

CNDDDB Results
December 3, 2013

1-Mile CNDDDB

Occurrence Count	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank
2	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned	None	None	
2	<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	None	None	
1	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	None	None	
2	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1
1	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None	None	
1	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered	None	
1	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None	None	
5	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	
1	<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None	None	

5-Mile
CNDDDB

Occurrence Count	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Rare Plant Rank
11	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned	None	None	
2	<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	Endangered	Threatened	1B.1
2	<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	None	None	1B.1
9	<i>Artemisospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	None	None	
11	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orangethroat whiptail	None	None	
1	<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	None	None	
6	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	None	
1	<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	None	None	2B.3
1	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	None	None	1B.1
1	<i>California macrophylla</i>	round-leaved filaree	None	None	1B.1
1	<i>Calochortus weedii var.</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2
11	<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	None	None	1B.1
2	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None	None	

CNDDDB Results
December 3, 2013

1	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	
8	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1
4	<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	None	None	1B.2
1	<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	senile tiger beetle	None	None	
1	<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	None	None	1B.2
3	<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	None	None	
12	<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Endangered	Threatened	
1	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1
3	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None	None	
5	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None	None	
1	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None	None	
3	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered	None	
1	<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	None	None	1B.1
1	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None	None	
2	<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None	None	1B.1
1	<i>Lepidium virginicum var.</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	None	None	4.3
6	<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None	None	
2	<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	Threatened	None	1B.1
1	<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1
11	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	None	None	
1	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	None	None	
30	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	
1	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None	None	2B.2
1	<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	None	None	1B.2
1	<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	None	None	1B.2
3	<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None	None	
1	<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None	None	

CNDDDB Results
 December 3, 2013

3	<i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None	None	
3	<i>Spea hammondii</i>	western spadefoot	None	None	
1	<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	None	None	1B.1
3	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	Endangered	None	
1	<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None	None	1B.2
1	<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	None	None	
1	<i>Thamnophis hammondii</i>	two-striped garter snake	None	None	
1	<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i>	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	None	None	



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Natural Resources of Concern

This resource list is to be used for planning purposes only — it is not an official species list.

Endangered Species Act species list information for your project is available online and listed below for the following FWS Field Offices:

CARLSBAD FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICE
6010 HIDDEN VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 101
CARLSBAD, CA 92011
(760) 431-9440
<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Project Name:

Cornerstone Church



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Natural Resources of Concern

Project Location Map:



Project Counties:

Riverside, CA

Geographic coordinates (Open Geospatial Consortium Well-Known Text, NAD83):

```
MULTIPOLYGON (((-117.2646802 33.6183423, -117.2646384 33.6191276, -117.2624926 33.619091,
-117.2624068 33.6213612, -117.2578792 33.6213433, -117.2580079 33.6158933, -117.2613339
33.6159112, -117.2613768 33.6173586, -117.2623209 33.6173586, -117.2623209 33.6177338,
-117.2613553 33.6176624, -117.2613543 33.6180028, -117.2622769 33.6180385, -117.2622351
33.6185558, -117.2625355 33.6185916, -117.262514 33.6171799, -117.2635655 33.6171263, -117.2646802
33.6183423))))
```



Natural Resources of Concern

Project Type:

Development

Endangered Species Act Species List ([USFWS Endangered Species Program](#))

There are a total of 14 threatened, endangered, or candidate species, and/or designated critical habitat on your species list. Species on this list are the species that may be affected by your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fishes may appear on the species list because a project could cause downstream effects on the species. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Species that may be affected by your project: ([View all critical habitat on one map](#))

Amphibians	Status	Species Profile		Contact
arroyo toad (<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Birds				
Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	species info	Final designated critical habitat	Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Southwestern Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Crustaceans				



Natural Resources of Concern

Vernal Pool fairy shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Flowering Plants				
California Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Munz's onion (<i>Allium munzii</i>)	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
San Diego button-celery (<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>)	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Slender-Horned spineflower (<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>)	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Spreading navarretia (<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>)	Threatened	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Thread-Leaved brodiaea (<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>)	Threatened	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office
Insects				
Quino Checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> (= <i>e. e. wrighti</i>)) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office



Natural Resources of Concern

Mammals				
Stephens' kangaroo rat (<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

FWS National Wildlife Refuges ([USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program](#)).

There are no refuges found within the vicinity of your project.

FWS Migratory Birds ([USFWS Migratory Bird Program](#)).

Most species of birds, including eagles and other raptors, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703). Bald eagles and golden eagles receive additional protection under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) (16 U.S.C. 668). The Service's [Birds of Conservation Concern \(2008\)](#) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

Migratory bird information is not available for your project location.

NWI Wetlands ([USFWS National Wetlands Inventory](#)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

There are no wetlands found within the vicinity of your project.

