not detected during the initial survey, are not disturbed.*

2) *Avoidance of Nesting Burrowing Owls**:** No more than 72 hours prior to any site disturbances, focused surveys for the burrowing owl shall be conducted. If absence of this species is confirmed, project work can proceed. If however, burrowing owl is located on site, the appropriate resource agencies (CDFW and USFWS) shall be contacted. The Project Applicant shall consult with the wildlife agencies regarding the most appropriate methods and timing for removal of owls. As necessary, owls will be actively evicted following agency approved protocols (i.e., placing a one-way door at the burrow entrance to ensure that owls cannot access the burrow once they leave). Any such active eviction shall occur outside of the breeding/nesting season. That is, active eviction shall be accomplished between September 1 and February 15. If more than 30 days has elapsed between owl eviction and completion of clearing and grubbing activities, a subsequent survey for the burrowing owl shall be conducted to ensure that owls have not re-populated the site. Any reoccupation by owls will require subsequent protocol active eviction.*

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6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix A: Weather data

Public information national weather service San Diego CA; 2021-2022 rainfall season in review, http://www.nws.noaa.gov/climate

A dryer than normal rainfall season ends on 30 June 2022. Winter was dryer than average across all of California.

Areas	2020-2021 Total	Normal Total	% of Normal
Santa Barbara	10.5	17.73	59
Lancaster	3.63	5.1	71
downtown Los Angeles	12.39	14.77	84
Long Beach Airport	7.34	12.72	58
John Wayne Airport	7.09	12.76	56
Fullerton	6.65	14.72	45
Riverside	4.99	10.12	49
Oceanside Airport	7.87	10.54	75
San Diego	6.81	10.13	67
Palm Springs	2.81	5.49	51

CORONA, CALIFORNIA (042031)
Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary
Period of Record : 7/ 1/1948 to 7/31/1988

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	66.1	69.0	70.4	74.9	79.1	84.8	91.6	91.6	89.0	82.1	73.3	67.5	78.3
Average Min. Temperature (F)	40.2	41.6	42.9	46.0	50.6	54.6	58.6	59.3	56.7	50.8	44.4	40.0	48.8
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	2.52	2.18	1.82	0.93	0.21	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.30	0.31	1.38	1.67	11.49
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Average Snow Depth (in.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Percent of possible observations for period of record.
Max. Temp.: 99.1% Min. Temp.: 99.4% Precipitation: 100% Snowfall: 100% Snow Depth: 100%
Check Station Metadata or Metadata graphics for more detail about data completeness.
http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/climsmsca.html

6.2 Appendix B: Plant species detected at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site, 2022.

SCIENTIFIC NAME (SYNONYM)	COMMON NAME
ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTYLEDONES	**DICOTS**
AMARANTHACEAE	**AMARANTH FAMILY**
Amaranthus palmeri	Palmer's Pigweed
APIACEAE	**CARROT FAMILY**
Apiaceae spp.*‡	carrot family
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**
*Cotula australis**	Australian Brass-Buttons
Erigeron bonariensis*	flax-leaved horseweed
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum (= Gnaphalium luteo-album)*	Weedy Cudweed
Sonchus asper (= S. asper ssp. asper)*	Prickly Sow Thistle
*Sonchus oleraceus**	Common Sow Thistle
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**
Brassica oleracea*‡	leafy green mustards
*Capsella bursa-pastoris**	Shepherd's Purse
Hirschfeldia incana	Shortpod or Summer Mustard
Lepidium oblongum (= L. o. var. insulare)	Peppergrass
*Sisymbrium irio**	London Rocket
CAPRIFOLIACEAE	**HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY**
Spergularia rubra*	purple sand spurry
CHENOPODIACEAE	**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**
Chenopodium album (= C. missouriense)*	Lamb's Quarter
*Chenopodium murale**	Nettle-Leaved Goosefoot
*Kochia scoparia**	Kochia
*Salsola tragus**	Russian Thistle
EUPHORBIACEAE	**SPURGE FAMILY**
Euphorbia prostrata (= Chamaesyce p.)	Prostrate Spurge
FABACEAE	**LEGUME FAMILY**
Leucaena leucocephala†*	white leadtree
*Vicia faba**	Broad Bean, Horse Bean
MALVACEAE	**MALLOW FAMILY**
*Malva parviflora**	Cheeseweed
OXALIDACEAE	**WOOD-SORREL FAMILY**
*Oxalis corniculata**	Yellow Sorrel
POLYGONACEAE	**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**
Polygonum aviculare ssp. depressum (= P. arenastrum)*	Common Knotweed
PORTULACACEAE	**PURSLANE FAMILY**
*Portulaca oleracea**	Common Purslane
ROSACEAE	**ROSE FAMILY**
Fragaria x ananassa*‡	strawberry

