

December 22, 2011

Mr. John Schaefer  
Hillwood Investment Properties  
268 Hospitality Lane  
San Bernardino, California 92408

Subject: Results of Biological Resources Analysis Survey for the Cott Beverage Industrial Warehouse Project, San Bernardino, California (LSA Project No. HIP1105)

Dear Mr. Schaefer:

This letter report prepared for the proposed Cott Beverage Industrial Warehouse Project serves to document the results of a general biological resource analysis conducted by LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) on the approximately 6-acre portion of the project site that is undeveloped and consists of an open field. This portion of the project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0280-011-05, 0280-011-24, 0280-011-26, 0280-011-28, 0280-011-30, 0280-011-32, 0280-011-38, 0280-011-39, 0280-011-40, 0280-011-41, and 0280-011-42, at the southeastern corner of the intersection of Waterman Avenue and Mill Street in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The entire project location is within southwest ¼, Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 4 West, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (attached Figure 1).

## BACKGROUND

The proposed project will be constructed on a combination of developed and undeveloped, vacant parcels totaling approximately 15 acres, bordered by Waterman Avenue to the west, commercial business to the south, the existing Cott Beverage facility to the east, and a business center to the north (attached Figure 2). Additionally, an access easement will be constructed as part of the project. It will run perpendicular to Mill Street, traveling south to the existing warehouse property and providing access to the new proposed warehouse facility. The focus of this survey is the southern half of the project site, which is located on open, undeveloped parcels. This area was previously occupied by two rural farming residences and associated crop fields, as evidenced in historic aerial photographs (<http://www.historicaerials.com/>). The two residences were demolished sometime between 2006 and 2007; however, the original access road still exists.

## METHODS

A literature review was conducted to determine the existence or potential for occurrence of special-status plant and animal species on or in the vicinity of the project site. Database records for the *San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Harrison Mountain, and Redlands, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles were searched on December 12, 2011, using the California Department of Fish

and Game's Natural Diversity Data Base application *Rarefind 3* (version 3.1.0, CDFG, NDDB) and the California Native Plant Society's *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (online edition, CNPS, 2009, <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>). Aerial photographs (1938, 1959, 1968, 1980, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2009) were reviewed using [HistoricAerials.com](http://HistoricAerials.com), and maps of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated critical habitats were used to determine the locations of critical habitats relative to the project site.

The general biological resources survey included a site visit on December 15, 2011, by LSA Biologist Claudia Bauer. Observations regarding general site conditions, vegetation, any waters that may be subject to resource agency jurisdiction and regulation, and suitability of habitat for special-status plants, wildlife, and other biological resources were recorded. Soil types were determined using the *Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area, California* (Knecht 1971). All plant and animal species observed during the field survey were noted.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Weather conditions were cold and breezy during the site visit, with a recorded temperature of 55° Fahrenheit. Winds were approximately 5–8 miles per hour west-southwest.

### Elevation, Topography, and Soils

The site elevation ranges from approximately 1,015 to 1,020 feet above mean sea level. The site is flat and level. Mapped soils on the site (attached Figure 2) are classified as Hanford Coarse Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Knecht 1971). Soils observed on the site appeared consistent with these designations.

### Vegetation and Land Cover

The survey site consists of an approximately 6-acre fenced, vacant field with an unmaintained partially paved access road approximately 0.16 mile long, traveling east onto the parcel from Waterman Avenue and connecting with South Foisy Street at the southwestern corner of the site. Total vegetation cover on the project site is approximately 95 percent and consists primarily of recently emerged ruderal grasses. Evidence of previous disking activities was noted upon examination of the soil surface conditions. Dominant plant species include brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.) and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). Other recognizable species included giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus*) and red-stem redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). Trees found on the site include eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), chinaberry trees (*Melia azedarach*), and Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*). Given the site was previously occupied by residential properties, it is most likely the trees on site were at one time part of the old residential landscaping, and the plants and trees have since naturalized. A large felled chinaberry tree remnant is present near the access road.

## **Wildlife**

Wildlife species observed during the survey include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and western meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*). Freshly excavated California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were also observed on the site.