CNPS Results for Wildomar USGS Quad
December 2, 2013

Scientific Name	Common Name	Rare Plant			Elevation High	Elevation Low
		Rank	CESA	FESA	(meters)	(meters)
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	1B.1	CT	FE	1070	297
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	1B.1	None	None	670	205
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	2B.3	None	None	1095	150
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	1B.1	CE	FT	1120	25
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>	Orcutt's brodiaea	1B.1	None	None	1692	30
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	1B.2	None	None	1045	565
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily		4.2	None	700	15
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	1B.1	None	None	640	0
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	1B.1	None	None	1220	275
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	1B.2	None	None	1530	30
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	1B.2	None	None	1075	120
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory		4.2	None	700	30
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	paniculate tarplant		4.2	None	940	25
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	1B.1	CE	FE	620	20
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	1B.1	None	None	600	10
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	1B.1	None	None	1500	80
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	graceful tarplant		4.2	None	1100	60
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	1B.2	None	None	2040	300
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	lemon lily	1B.2	None	None	2745	1220
<i>Limnanthes alba</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	1B.2	CE	None	2000	600
<i>Mimulus diffusus</i>	Palomar monkeyflower		4.3	None	1830	1220
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	1B.3	None	None	1250	400
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>	little mousetail		3.1	None	640	20
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	1B.1	None	None	1210	15
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	1B.1	CE	FE	660	15
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort		4.3	None	1000	100
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy		4.2	None	1200	20
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern mountains skullcap	1B.2	None	None	2000	425
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	1B.2	None	None	1065	720
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewei</i>	bottle liverwort	1B.1	None	None	600	90
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	1B.2	None	None	2040	2

**WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY
MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN
CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS**

***PUBLIC USE PERMIT 778, REVISED PERMIT 4
WILDOMAR PLANNING APPLICATION 12-0194***

**APNS 367-140-008, 367-210-008, 367-210-018, 367-210-034,
367-210-035, 367-210-039, 367-210-041, AND 367-210-043**

Recorded Lot Sizes: 63.01 acres

LOCATION:

East side of Monte Vista Drive, between Bundy Canyon Drive on the north and Baxter Road to the south in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. A portion of Section 26 Township 6 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Wildomar, California Quadrangle

PREPARED FOR:

**Pastor Jeff Rosen
CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH
34570 Monte Vista Drive
Wildomar, California 92595
(951) 674-8661
jrosen@go2cornerstone.com**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AND REPORT PREPARER:

***Paul A. Principe*
PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES
29881 Los Nogales Road
Temecula, California 92591
(951) 699-3040
pro_fauna@earthlink.net**

REPORT DATE:

July 10, 2013

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING BIOLOGISTS

**29881 Los Nogales Road
Temecula, California 92591
(951) 699-3040
pro_fauna@earthlink.net**

July 10, 2013

**Matthew C. Bassi,
Planning Director
CITY OF WILDOMAR
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
23873 Clinton Keith Road
Suite 201
Wildomar, California 92595**

**Subject: Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit 4
Wildomar Planning Application 12-0194
Cornerstone Community Church
MSHCP Consistency Analysis**

Dear Matthew,

Principe and Associates was hired by Cornerstone Community Church to prepare a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis. The approximately 63.01 acre site is located on the east side of Monte Vista Drive, between Bundy Canyon Drive on the north and Baxter Road to the south, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. It has been mapped in a portion of Section 26 Township 6 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Wildomar, California Quadrangle (**Site Vicinity and USGS Location Maps**).

Section 1 of this report, 'Project Description', provides a brief description of the proposed project. Section 2, 'Environmental Assessment', describes the topographic, hydrographic, soils, biological, and jurisdictional environments present on the site. The purpose of Section 3, 'Consistency Analysis', is to identify and discuss (1) how the project relates to MSHCP Reserve Assembly and (2) how the project meets requirements of MSHCP Implementation Structure. Sections 4, 5 and 6, 'Impacts, Mitigation and Monitoring Recommended', analyses the projects' effects on the environment and MSHCP. Section 7 is the report Certification.

Site Vicinity Map

USGS Location Map

SECTION 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Onsite Considerations:

Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit 4 is the continued master planned development of the Cornerstone Community Church campus. The initial campus was developed on 14.6 acres of the church's 63.01-acre property located on the east side of Monte Vista Drive. Campus expansion will now include the parcels located east of the main campus.

Phase I includes constructing a 17,315 square-foot preschool on approximately one acre, a 2,438 square-foot maintenance building, and two paved parking lots on approximately one acre each located east of Via Carnaghi on the main campus. Phase 1 will also include constructing a new parking lot including manufactured slopes on approximately 6.5 acres of church property located east of the main campus. A detention/water quality basin will be constructed on 0.47 acres not including slopes located immediately south of the new parking lot.

Phase 2 will include the construction of a three-story, 14,227 square-foot Office/Administration Building on the main campus.

Offsite Consideration:

A new sewer line will be constructed along Monte Vista Drive from the main campus north to a major trunk line in Canyon Drive. It will be constructed along the soft shoulder of Monte Vista Drive for a distance of approximately 2,100 linear feet. Biological resources are not extant along Monte Vista Drive.

SECTION 2. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Topography, Hydrography and Soils

Site topography is an expression of the lower alluviated foothills of the Sedco Hills. The foothills are dominated by a prominent ridgeline that trends in a northwest-to-southeast direction through most of the northeast corner of the site. The ridgeline reaches an elevation of 1640 feet on the site. Peaks of over 2100 feet in elevation are located east of the site. The ridgeline is broken by a depression in the geologic structure likely caused by erosion. Elevation at the bottom of the depression is 1540 feet.

