

# APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY

## Habitat Assessment

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Prepared For:

**Hillwood Investment Properties**

901 Via Piemonte, Suite 175  
Ontario, California 91764  
Contact: Mr. John Schaefer

Prepared By:



3300 East Guasti Road, Suite 100  
Ontario, California 91761  
Contact: Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.  
909.974.4907

August 2013

JN: 136724

# APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA

## Habitat Assessment

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The undersigned certify that the statements furnished in this report and exhibits present data and information required for this biological evaluation, and the facts, statements, and information presented is a complete and accurate account of the findings and conclusions to the best of our knowledge and beliefs.



Travis J. McGill  
Biologist  
Natural Resources



Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.  
Vice President  
Natural Resources

August 2013

# Executive Summary

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The project site was historically used as a commercial lumber yard and has been routinely subjected to human disturbances (i.e grading and illegal dumping), and the majority of the site no longer supports vegetation. Native vegetation and native plant communities are not present on the project site or in the general vicinity, except for areas within the Santa Ana River outside the project boundaries. An isolated ruderal plant community occurs on the southwestern boundary of the project site that is dominated by non-native vegetation.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant and/or wildlife species known to occur within the general area. Additionally, no California Department of Fish and Wildlife sensitive plant communities occur on the project site.

No burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), burrowing owl sign (pellets, feathers, castings, or white wash), or suitable burrows were observed during the habitat assessment. Historic human disturbance and continued grading have kept burrowing owl from inhabiting the project site. Due to the lack of sign, and no recent recorded occurrence within the general vicinity of the project site, a focused survey was not recommended or conducted for burrowing owl. Burrowing owl are presumed absent from the project site. However, a burrowing owl pre-construction clearance survey is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation since suitable cavities were observed on the project site that have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for burrowing owl.

Additionally, pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Wildlife Code, construction activities and/or the removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat should be conducted outside the avian nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from early February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. If grading or construction activities occur during the avian nesting season a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey will be required and should specifically focus on the presence/absence of burrowing owl.

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Appendix A *Site Photographs*  
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**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

BUOW	Burrowing Owl
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CWA	Clean Water Act
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Ground Positioning System
LBVI	Least Bell's Vireo
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
PCE	Primary Constituent Element
RAFSS	Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
RBF	RBF Consulting
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SASU	Santa Ana Sucker
SBKR	San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat
SWWF	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

# Section 1 Introduction

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This report contains the findings of RBF Consulting's (RBF) habitat assessment for the approximate 66-acre Orange Show Road Property located in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The approximate 66-acre Orange Show Road Property is hereinafter referred to as the "project site or site." RBF biologist, Travis J. McGill, and regulatory analyst, Thomas C. Millington, inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat within the project boundaries on August 26, 2013.

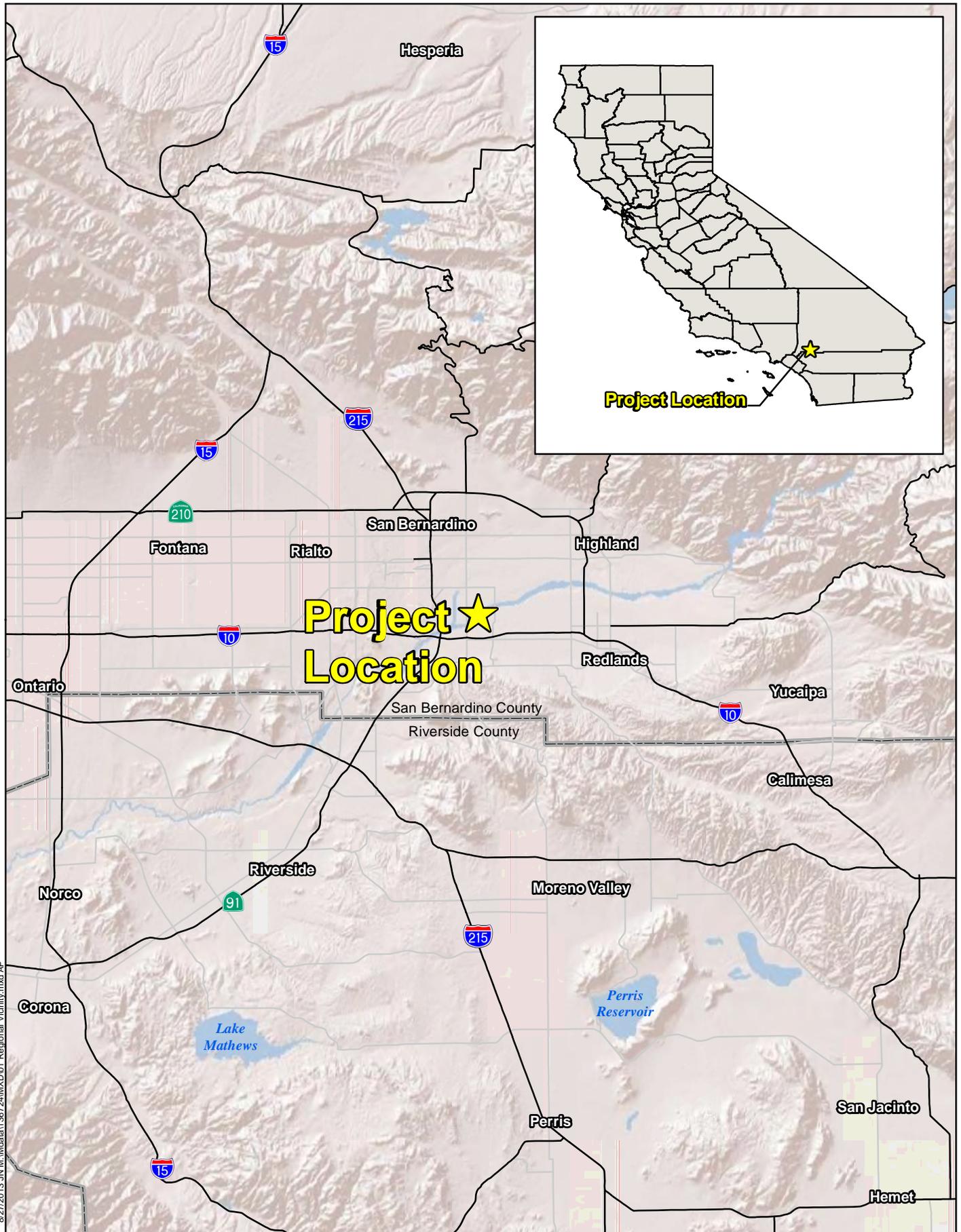
The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence for sensitive flora and fauna that could pose a constraint to development of the proposed project. Special attention was given to the suitability of the habitat onsite to support burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (BUOW), a California species of special concern, as well as several other sensitive species identified by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring on the project site.