## **Potential Jurisdictional Waters and Streambeds**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (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 non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including dry ephemeral drainages. The USACE typically regulates as non-wetland waters of the U.S. any body of water displaying an “ordinary high water mark” (OHWM). In order to be considered a “jurisdictional wetland” under Section 404, an area must possess hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The CDFG, 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 Regional Water Quality Control Board (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 U.S. 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, or riparian habitat potentially subject to jurisdiction by the CDFG, USACE, and/or RWQCB were found within the project site. The findings and conclusions presented in this report, including the locations and extent of wetlands and other waters subject to regulatory jurisdiction, represent the professional opinion of LSA. A formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted for the site; thus, these findings and conclusions should be considered preliminary until verified by the USACE and CDFG.

## **Threatened and Endangered Species**

The USFWS and CDFG may list species as threatened or endangered under the Federal and California Endangered Species Acts (FESA and CESA, respectively). The USFWS can designate critical habitat that identifies specific areas, either occupied or unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections.

Take of threatened or endangered species is prohibited under Section 9 of FESA and Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code. Take, as defined under the FESA, means to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct” (16 U.S.C. Section 1532[19]).

No substantial project impacts to any threatened or endangered species are anticipated and the site is not within designated critical habitat of any species.

### **Other Special Interest Species**

The CDFG, USFWS, local agencies, and special interest groups, such as the CNPS, maintain lists of species that they consider to be in need of monitoring. Legal protection for these special interest species varies widely.

Attached Table A lists the special status species potentially occurring within five miles of the project vicinity. Of the special interest species known to occur in the general area, only the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) could potentially be found on site. No other special interest species are expected to occur within the project site due to unsuitable habitat conditions existing on the site.

**Burrowing Owls.** Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats. They can also inhabit grass, forb, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats. They nest in abandoned burrows of ground squirrels or other animals, in pipes, under piles of rock or debris, and in other similar features.

Burrowing owls do not currently inhabit the site. Although there are mammal burrows on the site, none shows sign of occupation by burrowing owl. However, the site does provide suitable habitat for this species and historical occurrences have been reported approximately 2 and 3½ miles northeast of the site. Therefore, a pre-construction survey for this species should be conducted within 30 days prior to beginning of site grading.

### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

Trees and shrubs on site may provide nesting habitat to birds observed using the site and surrounding areas. Increased noise and human presence as a result of construction activities may cause birds to abandon nests or negatively affect nestlings. Typically, the CDFG requires construction activities within 300 feet of trees and shrubs be scheduled outside of the avian nesting season. If construction activities are planned during the avian nesting season (February 15 through August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be conducted within three days prior to commencement to avoid impacts to birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

### **Natural Communities of Interest**

Riparian habitats and coastal sage scrub are considered natural communities of interest to the CDFG. Coastal sage scrub is not considered a sensitive natural community unless it is occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*).

No riparian or other natural communities of interest occur within the study area.

### **Additional Species Survey Requirements**

Due to highly disturbed nature of the vegetation on site, the project area does not contain suitable habitat for any species protected under CESA or FESA and no additional species surveys are required.

## **Wetlands**

There are no wetlands on the project site.

## **Local Policies and Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources**

The project will not be in conflict with local policies or ordinances applicable to biological resources.

## **Indirect Effects**

Indirect impacts to surrounding areas as a result of the project may include, but are not limited to, increased dust, noise, lighting, traffic, and storm water runoff. Because of the small scale of the project and the application of standard mitigation measures, substantial indirect impacts are not anticipated.

## **Cumulative Effects**

Cumulative impacts refer to incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, and probable future projects.

Cumulative impacts potentially include habitat fragmentation, increased edge effects, reduced habitat quality, and increased wildlife mortality. The San Bernardino Valley is subject to ongoing urbanization and consequent loss of habitat and open space. However, the project site is an in-fill currently surrounded by existing rural residences and commercial development. Therefore, significant cumulative effects as a result of the proposed project are not anticipated.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following actions are recommended in order to avoid unauthorized impacts to biological resources as a result of the proposed project:

- If project activities are planned during the avian nesting season (approximately February 1 through August 31), nesting bird surveys should be conducted within three days prior to disturbance to ensure birds protected under the MBTA are not disturbed by construction-related activities such as noise and increased human presence. Any active nests detected in the area shall be flagged and an appropriate buffer around the nest location will be established, as determined by the CDFG. The buffer area is to be avoided until the nesting cycle is complete or it is determined by the biologist that the nest has failed.
- Suitable habitat for the burrowing owl is present on the proposed project site at this time; however, no sign of burrowing owl was found on site. Therefore, a pre-construction burrowing owl survey should be conducted within 30 days prior to beginning of site grading in the event that burrowing owls occupy the site in the future.