The ridgeline slopes downward in a northeast-to-southwest direction. Overall, there is a 250-foot change in elevation between the site's east and west property lines (1640 – 1390 feet). The steepest sloping terrain is confined to the northeast corner of the site. The main campus is situated on rather gentle sloping terrain. There is a 70-foot change in elevation between the existing parking lot and Monte Vista Drive (1460 – 1390 feet), with most of the developed site at an elevation of 1420 feet.

Four ephemeral drainages are present at the base of the foothills located in the southern portion of the site. Natural drainage courses are no longer present on the main campus. Drainage on the site is by gravity flow down the sloping terrain towards the southwest. Storm water flowing in the ephemeral drainages is directed to culverts placed beneath Monte Vista Drive and Interstate 15. Storm water runoff from the main campus is either directed to culverts placed beneath Monte Vista Drive and Interstate 15, or flows onto the large grass-covered sports fields located at the south end of campus where some of it percolates into the ground.

Other kinds of seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as freshwater wetlands are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, perennial streams, marshes, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds or other human-modified depressions, etc.).

Review of the “Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area, California” revealed that the surficial soils in the eastern portion of the site are included in the Cajalco-Temescal-Las Posas Association (Soils of the Southern California Coastal Plain), while the surficial soils in the western portion of the site are included in the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield Association (Soils of the Southern California Coastal Plain). Within these associations, 11 soil types have been mapped on the site (**Soils Map**):

- CbF2 - Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded.
- CkF2 - Cienega rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded.
- GkD - Gorgonio loamy sand, channeled, 2 to 15 percent slopes.
- GhD - Gorgonio loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes.
- HcC - Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.
- HcD2 - Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.
- MmC2 - Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- MmD2 - Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.
- MnD2 - Monserate sandy loam, shallow, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.
- TeG - Terrace escarpments.
- VsD2 - Vista coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.

Vegetation Associations and Species Composition

Based on the MSHCP Habitat Accounts in Volume 2 of the MSHCP, the vegetation growing on the site has been described as Riversidean sage scrub (48.41 acres) and Residential/Urban/Exotic (14.6 acres), (**Biological Resources Map**).

Coastal Sage Scrub is distributed throughout Western Riverside County, occupying approximately 159,000 acres (12 percent) of the MSHCP Plan Area. It is represented by three subassociations: Diegan coastal sage, Riversidean sage scrub and undifferentiated coastal scrub. As with the vegetation growing on the site, Coastal Sage Scrub in Riverside County is contained in the **Riversidean sage scrub** Mapped Subassociation. Riversidean sage scrub is the dominant sage scrub Mapped Subassociation in the MSHCP Plan Area, occupying approximately 10.3 percent (136,278 acres) of the Plan Area.

Soils Map

Biological Resources Map

Coastal Sage Scrub is dominated by a characteristic suite of low-statured, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrub species. Composition varies substantially depending on physical circumstances and the successional status of the habitat. It is usually distributed on the more xeric portions of a site with severely drained soils. Coastal sage scrub often is patchily distributed throughout its range. Over a scale of several miles, it can be found in diverse mosaics with other plant communities, particularly Grasslands and Chaparral. Coastal Sage Scrub may convert to Grasslands or Chaparral over time, depending on slope, aspect, climate, fire history, other physical factors, and biological phenomena.

Riversidean sage scrub is growing throughout the eastern portion of the site. The sage scrub gradually takes on the form and composition of a Chaparral Vegetation Association as the elevation increases on the hills. Holland described this catch-all plant community type intermediate between Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral as Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub (1986). It is apparently a post-wildfire successional plant community comprised of a mix of drought-deciduous, malacophyllous sage scrub species and sclerophyllous, woody chaparral species. The overstory of the plant community is dominated by a combination of both Riversidean sage scrub and Chamise chaparral species. All species are locally abundant depending on various site factors including slope, aspect, soil type, and disturbance history.

At the lower elevations, interior California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* subsp. *foliolosum*), is the primary overstory species. Other characteristic sage scrub species include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), valley cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), long-stemmed golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*), coastal deerweed (*Lotus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and foothill needlegrass (*Stipa lepida*).

At the higher elevations, characteristic species include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), thick-leaved lilac (*Ceanothus crassifolius* var. *crassifolius*), spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), and chaparral yucca (*Yucca whipplei*).

The understory is relatively open, and includes a mix of native and non-native species. Species include common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), *shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), *brome grasses (*Bromus diandrus* and *B. madritensis* subsp. *rubens*), splendid Mariposa lily (*Calochortus splendens*), finger-leaved morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia* subsp. *arida*), *tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), sand pygmy-stonecrop (*Crassula connata*), common cryptantha (*Cryptantha intermedia*), California witch's hair (*Cuscuta californica*), sapphire woolly-star (*Eriastrum sapphirinum*), California everlasting (*Gnaphalium californicum*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), valley lessingia (*Lessingia glandulifera* var. *glandulifera*), wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus* var. *macrocarpus*), California wishbone bush (*Mirabilis laevis*), caterpillar phacelia (*Phacelia cicutaria* subsp. *hispida*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), and virgate wreath-plant (*Stephanomeria virgata* subsp. *virgata*).