## 1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located north of Interstate 10, south of Orange Show Road, east of Waterman Avenue, and west of Tippecanoe Avenue in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the San Bernardino South United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle within Township 1 south, Range 4 west, Section 14 (Exhibit 2, *Site Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is located adjacent to the Santa Ana River and is approximately 66-acres (Exhibit 3, *Project Site*).

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Hillwood Investment Properties proposes to develop the project site into a warehouse/distribution facility. The proposed warehouse/distribution facility is an approximately 1,199,360 square foot warehouse located on approximately 66 acres comprised of eight (8) parcels (0281-021-46,-47,-48,-49, and 0281-031-50,-81,-90,-91). In addition to the site-specific development, the warehouse/distribution facility will also include the construction of specific offsite improvements (including requisite water, sewer, and storm drain facilities to support the project), landscaping, parking (231 auto/385 trailer) and street frontage improvements along Orange Show Road.



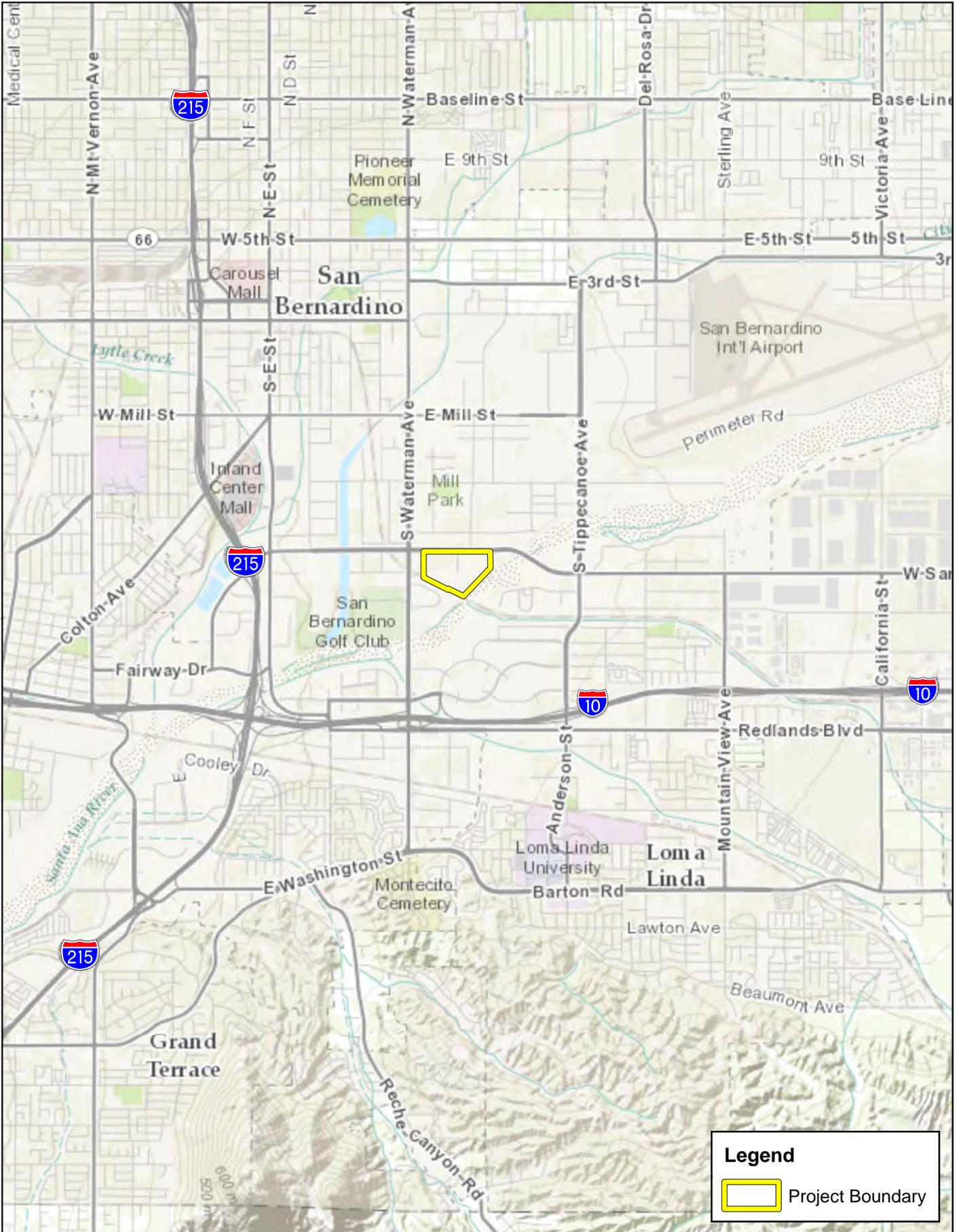
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Source: ESRI Relief Map, National Highway Planning Network

APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY  
**Regional Vicinity**

8/27/2013 10:31:05 AM \\M:\Data\136724\MXD\02 Site Vicinity.mxd

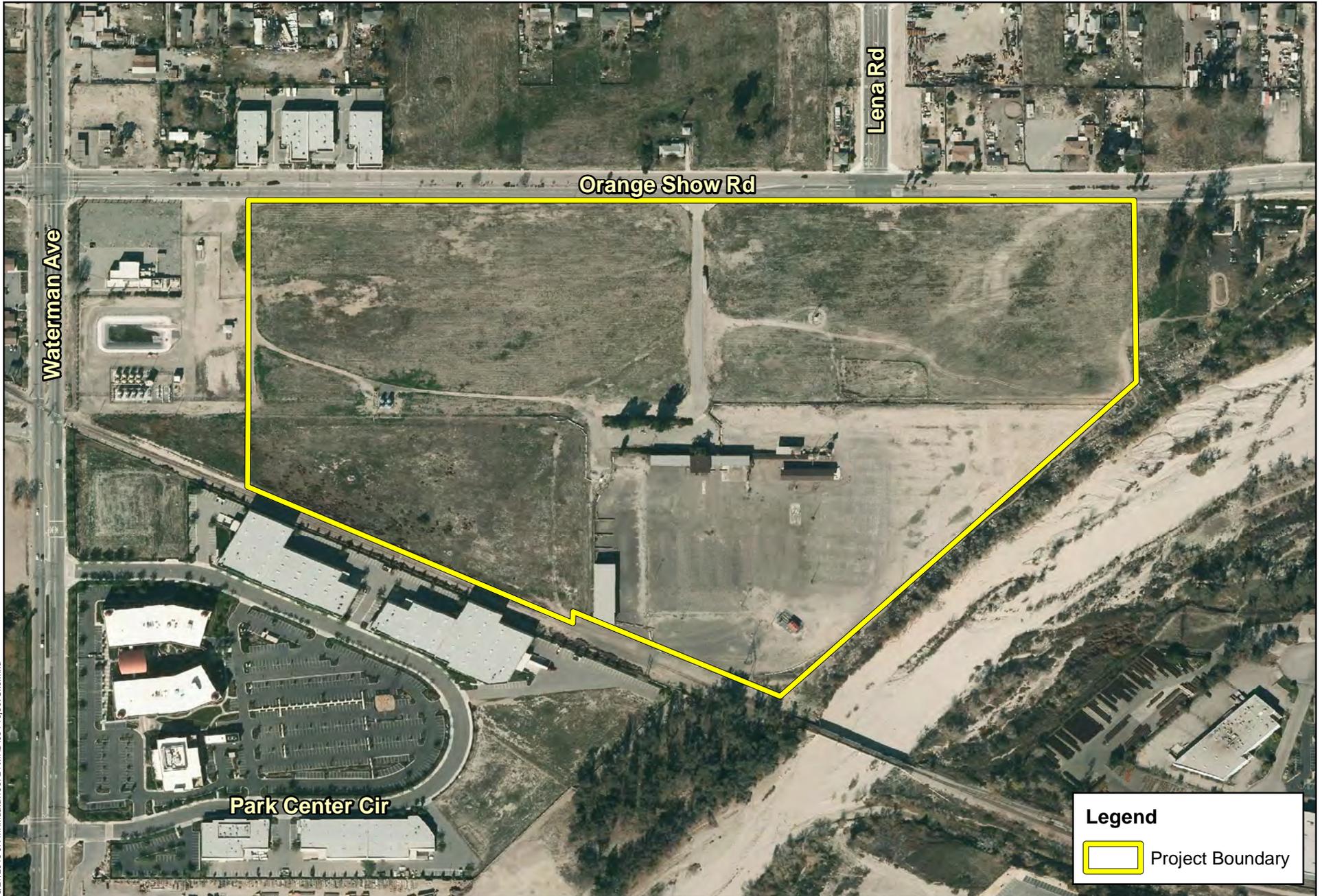


APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY  
**Site Vicinity**

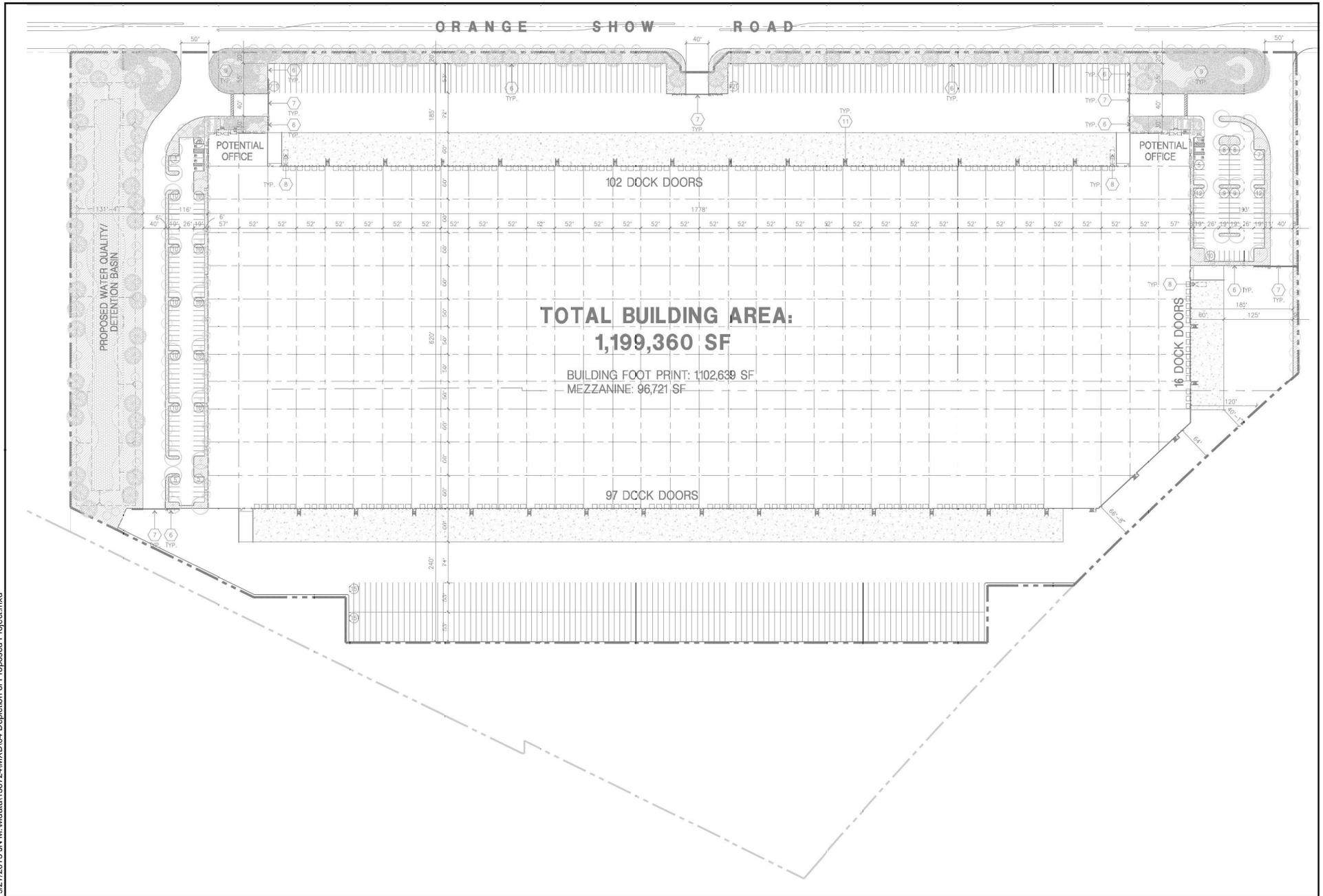


Source: ESRI World Topographic Basemap, San Bernardino South Quadrangle

9/27/2013 JN M:\Mdaat\136724\MXD\03 Project Site.mxd



9/27/2013 11:01:36 AM \\data1\36724\MXD04 Depiction of Proposed Project.mxd



## Section 2 Methodology

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A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on the project site or within the general vicinity. In addition, a general habitat assessment of the project site was conducted. The field survey provided information of the existing conditions on the site and potential for sensitive biological resources to occur.

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

Literature detailing biological resources previously observed near the project site and historical land uses were reviewed to understand the extent of disturbances to the habitats onsite. Standard field guides and texts on sensitive and non-sensitive biological resources were reviewed for habitat requirements, as well as the following resources:

- Calflora Database;
- CDFW compendia of special-status species;
- CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation;
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species;
- USFWS Endangered Species Profile and Primary Constituent Elements San Bernardino kangaroo rat;
- USFWS Endangered Species Profile and Primary Constituent Elements for least Bell's vireo;
- USFWS Endangered Species Profile and Primary Constituent Elements San Bernardino kangaroo rat;
- USFWS Endangered Species Profile and Primary Constituent Elements for Santa Ana sucker; and
- USFWS Endangered Species Profile and Primary Constituent Elements for southwestern willow flycatcher.