ULMACEAE	**ELM FAMILY**
Ulmus spp.†*	ornamental elm species
URTICACEAE	**NETTLE FAMILY**
*Urtica urens**	Dwarf Nettle
ANGIOSPERMS - MONOCOTYLENDONES	**MONOCOTS**
AGAVACEAE	**AGAVE FAMILY**
Agave spp.†*	century plant
ARECACEAE	**PALM FAMILY**
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican Fan Palm
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**
*Arundo donax**	Giant Reed
*Hordeum murinum**	Wall Barley
*Poa annua**	Annual Bluegrass
Poaceae sp.*	Unidentified (sterile) grass
*Schismus barbatus**	Mediterranean Schismus

KEY: Asterisk (*) = non-native species or cultivated; $^{+}$ = sensitive species; Sources: Taxonomy - Hickman (1993), http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html, March 2022; Common names and non-native species designations according to Roberts (1998), then Hickman (1993)
‡Agricultural species, †Ornamental species

6.3 Appendix C: California Native Plant Society Categories

CNPS Status based on California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Tibor 2001):

List 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California
The plants of List 1A are presumed extinct because they have not been seen or collected in the wild for many years. Although most of them are restricted to California, a few are found in other states as well. There is a difference between "extinct" and "extirpated." A plant is extirpated if it has been locally eliminated. It may be doing quite nicely elsewhere in its range. All of the plants constituting List 1A meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

List 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
The plants of List 1B are rare throughout their range. All but a few are endemic to California. All of them are judged to be vulnerable under present circumstances or to have a high potential for becoming so because of their limited or vulnerable habitat, their low numbers of individuals per population (even though they may be wide ranging), or their limited number of populations. All of the plants constituting List 1B meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

List 2: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
Except for being common beyond the boundaries of California, the plants of List 2 would have appeared on List 1B. Based on the "Native Plant Protection Act," plants are considered without regard to their distribution outside the state. All of the plants constituting List 2 meet the definitions of Sec. 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection) of the California Department of Fish and Game Code and are eligible for state listing.

List 3: Plants About Which We Need More Information—A Review List
The plants that comprise List 3 are an assemblage of taxa that have been transferred from other lists or that have been suggested for consideration. The necessary information that would assign most to a sensitivity category is missing.

List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution—A Watch List
The plants in this category are of limited distribution in California and their vulnerability or susceptibility to threat appears low at this time. While these plants cannot be called "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Many of them may be significant locally. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a plant change, they will be transferred to a more appropriate list.

Threat Code Extensions and their meanings:

.1- Seriously endangered in California

.2- Fairly endangered in California

.3- Not very endangered in California

6.4 Appendix D: Wildlife species detected at the Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site, 2022.

FAMILY/SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
REPTILIA	**REPTILES**
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	**ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRING-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED AND HORNED LIZARDS**
Sceloporus occidentalis	Western Fence Lizard
AVES	**BIRDS**
COLUMBIDAE	**PIGEONS AND DOVES**
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian Collared-Dove
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
TROCHILIDAE	**HUMMINGBIRDS**
Calypte anna	Anna's Hummingbird
TYRANNIDAE	**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**
Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe
CORVIDAE	**JAYS AND CROWS**
Corvus corax	Common Raven
MIMIDAE	**MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS**
Mimus polyglottos	Northern Mockingbird
STURNIDAE	**STARLINGS**
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling
EMBERIZIDAE	**EMBERIZIDS**
Melospiza melodia	Song Sparrow
FRINGILLIDAE	**FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES**
Haemorhous mexicanus	House Finch
PASSERIDAE	**OLD WORLD SPARROWS**
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow

Sources:

Invertebrates: Powell and Hogue (1979) and Hogue 1993.