*Denotes non-native species through the text

There are a variety of ways to describe vegetation growing in **Residential/Urban/Exotic** environments. McBride and Reid (1988) have divided vegetation growing within **Residential** areas (or in this case **Institutional** areas) into four categories: tree grove, street strip, shade tree/lawn, and shrub cover. Tree groves are in parks, green-belts and cemeteries where a continuous or intermittent canopy is formed and ground coverage varies. Tree groves are not present on the site. Note that the landscaping materials planted around the existing buildings and parking areas have been included in the species lists (see below).

Street strips, shade trees and lawns generally do not have a continuous cover and vary widely in species and structure. Landscaped strips have been planted along the north and west sides of the proposed preschool site to provide buffers between the site and adjacent properties. *Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and *Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) were planted in the strips. A dense and continuous row of *Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) was planted along the south side of the proposed parking lot site to provide shade for the animals being kept on the adjacent property. Lawns are not present on the proposed improvement sites.

Shrub cover was limited on the main campus. Most of the species are upright-growing, compact evergreen shrubs. *Waxleaf privet (*Ligustrum sp.*), summer red (*Leucadendron salignum*) and *rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*) were planted below the canopy of Aleppo pines and Peruvian pepper trees at the proposed preschool site. Shrub cover was however planted extensively around the new parking lot to stabilize the manufactured slopes. A low-growing and spreading form of *bank catclaw (*Acacia redolens*) was used as the main ground cover species.

Weed communities are also common in **Urban** areas, often occurring on roadsides and abandoned areas. In larger areas these weed populations may represent the early stages of natural succession. Some of these areas are known as ruderal communities. A ruderal community occupies waste areas like roadsides often on heavily compacted soils with little available oxygen. Ruderal species found growing on the proposed parking lot site include *shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), *tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), common horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), *Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), *common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), and *London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*).

A result of largely ornamental plantings is the establishment of escaped **Exotics**, which is defined as species originally planted for ornamental or agricultural purposes which have invaded historically natural plant communities. Escaped exotics are not present on the proposed improvement sites.

Animals

Wildlife was neither abundant nor diverse at the site. Most of the species observed were foraging in the sage scrub. The species observed on the main campus were opportunistic species that thrive in environments altered by humans. Species included

the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

A pair of coastal California gnatcatchers (*Polioptila californica californica*) was observed and heard calling in the onsite Riversidean sage scrub.

Diagnostic animal signs were discovered in the sage scrub understory (i.e., mounds, burrows, scat, nests, etc.), and indicated the presence of Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus* sp.), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), and woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.).

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated. Wildlife movement activities usually fall into one of three categories: (1) dispersal (defined as juvenile animals moving from natal areas and individuals extending range distributions), (2) seasonal migration and (3) movements related to home range activities such as foraging for food or water, defending territories or searching for mates, breeding areas or cover.

The main campus is not providing a wildlife movement corridor through the base of the Sedco Hills foothills. A wildlife movement corridor is however present in the eastern portion of the site. Future campus expansion is not now planned on the approximately 42 acres of relatively-to-steep sloping terrain located in the eastern portion of the site. This scrubland provides a viable wildlife movement corridor through the lower foothills of the Sedco Hills.

Corps and CDFW Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Four ephemeral drainages are present at the base of the Sedco Hills foothills located in the southern portion of the site. Natural drainage courses are no longer present on the main campus. When previously studied in 2006 and 2007, it was determined that these ephemeral drainages are "isolated" based on their physical characteristics. They did not then appear to qualify as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jurisdictional Waters of the United States. Streams jurisdictional to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) include ephemeral drainages, creeks, dry washes, and drainage courses with subsurface flow. Therefore, they appear to meet the definition of jurisdictional Waters of the State.

The project will not however result in impacts to Corps jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or to CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Without impacts to Waters of the United States, a Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act is not required to be obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (**Biological Resources/Project Footprint Map**). The new campus facilities will not extend into the banks and channels of any of the ephemeral drainages. Permit authorizations from governing regulatory agencies will not be required for future development on the site.

SECTION 2. CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY MSHCP

Based on the final Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) (adopted June 17, 2003), the parcels of land comprising the site are 'Not A Part' of proposed Conservation Planning (MSHCP) Criteria Areas.

In addition, the site is not located within or along the boundaries of Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Agency (RCA) Conserved Lands, MSHCP Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands or the Santa Rosa Escarpment Boundary.

PROJECT RELATIONSHIP TO RESERVE ASSEMBLY

As stated above, the site is not located within a Cell, designated Cell Group or Sub Unit of the Elsinore Area Plan. Therefore, conservation has not been described for this site.

The site is located approximately 0.48 miles west of the closest MSHCP Conservation Area - Cell #5248 of Cell Group J' in the Sedco Hills Sub Unit (4) of the Elsinore Area Plan. The MSHCP states that "Conservation within this Cell Group will contribute to assembly of Proposed Linkage 8. Conservation within this Cell Group will focus on chaparral, coastal sage scrub, grassland, woodland, and forest habitat. Areas conserved within this Cell Group will be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation in Cell Group I' and in Cell #5149 both to the west and to chaparral, woodland and forest habitat proposed for conservation in Cell Group K' to the east. Conservation within this Cell Group will range from 50%-60% of the Cell Group focusing in the northern portion of the Cell Group."