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring on the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of these species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDDB ArcGIS database was used, together with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest occurrence and determine the distance from the project site.

## **2.2 HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND FIELD INVESTIGATION**

RBF biologist, Travis J. McGill, and regulatory analyst, Thomas C. Millington, inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat on the project site on August 26, 2013. Plant communities identified by signature on aerial photographs during the literature review were ground-truthed by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of riparian/riverine habitat, and corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded. Notes were taken during the survey of all plant and animal species observed and potential jurisdictional features were identified. Observations of animal species included scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, visual and aural observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, condition of the plant communities, hydrology, and evidence of human use of the site were noted. The plant communities were classified in accordance with CDFW (2003) and Holland (1986), delineated on an aerial photograph, and then digitized into GIS Arcview. The Arcview application was used to compute the area of each plant community in acres.

## **Section 3 Existing Conditions**

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### **3.1 LOCAL CLIMATE**

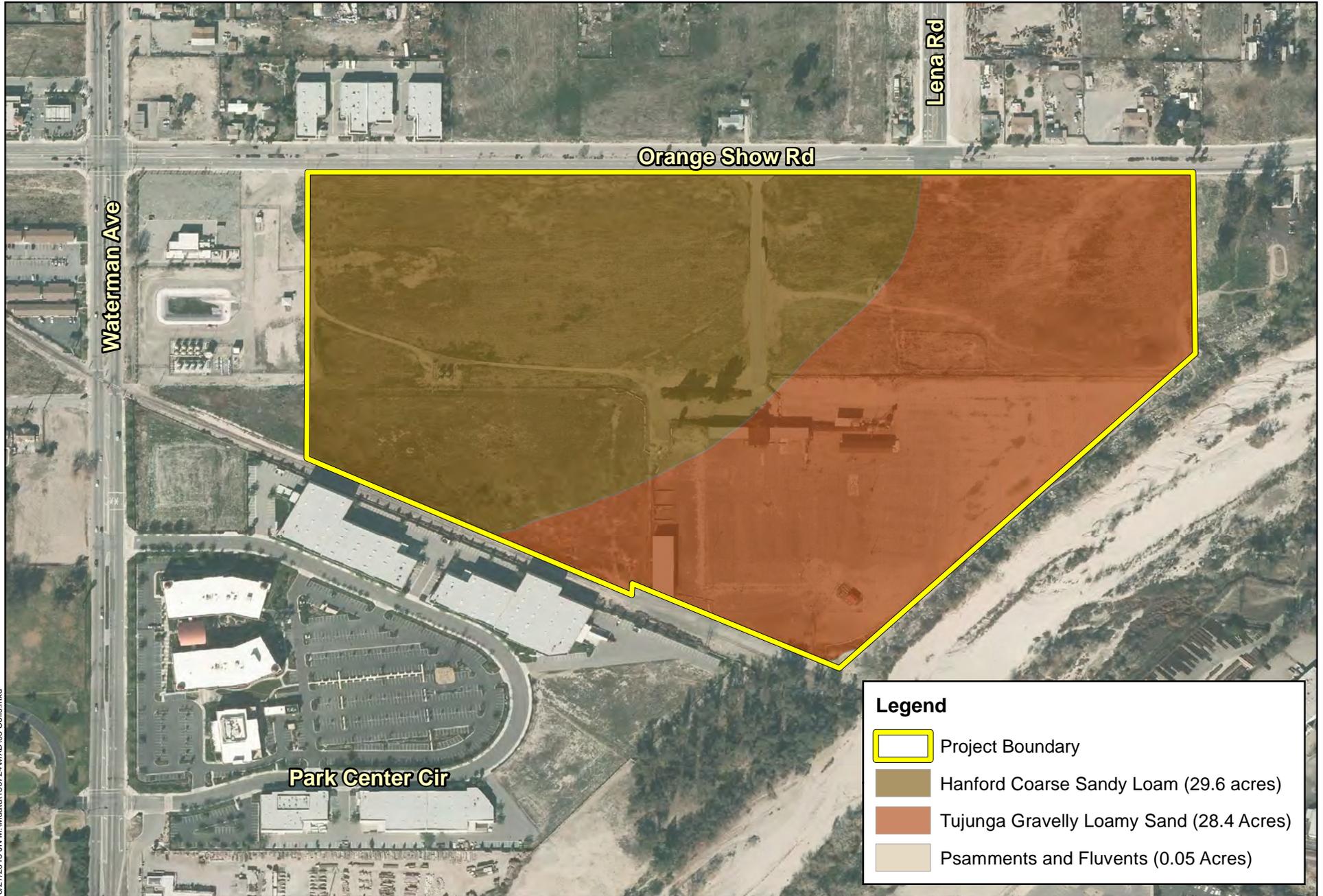
The region has a year-round Mediterranean climate or semi-arid climate, with warm, sunny, dry summers and cool, rainy, mild winters. Average annual precipitation ranges from 12 inches per year in the coastal plain to 18 inches per year in the inland alluvial valleys, reaching 40 inches or more in the San Bernardino Mountains. Most of the precipitation occurs between November and March in the form of rain with variable amounts of snow in the higher elevations. The climatological cycle of the region results in higher surface water flows in the spring and early summer and lower flows during the dry season. Winter and spring floods generated by storms are not uncommon in wet years. Similarly, during the dry season, infrequent summer storms can cause torrential floods in local streams. Weather conditions during the surveys included temperatures in the mid-70s (degrees Fahrenheit) with minimal to no cloud cover.

### **3.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS**

The project site located adjacent to the Santa Ana River and is relatively flat with no significant areas of topographic relief. The project site gently slopes to the west with onsite elevations ranging from 1,015 to 1,035 feet above mean sea level. According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey, surface soils on and adjacent to the project site are comprised of Hanford coarse sandy loam (2-9% slopes), Tujunga gravelly loamy sand (0-9% slopes), and Psamments and Fluvents – Frequently Flooded (Exhibit 5, *Soils Map*). These soils are found on alluvial fans and drainageways, are somewhat excessively drained, and have rapid permeability. The majority of the onsite soils have been mechanically disturbed from historic land use activities and routine grading resulting in the removal of most of the top soils from the project site. Additionally, approximately 17.3 acres of the project site is developed consisting of remnant structures and concrete/asphalt improvements.