Butterflies: NatureServe, http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/

Fish: NatureServe, http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/

Reptiles and amphibians: North American Herpetology (NAH) nomenclature updates: http://www.naherpetology.org/nameslist

Birds: American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds - 7th Edition (2017): http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3

Mammals: Baker, R. J., L. C. Bradley, R. D. Bradley, J. W. Dragoo, M. D. Engstrom, R. S. Hoffmann, C. A. Jones, F. Reid, D. W. Rice, and C. Jones. 2003. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico. Museum of Texas Tech University. OP-229. http://www.nsrl.ttu.edu/pubs/opapers.htm

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6.5 Appendix E: Euclid and Schaefer Commercial Center Project site photographs 2022.

Photograph 1: From southeastern looking north, March 2022.

Photograph 2: From southeastern looking west, March 2022.

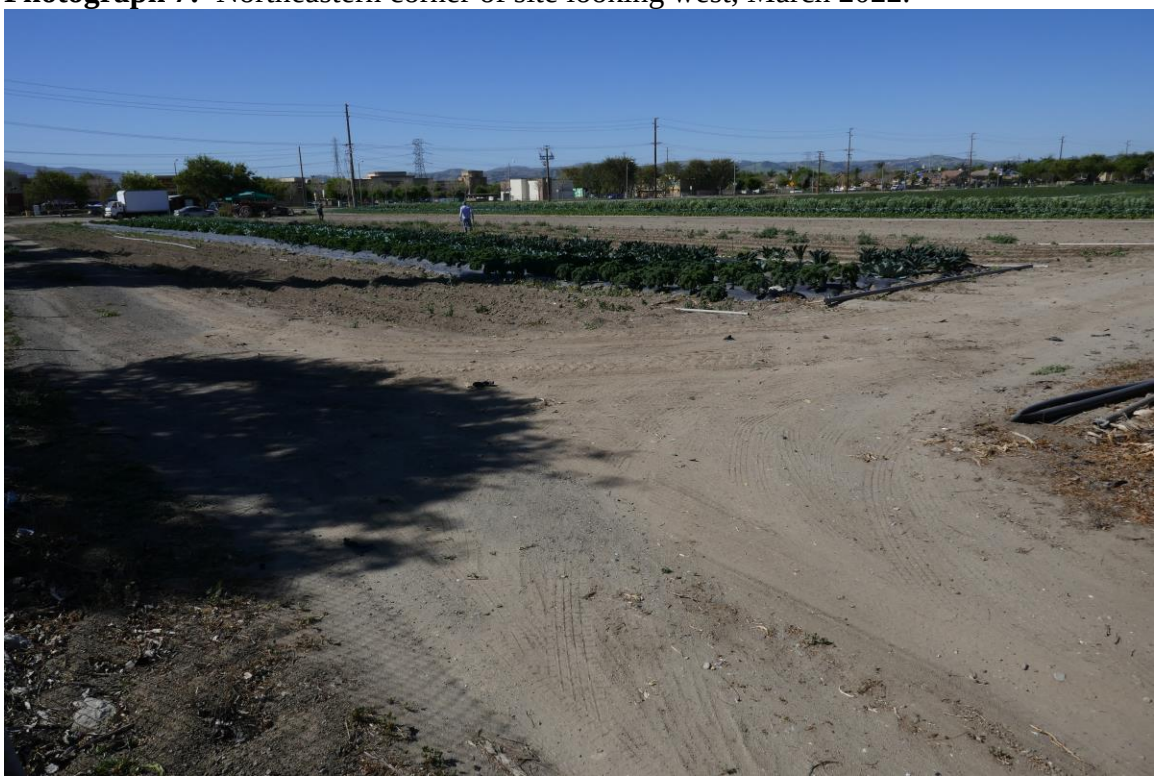
Photograph 3: Southern portion of site looking north, March 2022.

Photograph 4: Southwestern corner of site looking east, March 2022.

Photograph 5: Northwestern corner looking south, March 2022.

Photograph 6: Northwestern corner looking east, March 2022.

Photograph 7: Northeastern corner of site looking west, March 2022.



Photograph 8: Northwestern corner of site looking southwest, March 2022.