The site is located approximately 0.93 miles southwest of the northern portion of Cell Group J' (where conservation within this Cell Group will contribute to the assembly of Proposed Linkage 8). It is further removed and isolated from Proposed Linkage 8 by Bundy Canyon Road. It is also located approximately 0.51 miles south of Cell #5149, and approximately 1.01 miles west of Cell Group K'. The site has no direct relationship to Reserve Assembly.

Biological Resources/Project Footprint Map

MSHCP IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE

In addition, Section 6.0 of the MSHCP, the MSHCP Implementation Structure, imposes all other terms of the MSHCP, including but not limited to the protection of species associated with riparian/riverine areas and vernal pools, narrow endemic plant species, urban/wildlands interface guidelines, and additional survey needs and procedures set forth in Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, and 6.3.2.

Section 6.1.2 - Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools

Based on hydrologic regime, the four ephemeral drainages meet the MSHCP definition of Riparian/Riverine Areas given in Volume 1, Section 6.1.2. of the MSHCP: *“land which contains Habitat dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, or emergent mosses and lichens, which occur close to or which depend upon soil moisture from a nearby fresh water source; or an area with fresh water flow during all or a portion of the year”*. Furthermore, based on the MSHCP Habitat Accounts listed in Volume 2, The MSHCP Reference Document, none of the ten riparian habitats described under the Riparian Forest/Woodland/Shrub Vegetation Association heading were mapped within or alongside the banks of these ephemeral drainages.

In terms of the MSHCP, the ephemeral drainages present on the site meet the definition of Riparian/Riverine Areas. However at this time, the biological functions and values of Riparian/Riverine Areas do not exist along these ephemeral drainages. Potential suitable riparian/riverine habitats for the species listed under ‘Purpose’ in Volume 1, Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP are not present on this site.

The project will not result in impacts to Riparian/Riverine Areas. New campus facilities will not extend into the banks and channels of any of the ephemeral drainages (**see Biological Resources/Project Footprint Map on Page 12**). They will be conserved on the site in their existing conditions (100 percent avoidances).

Other kinds of aquatic features that could provide suitable habitat for endangered and threatened species of fairy shrimp are not present on the site (i.e., vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds or other human-modified depressions such as tire ruts, etc.). Therefore, the biological functions and values of Vernal Pools do not exist. Suitable vernal pool habitats for the species listed under the heading “Purpose” in this section of the MSHCP are not present on this site.

The project has no direct relationship to existing wetland regulations. Other kinds of seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as freshwater wetlands are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, perennial streams, marshes, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds or other human-modified depressions, etc.).

The project is consistent with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP.

Section 6.1.3 - Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species

Based on Figure 6-1 of the MSHCP, the proposed improvement sites are not located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area.

The project is consistent with Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP.

Section 6.1.4 - Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface

As stated above, the site is located approximately 0.93 miles southwest of the northern portion of Cell Group J' (where conservation within this Cell Group will contribute to the assembly of Proposed Linkage 8). They are further removed and isolated from Proposed Linkage 8 by Bundy Canyon Road. They are also located approximately 0.51 miles south of Cell #5149, and approximately 1.01 miles west of Cell Group K'.

Future development at the site will not then result in edge effects that will adversely affect biological resources within the MSHCP Conservation Planning Criteria Area. The MSHCP uses a critical distance of 250 feet between a conservation area and a project boundary to complete an edge analysis. The site is physically separated from Proposed Linkage 8 over 19 times the distance used in the MSHCP to complete an edge analysis. The project will not then be subject to Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface for the treatment and management of edge factors such as lighting, urban runoff, toxics, and domestic predators as presented in Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

The project is consistent with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP.

Section 6.3.2 - Additional Survey Needs and Procedures

Based on Figures 6-2 (Criteria Area Species Survey Areas), 6-3 (Amphibian Species Survey Areas) and 6-5 (Mammal Species Survey Areas) of the MSHCP, the proposed improvement sites are not located in an area where additional surveys are needed for certain species in conjunction with MSHCP implementation in order to achieve coverage for these species.

The site is however located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area (Figure 6-4 of the MSHCP). As such, a Nesting Season Survey following the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area was completed, and will be submitted with this MSHCP Consistency Analysis. Following is a summary of that report:

- The initial assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owls revealed that the site included approximately 7 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were minimal, but included a few California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.

- As such, a Nesting Season Survey following the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (March 29, 2006) was undertaken. Four surveys were conducted between April 16 and May 15, 2013. All suitable habitats were examined on the site. Surveys in the buffer zone were conducted on approximately 15 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were numerous, and included California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.
- During the Nesting Season Survey, burrowing owls were not observed. Critical burrowing owl habitats capable of being used for roosting or nesting were not being used on the site or in the buffer zone (i.e., California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes). In addition, animal sign diagnostic of burrowing owls was not discovered anywhere (i.e., molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, and/or excrement at or near a burrow entrance). There was no evidence of either active habitat presently being used by burrowing owls, or habitat abandoned within the last three years on the site or in the buffer zone.

Based on Figure 6-5 (Mammal Species Survey Areas) of the MSHCP, the proposed improvement sites are not located in an area where additional surveys are needed for certain species in conjunction with MSHCP implementation in order to achieve coverage for these species.

The project is consistent with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP.