### **3.3 SURROUNDING LAND USES**

The project site is bounded by Orange Show Road, residential, commercial, and vacant land uses to the north. The Santa Ana River runs along the southeast boundary of the project site and generally flows in a northeast to southwest direction. Waterman Avenue, recreational (golf course), and utility land uses adjoin the project site to the west. The southwest border of the project site is bounded by the Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and commercial land uses.



9/27/2013 JN M:\data\136724\MXD\05 Soils.mxd

**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- Hanford Coarse Sandy Loam (29.6 acres)
- Tujunga Gravelly Loamy Sand (28.4 Acres)
- Psamments and Fluvents (0.05 Acres)



Source: NRCS Soil Data Mart-ca677, Eagle Aerial 2012

APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY

**Soils**

Exhibit 5

## Section 4 Discussion

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### 4.1 SITE CONDITIONS

The project site is located within a developed area in southwestern San Bernardino County. Surrounding areas have converted natural habitats into residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. Based on historical aerials the project site was utilized as a commercial lumber yard up until 2009. One (1) improved roadway bisects the project site in a north/south direction and provides the primary access route to the project site beginning at Orange Show Road and terminating at an existing parking lot. The southern portion of the project site is primarily developed consisting of several remnant structures, storage hangers, and concrete/asphalt improvements. Areas surrounding the remnant commercial lumber yard consist of vacant, undeveloped land that has been subject to various degrees of human disturbances including routine grading, illegal dumping, and previous land uses.

### 4.2 VEGETATION

The project site was historically used as a commercial lumber yard and has been routinely subjected to human disturbances (i.e. grading and illegal dumping), and the majority of the site no longer supports vegetation. Native vegetation and native plant communities are not present on the project site or in the general vicinity, except for areas within the Santa Ana River outside the project boundaries (Exhibit 6, *Vegetation Map*). The southwestern portion of the project site does support a ruderal plant community dominated by non-native grasses and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). Other plant species occurring within this plant community include tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), and Palmer's pigweed (*Amaranthus palmeri*).

Isolated stands of ornamental vegetation and a number of non-native species including fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) occur in the central portion of the project site within landscape planters adjacent to remnant structures.

Disturbed areas cover the northern portions of the project site. These areas continue to be actively graded and have been exposed to a long history of human disturbance and are currently devoid of vegetation.

Developed areas cover the southern portions of the project site. These areas are generally devoid of vegetation; however, some weedy plant species have established. Disturbed areas include one (1) improved roadway, parking lot, remnant structures, and staging areas.

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**Legend**

- Project Boundary
- 1 ▶ Photograph Location and Direction
- Ruderal (8.2 Acres)
- Ornamental (0.25 Acres)
- Disturbed (31.9 Acres)
- Developed (17.3 Acres)

APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY

# Vegetation Map



Source: Eagle Aerial 2012

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## 4.3 WILDLIFE

Plant communities provide food sources, along with foraging, nesting and denning sites, cover, and protection from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species observed, expected or not expected to occur onsite. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather condition in which the survey was conducted. Wildlife observations were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows and actual sightings of animals.

### 4.3.1 Amphibians

No amphibian species were observed during the habitat assessment. Additionally, no drainage features with frequent sources of water that could support amphibian species occur on the project site. The Santa Ana River is located adjacent to the southeastern boundary of the project site and has the potential to support a number of amphibian species such as bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), western toads (*Bufo boreas*) and pacific chorus frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*); however, amphibian species occurring within the Santa Ana River are not anticipated to occur within the boundaries of the project site due to the lack of water/native vegetation and continual onsite disturbances.

### 4.3.2 Reptiles

As noted, the project site consists of heavily disturbed lands that have been subjected to extensive impacts over the years and continues to be subjected to a heavy degree of impacts that preclude a robust population of reptiles from becoming established onsite. The heavy disturbance of the majority of the site and surrounding development have reduced the quality and availability of suitable foraging and nesting habitat for many of the potentially occurring reptilian species. Side-blotched lizards (*Uta stansburiana*) and western fence lizards (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) were the only reptilian species observed during the habitat assessment. Sensitive reptilian species are not expected to occur.

### 4.3.3 Avian

The project site provides a limited amount of foraging and cover habitat for avian species. Species observed and heard during the survey included house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), and Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*).

#### 4.3.4 Mammals

The plant communities within the project site are anticipated to provide suitable habitat for a number of mammalian species acclimated to human presence and disturbance. However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Mammals and or sign detected during the field assessment included cottontail rabbits (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). In addition, evidence of small mammal burrows were noted.

#### 4.4 NESTING BIRDS

The project site primarily consists of heavily disturbed land that has been subject to various degrees of human disturbance. Onsite plant communities provide limited foraging and cover habitat for year-round/seasonal avian residents and migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Ornamental vegetation and onsite remnant structures have the potential to suitable roosting opportunities for a number of owl species including barn owl (*Tyto alba*) and great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Additionally, several remnant nests were observed within onsite storage hangers and under roof overhangs.

The Santa Ana River is outside the project boundary, but runs along its southeastern boundary and supports a variety of riparian plant species including cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) and has the potential to provide suitable nesting/foraging opportunities for a variety of avian species including two (2) state and federally listed endangered species: least bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) (LBVI); and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) (SWWF). Several stands of Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus ssp.*) also occur adjacent to the northeast and southwest corners of the project site and provide suitable nesting opportunities for a variety raptor species including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shoulder hawk (*Buteo lineatus*).

#### 4.5 MIGRATORY CORRIDORS AND LINKAGES

Although urbanized along some portions of its length, the Santa Ana River is one of the most important open space resources and wildlife corridors in the valley and mountain regions, of San Bernardino County. The River provides important habitat and riparian areas to allow for the movement of wildlife through the region. In its upper reaches, the river supports wild trout in its lower reaches; where it passes through urban areas, it has the potential to serve as an important open space resource for human and wildlife use. Many objectives have been developed for the Santa Ana River: Maintaining the river as a natural open space area along its entire length; improving habitat values where possible; regulating sand and gravel operations within the river to prevent damage to habitat; constructing the

Santa Ana River regional trail, and cooperating with Riverside County, USFWS, and adjacent cities to protect open space resources.

Urbanization of the areas surrounding portions of the Santa Ana River have confined the limits of the migratory corridors and linkage to natural areas occurring within the Santa Ana River Wash. Even though the project site is abuts the Santa Ana River, historic uses of the project site (e.g. used as a lumber yard) have removed natural plant communities that once occurred onsite. The project site is heavily disturbed and does not provide habitat for wildlife to use during migration. As a result, the proposed development on the project site will not disrupt or have any adverse effects to the wildlife movement within the adjacent Santa Ana River.

## 4.6 JURISDICTIONAL AREAS

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulate discharge of fill into “waters of the United States” and “waters of the State” under Section 404 and 401 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), respectively. The CDFW regulates alterations to stream courses including adjacent riparian habitat areas under Section 1600 of the State Fish and Wildlife Code.