Sincerely,

**LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.**

Claudia Bauer  
Biologist

Attachments: Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the  
Project Vicinity  
Figure 1: Regional and Project Location  
Figure 2: Vegetation, Land Use, and Photograph Key Map  
Figure 3: Site Photographs

**Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the Project Vicinity**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<b>Plants</b>				
<i>Arenari paludicola</i> <b>Marsh sandwort</b>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Sandy soils in marshes from 3 to 170 meters (10 to 560 feet) elevation, where it grows up through mats of <i>Typha</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> , etc. Known to presently occur only in San Luis Obispo County. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, and from the state of Washington. The last known record of this species in Riverside, San Bernardino, or Los Angeles Counties is from 1900.	Blooms May through August (perennial herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> <b>Horn's milk-vetch</b>	US: – CA: 1B	Alkaline playas and lake margins from 60 to 850 meters (200 to 2,800 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Inyo and Kern Counties. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino County. Also occurs in Nevada.	Blooms May through October	<b>Absent.</b> No alkaline areas on site.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> <b>Nevin's barberry</b>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Gravelly wash margins in alluvial scrub, or coarse soils and rocky slopes in chaparral; typically 275 to 825 meters (900 to 2,700 feet) elevation; Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties.	Blooms March through June (evergreen shrub, survey year-round)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> <b>Plummer's mariposa-lily</b>	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or rocky sites of (usually) granitic or alluvial material in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at 100 to 1,700 meters (300 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known from the Santa Monica Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains in Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties, California.	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Carex comosa</i> <b>Bristly sedge</b>	US: – CA: 2	Bogs and fens, freshwater marshes and swamps, and lake margins below 425 meters (1,400 feet). Known from Lake, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Shasta, San Joaquin, and Sonoma Counties, and Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino County (last known occurrence was in 1882).	May through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> <b>Smooth tarplant</b>	US: – CA: 1B	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.	Blooms April through November (annual herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> <b>Salt marsh bird's-beak</b>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	Coastal dunes and salt marshes below 30 meters (100 feet) elevation. In California, known from Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties. Historical collections referred to this taxon from alkaline meadow in vicinity of San Bernardino Valley are intermediate to <i>C. maritimum</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> . Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms May through October (annual herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.

**Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the Project Vicinity**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> <b>Parry's spineflower</b>	US: – CA: 1B	Sandy or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, or woodlands at 40 to 1,705 meters (100 to 5,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	April through June (annual herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> <b>Slender-horned spineflower</b>	US: FE CA: SE/1B	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 ( <i>Lastarriaea coriacea</i> ) and other native annual species, and is often associated with cryptogamic soil crusts composed of bryophytes, algae and/or lichens. Occurs at 200 to 760 meters (600 to 2,500 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms April through June (annual herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> <b>Santa Ana River wollyster</b>	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.	Blooms May through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> <b>Alvin Meadow bedstraw</b>	US: – CA: 1B	Granitic soils in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest; 1,350 to 1,700 meters (4,400 to 5,600 feet). Known from Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms May through July	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> <b>Gambel's water cress</b>	US: FE CA: ST CNPS: 1B	Marshes and swamps from 5 to 330 meters (20 to 1,100 feet) elevation. Currently believed to occur in California only in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. There are historical records from Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, although the San Diego County records may be based on misidentification of another species. Also occurs in Baja California.	Blooms April through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Symphyotichum defoliatum</i> <b>San Bernardino aster</b>	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.	Blooms July through November (perennial herb)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.

**Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the Project Vicinity**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> <b>Arroyo chub</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Perennial streams or intermittent streams with permanent pools; slow water sections of streams with mud or sand substrates; spawning occurs in pools. Native to Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita River systems; introduced in Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama, and Mojave River systems and smaller coastal streams.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> No suitable perennial water on site.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> <b>Orangethroat whiptail</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	March through July with reduced activity August through October	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> <b>Coast horned lizard</b>	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.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> <b>Burrowing owl</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Open country in much of North and South America. Usually occupies ground squirrel burrows in open, dry grasslands, agricultural and range lands, railroad rights-of-way, and margins of highways, golf courses, and airports. Often utilizes man-made structures, such as earthen berms, cement culverts, cement, asphalt, rock, or wood debris piles. They avoid thick, tall vegetation, brush, and trees, but may occur in areas where brush or tree cover is less than 30 percent.	Year-round	<b>Low.</b> May occur in open, grassy habitats on site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> <b>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</b>	US: – 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.	May through September	<b>Absent.</b> No extensive stands of riparian habitat on site.
<i>Poliptila californica californica</i> <b>Coastal California gnatcatcher</b>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> No coastal sage scrub on site.

**Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the Project Vicinity**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> <b>Least Bell's vireo</b>	US: FE CA: SE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of least Bell's vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	<b>Absent.</b> No extensive stands of riparian habitat on site.
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> <b>Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, and sagebrush, from Los Angeles County through southwestern San Bernardino, western Riverside, and San Diego Counties to northern Baja California.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> <b>San Bernardino kangaroo rat</b>	US: FE CA: SSC	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.	Nocturnal, active year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> <b>Stephens' kangaroo rat</b>	US: FE CA: ST	Found in plant communities transitional between grassland and coastal sage scrub, with perennial vegetation cover of less than 50%. Most commonly associated with <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> , and <i>Erodium</i> . Requires well-drained soils with compaction characteristics suitable for burrow construction. Not found in soils that are highly rocky, less than 20 inches deep, or heavily alkaline or clay, or in areas exceeding 25% slope. Occurs only in western Riverside County, northern San Diego County, and extreme southern San Bernardino County, below 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> <b>Western mastiff bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> <b>Western yellow bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Found in desert and riparian areas of the southwest U.S. Individuals roost in the dead fronds of palm trees, and have also been documented roosting in cottonwood trees.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> <b>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges.	Year-round, diurnal and crepuscular activity	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.

**Table A: Special Status Species Potentially Occurring Within Five Miles of the Project Vicinity**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Occurrence Probability
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> <b>San Diego desert woodrat</b>	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.	Year-round, mainly nocturnal, occasionally crepuscular and diurnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> <b>Pocketed free-tailed bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Usually associated with cliffs, rock outcrops, or slopes. May roost in buildings (including roof tiles) or caves. Occurs from the southwestern United States to central Mexico.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> <b>Southern grasshopper mouse</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Believed to inhabit sandy or gravelly valley floor habitats with friable soils in open and semi-open scrub, including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs, preferring low to moderate shrub cover. More susceptible to small- and large-scale habitat loss and fragmentation than most other rodents, due to its low fecundity, low population density, and large home range size. Arid portions of southwestern California and northwestern Baja California.	Nocturnal, active year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> <b>Los Angeles pocket mouse</b>	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.	Nocturnal. Active late spring to early fall.	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> <b>American badger</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Primary habitat requirements seem to be sufficient food and friable soils in relatively open uncultivated ground in grasslands, woodlands, and desert. Widely distributed in North America.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat not present on site.

**LEGEND****US: Federal Classifications**

FE	Taxa listed as Endangered.
FT	Taxa listed as Threatened.

**CA: State Classifications**

SE	Taxa State-listed as Endangered.
ST	Taxa State-listed as Threatened.
SSC	California Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.
1B	California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	California Rare Plant Rank 2: Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