SECTION 4. IMPACTS

Based on the final MSHCP, the subject parcel of land is 'Not A Part' of proposed MSHCP Conservation Planning Criteria Areas. And, the site is physically separated from the land proposed to assemble Proposed Linkage 8. Therefore, future development at the site will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan. **No impact.**

The onsite Riversidean sage scrub habitat is occupied by the coastal California gnatcatcher, and thus is suitable for endangered or threatened species. Future campus expansion is not now planned on the approximately 42 acres of Riversidean sage scrub present in the eastern portion of the site, or 86.5% of the total. Therefore, future development at the site will not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any endangered or threatened species, as listed in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (Sections 670.2 or 670.5) or in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations. **No impact.**

Wildlife was neither abundant nor diverse on the site. Wildlife observed at the site consisted of common species, and did not include species of special concern. Therefore, future development at the site will not 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 Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service. **No impact.**

The main campus is not providing a wildlife movement corridor through the base of the Sedco Hills foothills. A wildlife movement corridor is however present in the eastern portion of the site. Future campus expansion is not now planned on the approximately 42 acres of relatively-to-steep sloping terrain located in the eastern portion of the site. This scrubland provides a viable wildlife movement corridor through the lower foothills of the Sedco Hills. Therefore, future development at the site will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. **No impact.**

Natural drainage courses with associated riparian vegetation are not present on the site. Therefore, future development at the site will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service. **No impact.**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jurisdictional Waters of the United States are not present on the site, but the ephemeral drainages appear to meet the definition of California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdictional Waters of the State. The project will not result in impacts to Corps jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or to CDFW jurisdiction pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Without impacts to Waters of the United States, a Water Quality Certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act is not required to be obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region. The new campus facilities will not extend into the banks and channels of any of the ephemeral drainages. Permit authorizations from governing regulatory agencies will not be required for future development on the site. **No impact.**

Other kinds of seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as freshwater wetlands are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, perennial streams, marshes, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds or other human-modified depressions, etc.). Therefore, future development at the site will not result in a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruptions, or other means. **No impact.**

Future development at the site will not result in a conflict with any other local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. **No impact.**

SECTION 5. MITIGATION

In Volume 3 of the MSHCP (Implementing Agreement), a Local Development Mitigation Fee (Section 4) has been established to assist in providing revenue to acquire and preserve vegetation communities and natural areas within Riverside County which are known to support threatened, endangered or key sensitive populations of plant and wildlife species. Cornerstone Community Church will pay the Local Development Mitigation Fee for the development of the project or portion thereof to be constructed within the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (per Riverside County Ordinance 810.2).

The site is also located within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee Area. Cornerstone Community Church will pay the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee for the development of the project or portion thereof to be constructed within the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California (Riverside County Ordinance 663).

SECTION 6. MONITORING RECOMMENDED

Conduct protocol focused surveys following the latest U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines dated February 28, 1997 for the coastal California gnatcatcher if ground disturbances are proposed to occur in the onsite Riversidean sage scrub habitat during the gnatcatcher breeding season (February 15 through August 30).

SECTION 7. CERTIFICATION

Thank you for your attention to the above-mentioned matters. If you have any questions or comments, then please call me at (951) 699-3040 or Email me at pro_fauna@earthlink.net.

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this MSHCP Consistency Analysis to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sincerely,
PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

Paul A. Principe
Principal

ATTACHMENTS

Site Photographs

References

Biological Report Summary Sheet

Level of Significance Checklist

**NESTING SEASON SURVEY
BURROWING OWL
(*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)**

***PUBLIC USE PERMIT 778, REVISED PERMIT 4
WILDOMAR PLANNING APPLICATION 12-0194***

**APNS 367-140-008, 367-210-008, 367-210-018, 367-210-034,
367-210-035, 367-210-039, 367-210-041, AND 367-210-043**

Recorded Lot Sizes: 63.01 acres; ± 22 Acres Surveyed

LOCATION:

East side of Monte Vista Drive, between Bundy Canyon Drive on the north and Baxter Road to the south in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. A portion of Section 26 Township 6 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Wildomar, California Quadrangle

PREPARED FOR:

**Pastor Jeff Rosen
CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH
34570 Monte Vista Drive
Wildomar, California 92595
(951) 674-8661
jrosen@go2cornerstone.com**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR AND REPORT PREPARER:

***Paul A. Principe
PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES
29881 Los Nogales Road
Temecula, California 92591
(951) 699-3040
pro_fauna@earthlink.net***

SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY PAUL A. PRINCIPE ON:

April 16, April 23, April 30, and May 15, 2013

REPORT DATE:

May 27, 2013

INFORMATION SUMMARY

REPORT DATE

May 27, 2013

REPORT TITLE

Nesting Season Survey for the Burrowing Owl

CASE NUMBER

Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit 4
Wildomar Planning Application 12-0194

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS

367-140-008
367-210-008, 018, 034, 035, 039, 041, and 043

SITE LOCATION

East side of Monte Vista Drive, between Bundy Canyon Drive on the north and Baxter Road to the south, in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. It has been mapped in a portion of Section 26 Township 6 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Wildomar, California Quadrangle (**Site Vicinity and USGS Location Maps**).