No drainage/wetland features or riparian vegetation occur within the boundaries of the project site. Drainage of the project site is accomplished by overland sheet flow and generally follows onsite topography. Although outside of the project footprint, impacts to the Santa Ana River and/or associated riparian vegetation should be avoided in all instances.

The Santa Ana River runs along the southeastern boundary of the project site and qualifies as both “Waters of the U.S.” and “Waters of the State” and thus falls under the jurisdictional authority of the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. If the project plans to discharge into the Santa Ana River, the preparation of a jurisdictional delineation could be required along with the regulatory approvals from USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW. If a Section 404 permit will need to be obtained from the USACE for impacts to “waters of the United States,” the USACE would have to consult with the USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to address, at a minimum, the potential loss or adverse modification of Critical Habitat to San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) (SBKR), a federally endangered species, southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) (SWWF), a state and federally endangered species, and Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) (SASU).

## 4.7 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The CNDDDB was queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities within the San Bernardino South USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. A search of published records of these species was

conducted within this quadrangle using the CNDDDB Rarefind4 online software. The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California supplied information regarding the distribution and habitats of vascular plants in the vicinity. The habitat assessment was used to assess the ability of the plant communities found onsite to provide suitable habitat for relevant special-status plant and wildlife species. Only one quadrangle was queried due to the project site's isolation from undisturbed native habitat and development surrounding the project site.

The literature search identified 33 sensitive wildlife species, 24 sensitive plant species, and 5 sensitive habitats as having the potential to occur within the San Bernardino South quadrangle. Sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project boundaries based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur within the general vicinity are presented in Appendix B, Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species. Appendix B summarizes conclusions from analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site.

Natural vegetation (i.e., riparian, Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub) in the Santa Ana River, adjacent to the project site, has the potential to provide suitable habitat for several listed species including SBKR, SWWF, and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) (LBVI), a state and federally endangered species.

#### **4.7.1 Sensitive Plants**

The long history of disturbance, continued grading of the site, and lack of natural vegetation have eliminated suitable habitat for all of the sensitive plant species that have the potential to occur in the general vicinity. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant species known to occur within the general area.

#### **4.7.2 Sensitive Wildlife/Critical Habitat**

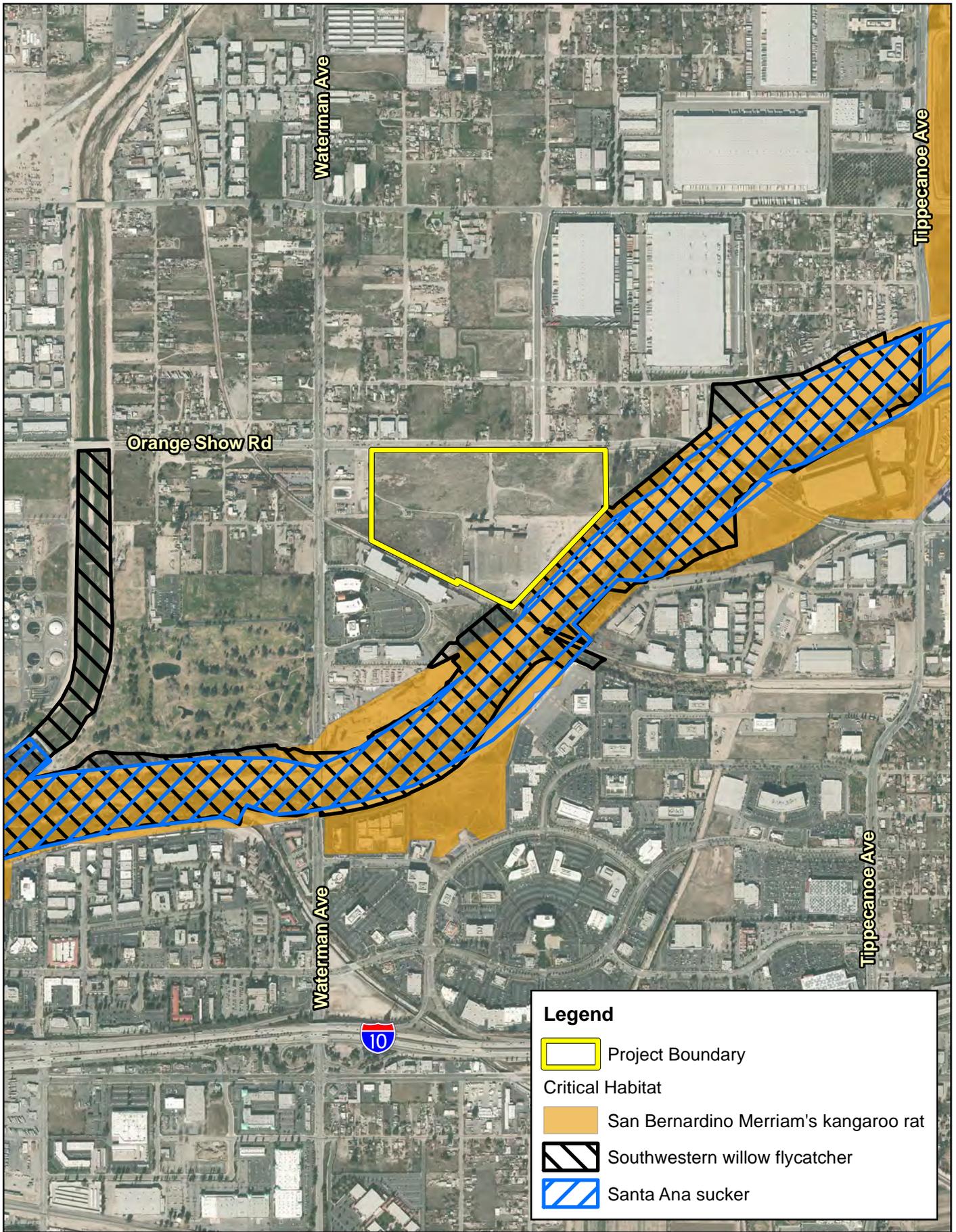
Based on the results of the habitat assessment, it was determined that the project site no longer supports native habitats needed to support any of the identified sensitive wildlife species known to occur in the area. Designated critical habitat for SBKR, SASU, and SWWF is located in the Santa Ana River adjacent to the project site (Exhibit 7, *Critical Habitat Map*). However, the project site consists of heavily disturbed land and no longer supports any natural plant communities and thus does not have the Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) required by SBKR, LBVI, and SWWF to occur on the project site. These species are

presumed absent from the project site. Please refer to the following sections for further discussion.

### **4.7.3 Sensitive Plant Communities**

The project site primarily consists of heavily disturbed land that has been subject to various degrees of human disturbance including grading, illegal dumping, and development. No CDFW Sensitive Plant Communities occur within the boundaries of the project site.