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

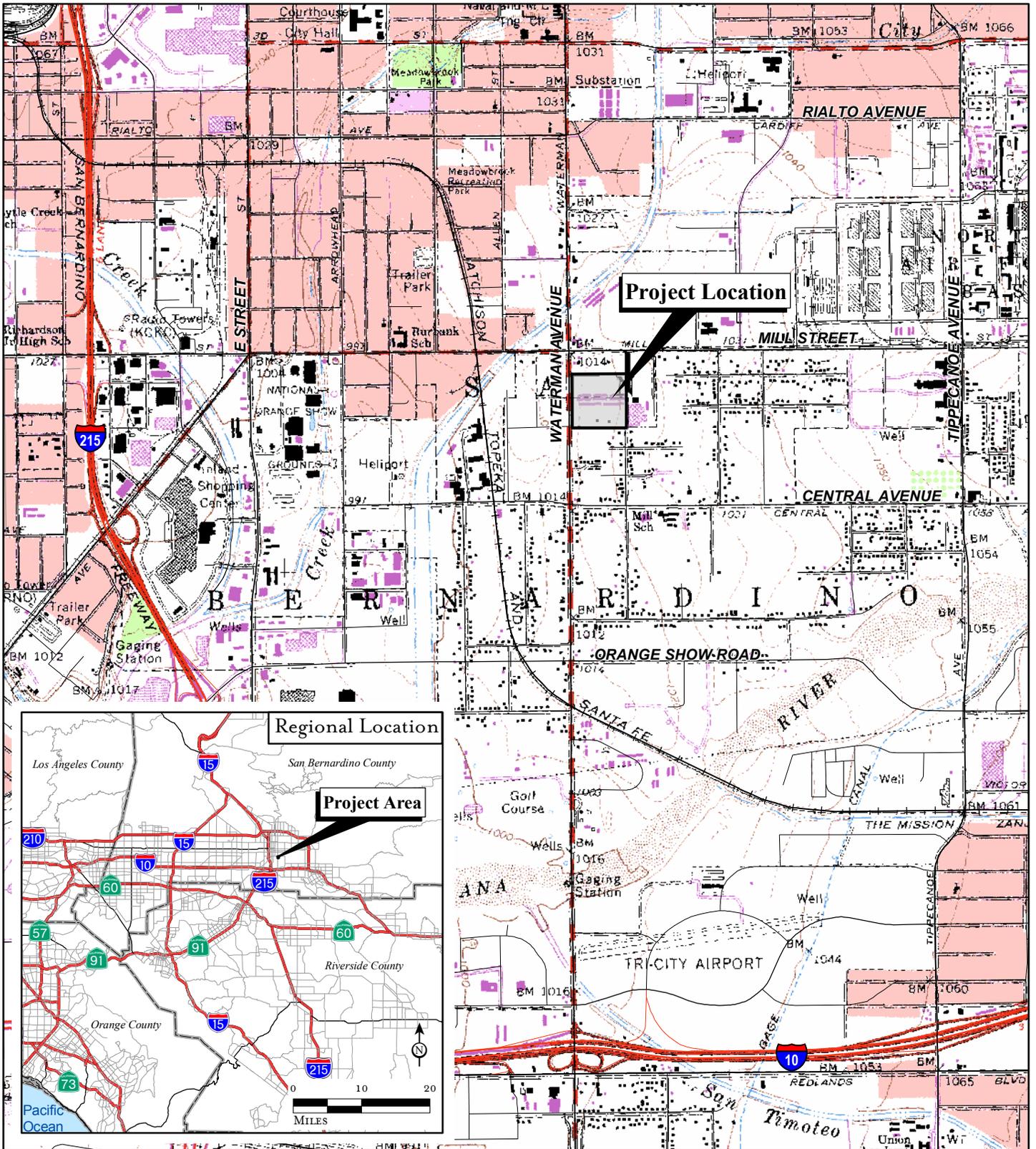
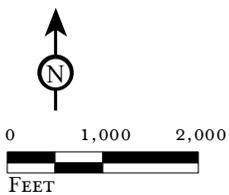


FIGURE 1

LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, 1980, CA; Thomas Bros., 2009

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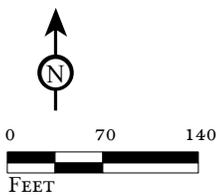


FIGURE 2

Hillwood Cott Beverage Plant  
Biological Resources Assessment

Vegetation and Land  
Use and Photo Key

LSA



SOURCE: Bing Maps, 2010

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Project Boundary with Easement | Developed         |
| Photo Location                 | Eucalyptus Tree   |
| <b>Land Cover</b>              | Palm Tree         |
| Castor Bean                    | Ruderal Grassland |
| Cement Slab                    | Tamarisk          |
| Chinaberry Trees               |                   |



PHOTOGRAPH 1: *View facing north. Ruderal grass is the dominant vegetation cover on site.*



PHOTOGRAPH 2: *View facing east. Concrete foundation slabs are visible in the foreground.*



PHOTOGRAPH 3: *View facing west, along access road.*



PHOTOGRAPH 4: *View facing the northeast corner of the survey area. Chinaberry trees, castor bean shrubs and a palm tree are visible in the background.*

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FIGURE 3

*Hillwood Cott Beverage Plant  
Biological Resources Assessment  
Site Photographs*