ACREAGE

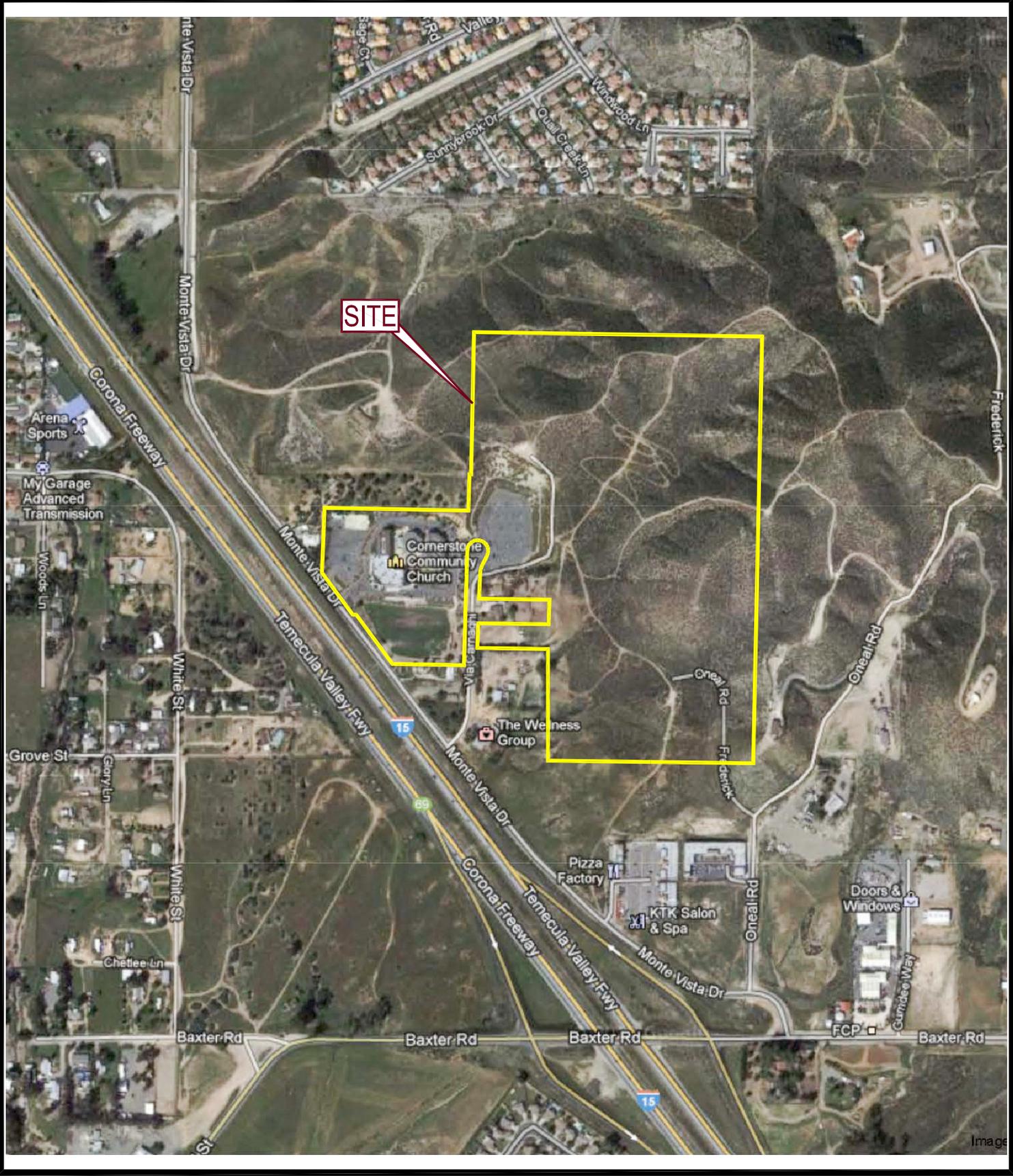
Recorded lot sizes: 63.01 acres

ACRES SURVEYED

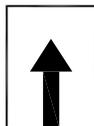
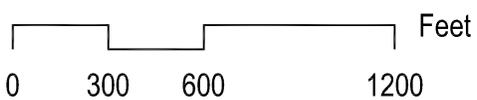
Approximately 22 acres

APPLICANT

Pastor Jeff Rosen
CORNERSTONE COMMUNITY CHURCH
34570 Monte Vista Drive
Wildomar, California 92595
(951) 674-8661
jrosen@go2cornerstone.com