8/27/2013 10:31:41 AM \\data\136724\MXD\07 Critical Habitat.mxd



**Legend**

-  Project Boundary
- Critical Habitat**
-  San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat
-  Southwestern willow flycatcher
-  Santa Ana sucker



Source: U.S. FWS Critical Habitat Portal, Eagle Aerial 2012

APPROXIMATE 66-ACRE ORANGE SHOW ROAD PROPERTY

# Critical Habitat

## **Section 5 Conclusion and Recommendations**

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The project site was historically used as a commercial lumber yard and has been routinely subjected to human disturbances (i.e grading and illegal dumping), and the majority of the site no longer supports vegetation. Native vegetation and native plant communities are not present on the project site or in the general vicinity, except for areas within the Santa Ana River. An isolated ruderal plant community occurs on the southwestern boundary of the project site that is dominated by non-native vegetation.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant and/or wildlife species known to occur within the general area. Additionally, no California Department of Fish and Wildlife sensitive plant communities occur on the project site. No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site and none were determined to have a potential to occur. Although the project site is located adjacent to designated Critical Habitat for SBKR, SASU, and SWWF, the requisite PCEs are not found on the project site and thus these species are presumed absent from the project site.

The ornamental vegetation on the project site provides suitable avian nesting opportunities. Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Department of Fish and Wildlife Code. Therefore, if ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extend from February 1 - August 31), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 3 days prior to any ground disturbing activities. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey, if no active bird nests are observed on the project site during the clearance survey, with a brief letter report indicating that no impacts to active bird nests will occur before construction can proceed. If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities should stay outside of a 300-foot buffer around the active nest. For raptor species, this buffer is expanded to 500-feet. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity.

No BUOW or sign were observed during the habitat assessment and BUOW are presumed to be absent from the project site. Concurrently with the pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey, it is recommended that a BUOW clearance survey shall be conducted in accordance with the CDFW 2012 Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation since suitable cavities were observed on the project site that have the potential to provide suitable nesting

opportunities. Two pre-construction clearance surveys shall be conducted 14-30 days and 24 hours prior to ground disturbing activities to document the continued absence of BUOW on the project site and ensure that any BUOWs occurring in the area have not moved onto the project site.

## Section 6 References

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**Appendix A**      *Site Photographs*

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Disturbed area void of vegetation and routinely graded in the northwest portion of the project site.



Ruderal plant community heavily dominated by non-native grasses and russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).



Ornamental vegetation associated with existing/remnant land uses (lumber yard).



Developed areas consisting of abandoned infrastructure associated with existing/remnant land uses.



Developed area within the southwest portion of the project site.



Disturbed area void of vegetation and routinely graded within the northeast portion of the project site.



Suitable BUOW burrow within ruderal plant community along the western boundary of the project site.  
No BUOW sign or indicators of recent use by BUOW was observed at the entrance to this burrow.



Riparian vegetation along the Santa Ana River adjacent to the eastern boundary of the project site.

Approximate 66-acre Orange Show Road Property  
**Site Photographs**

**Appendix B**

***Sensitive Habitats and Potentially  
Occurring Sensitive Plant and  
Wildlife Species***

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Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

**Table 1 – Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species**

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<b>WILDLIFE SPECIES</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's Hawk	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in dense stands of live oak, riparian deciduous or other forest habitats near water. Frequents landscapes where wooded areas occur in patches and groves. Often uses patchy woodlands and edges with snags for perching.	No	Presumed Absent No Suitable Nesting Habitat
<i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> Silvery legless lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs primarily in areas with sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation of beaches, chaparral, or pine-oak woodland; or near sycamores, oaks, or cottonwoods that grow on stream terraces. Often found under or in the close vicinity of logs, rocks, old boards, and the compacted debris of woodrat nests.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occupies a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: None CA: None	Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage; chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Dependent upon fossorial mammals for burrows, most notable ground squirrels.	No	Presumed Absent: No BUOW or evidence of recent/historic use was observed.
<i>Carolella busckana</i> Busck's gallmoth	Fed: None CA: None	Coastal scrub dunes.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Occurs in small shallow streams, less than seven meters in width. Found in permanent streams in water ranging in depth from a few centimeters to a meter or more. Preferred substrates are generally coarse and consist of gravel, rubble, and boulders with growths of filamentous algae, but occasionally they are found on sand/mud. Most abundant where the water is cool, clean, and clear, although the species can tolerate seasonally turbid water.	No	Presumed Absent: No drainage features occur within project site. Critical habitat is located adjacent to the project site within the Santa Ana River; however, SASU does not occur within this reach of the river.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in desert and coastal habitats in southern California, Mexico, and northern Baja California, from sea level to at least 1,400 meters above msl. Found in a variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Requires low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings,	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat

Approximate 66-Acre Orange Show Road Property  
Habitat Assessment



Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		as well as sandy soils for burrowing.		
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Fed: <b>FCE</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Uncommon to rare summer resident of valley foothill and desert riparian habitats in scattered locations in California. Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willow ( <i>Salix</i> sp.) almost always a dominant component of the vegetation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs from sea level to 900 meters in chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Prefers a wide variety of arid and semiarid habitats that provide dense vegetation or rocky cover.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> yellow warbler	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in riparian deciduous habitats with cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs typical of low, open-canopy riparian woodland. Frequents open to medium-density woodlands and forests with heavy brush understory during breeding season.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>CSC</b>	Primarily found in Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and sandy loam soils, alluvial fans and flood plains, and along washes with nearby sage scrub. May occur at lower densities in Riversidean upland sage scrub, chaparral and grassland in uplands and tributaries in proximity to Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub habitats. Tend to avoid rocky substrates and prefer sandy loam substrates for digging of shallow burrows.	No	Presumed Absent: Critical habitat is located adjacent to the project site within the Santa Ana River; however, the project site no longer provides refugia habitat for SBKR and does not support natural plant communities.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b>	Occurs primarily in annual and perennial grassland habitats, but may occur in coastal scrub or sagebrush with sparse canopy cover, or in disturbed areas. Preferred perennials include buckwheat and chamise.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Prefers dense willow thickets for nesting and roosting. Most numerous where extensive thickets of low, dense willows edge on wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters.	No	Presumed Absent: Critical habitat is located adjacent to the project site within the Santa Ana River. Suitable habitat is located within Santa Ana River outside of the project boundary; however, the project site does not provide the PCEs necessary to support SWWF.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	Fed: None CA: WL	Occurs in a variety of open habitats, usually where trees and large shrubs are absent. Found from grasslands along the coast	No	<b>Low:</b> Disturbed areas in northern

Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		and deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above treeline.		portions of the project site provide minimal suitable habitat.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> Western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers slow moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams with substrates of sand or mud. The depth of the stream is typically greater than 40 centimeters.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Frequents dense, brushy thickets and tangles near water, and thick understory in riparian woodland.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches, and low or sparse herbaceous cover. Highest densities occur in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, juniper, desert riparian, and Joshua Tree habitats.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> Western yellow bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in valley-foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats below 2,000 feet in elevations. Roosts in trees.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in diverse habitats, but primarily is found in arid regions supporting shortgrass habitats. Openness of open scrub habitat is preferred over dense chaparral.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Also occurs within pinyon-juniper hillsides at lower elevations and juniper woodlands. Often associated with large cactus patches and with coastal sage scrub communities.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> Pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitats are preferred, with somewhat lower densities expected in other desert habitats, including succulent shrub, wash, and riparian areas. Also occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush habitats.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Prefers open ground with fine sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, but instead will seek refuge under weeds and dead leaves instead.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat

Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (i.e. fire, floods, roads, grazing, fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> Coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. Ranges from the Ventura County, south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog	Fed: END CA: CCE CSC	Occurs in lower elevation habitats characterized by rocky streambeds and wet meadows, while higher elevation habitats include lakes, ponds, and streams. Occupy streams in narrow, rock-walled canyons.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: END CA: None	Restricted to fine-sandy Delhi soils, particularly clean dune formations composed of Aeolian sands. Conversely, soils and sands deposited by fluvial processes from the surrounding alluvial fans do not support DSF. Depending on the extent of mixing and contamination, some areas formerly mapped in 1970 as Delhi Sands no longer have potential to support DSF populations, while in others, the sand is buried to a variable depth and may be carried to the surface by fossorial animal activities. Some areas formally mapped as Cieneba or Tujunga soils may now have Delhi Sands and potential to support DSF.	No	Presumed Absent: No fine Delhi Sands occur within or adjacent to the project site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: None CA: CSC	Requires permanent flowing streams within summer water temperatures of 17 – 20 degrees Celsius. Inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles and small streams that flow through steep, rocky canyons with chaparral covered walls.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Requires dry, friable soils for digging burrows.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Least Bell's vireo	Fed: END CA: END	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities. It uses habitat which is limited to the immediate vicinity of water courses, 2,000 feet	No	Presumed Absent: Suitable habitat is located with Santa Ana River outside of the project boundary; however, the project site does not provide the PCEs

Approximate 66-Acre Orange Show Road Property  
Habitat Assessment



Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		elevation in the interior.		necessary to support LBVI. May nest within 300 feet of the project site
<b>PLANT SPECIES</b>				
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal species known to occur in wetlands and in freshwater marshes.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, playas, and lake margins.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's barberry	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub plant communities.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa-lily	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Prefers openings in chaparral, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, valley foothill grasslands, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and yellow pine forest. Often found on dry, rocky slopes and soils and brushy areas. Can be very common after a fire.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Obligate wetland species occurring in marshes, lake shores, and wet meadows.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Restricted to clay and alkaline, silty-clay soils. Occurs on agricultural land, grassland, playas, vernal pools, meadows, and marshes.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.2	Found in disjunct coastal salt marshes of southern and central California. Naturally patchy distributions in sites subject to only higher tidal influxes in coastal salt marshes.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy and/or rocky soils in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and sandy openings within alluvial washes and margins.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Freshwater marshes and swamps	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub). Flood deposited terraces and washes.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral in sandy soils on river floodplains or terraces fluvial deposits.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i> Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Fed: None	Occurs in coastal salt and freshwater marshes and swamps.	No	Presumed Absent:

Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
Los Angeles sunflower	CA: None CNPS: 1A			No Suitable Habitat
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs on sandy or gravelly soils in chaparral, woodlands, and coastal scrub plant communities.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Found in variety of habitats including chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, seeps, and riparian scrub.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Typically occurs in dry opening within chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan sage scrub plant communities below about 1,640 feet above msl.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub habitat.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs in washes in chaparral and coastal sage scrub.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs on sandy soils within coastal scrub habitat.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs naturally in open or semi-shaded sites along the edges of permanent, slow-moving streams and at the edges of freshwater marshes or lakes. Typical substrate is sandy, saturated, and with a high organic content.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's gooseberry	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs within willow swales in riparian habitats.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Habitats include mesic prairies, thinly wooded bluffs, open rocky woodlands, and pastures. Soils containing loam, clay-loam, or some rocky material.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland near ditches, streams, and springs.	No	Presumed Absent: No Suitable Habitat
CDFW SENSITIVE HABITATS				
Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	<b>CDFW Sensitive Habitat</b>	Considered a distinct and rare plant community found primarily on alluvial fans and flood plains along the southern bases of the Transverse Ranges and portions of the Peninsular Ranges in southern California. Relatively open vegetation type is adapted to periodic flooding and erosion and is comprised of an assortment of drought-deciduous shrubs and larger evergreen	No	Not Present

Appendix B – Table 1: Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		woody shrubs characteristic of both coastal sage scrub and chaparral communities.		
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	<b>CDFW Sensitive Habitat</b>	This association is an open to locally dense riparian woodland dominated by coast live oak ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ). It occurs in valley bottoms and outer floodplains along larger streams, in sandy soils or alluvium. This association is restricted to well-developed but typically narrow drainages. Other riparian tree species, such as western sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ), Fremont's cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ), black willow ( <i>Salix gooddingii</i> ), and arroyo willow ( <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ) also occur in this association.	No	Not Present
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	<b>CDFW Sensitive Habitat</b>	Occurs at low elevations along the valley floor, typically where the water table is high and/or there is year-round water flow. at low elevations along the valley floor, typically where the water table is high and/or there is year-round water flow.	No	Not Present
Southern Riparian Forest	<b>CDFW Sensitive Habitat</b>	Dense riparian forests found along streams and rivers. Characteristic plant species include western sycamore, cottonwood, and many other wetland plants.	No	Not Present
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	<b>CDFW Sensitive Habitat</b>	Occurs below 2,000 meters in elevation, sycamore and alder often occur along seasonally-flooded banks; cottonwoods and willows are also often present. Poison oak, mugwort, elderberry and wild raspberry may be present in understory.	No	Not Present

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Federal**

END – Federal Endangered

THR – Federal Threatened

FCE – Federal Candidate Endangered

FSC – Federal Species of Concern

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California**

END – California Endangered

THR – California Threatened

CCE – California Candidate Endangered

CSC – California Species of Concern

WL – Watch List

FP – Fully Protected

Rare

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS)**

**California Rare Plant Rank**

1A Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

2 Lack information to assign a rank (review list)

3 Limited Distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California (watch list)

**Threat Ranks**

0.1 – Seriously threatened in California

0.2 – Fairly threatened in California

0.3 – Not very threatened in California

Approximate 66-Acre Orange Show Road Property  
Habitat Assessment