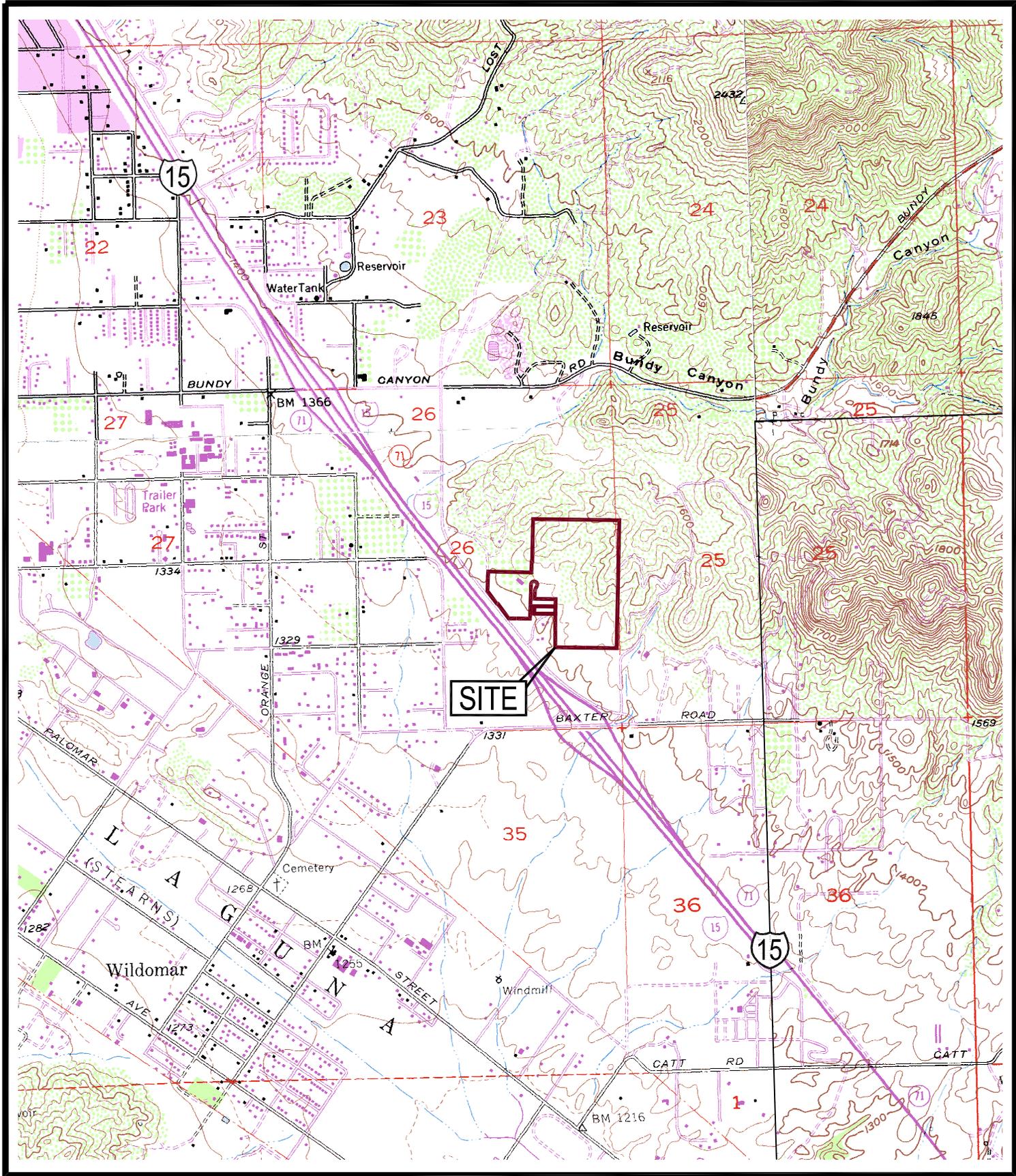
Scale: 1"= 600'



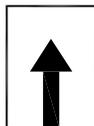
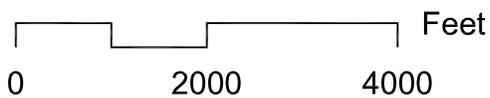
SITE VICINITY MAP

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES



Base Map Source: USGS 7.5 Min.
Wildomar, Calif. Quad.



USGS LOCATION MAP

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Paul A. Principe
PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES
29881 Los Nogales Road
Temecula, California 92591
(951) 699-3040
pro_fauna@earthlink.net

SECTION 10(a)(1)(A) PERMIT NUMBER

TE 786497-7

CALIFORNIA RESIDENT SCIENTIFIC COLLECTING PERMIT

801108-02 (Permanent ID # SC-002215)

SURVEY SUMMARY

The site is located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area, Figure 6-4 of the MSHCP. The initial assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owls revealed that the site included approximately 7 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were minimal, but included a few California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.

As such, a Nesting Season Survey following the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (March 29, 2006) was undertaken. Four surveys were conducted between April 16 and May 15, 2013. All suitable habitats were examined on the site. Surveys in the buffer zone were conducted on approximately 15 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were numerous, and included California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.

During the Nesting Season Survey, burrowing owls were not observed. Critical burrowing owl habitats capable of being used for roosting or nesting were not being used on the site or in the buffer zone (i.e., California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes). In addition, animal sign diagnostic of burrowing owls was not discovered anywhere (i.e., molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, and/or excrement at or near a burrow entrance). There was no evidence of either active habitat presently being used by burrowing owls, or habitat abandoned within the last three years on the site or in the buffer zone.

ABSTRACT

Due to the presence of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with California ground squirrel burrows and active small mammal burrows, a **Nesting Season Survey for the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*)** was completed at the site. Four nesting season surveys were conducted between April 16 and May 15, 2013, and followed the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (March 29, 2006).

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE, INCLUDING LOCATION, SIZE, TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION COMMUNITIES, AND ANIMALS OBSERVED DURING VISIT(S)

Location, Size and Topography

The site is located within the Riverside Lowlands Bioregion. This bioregion includes areas east of the Santa Ana Mountains Bioregion, south of the Riverside/San Bernardino County line, west of Diamond Valley Lake, Lake Skinner, and Gilman Hot Springs, and north of the Riverside/San Diego County line. This Bioregion encompasses Estelle Mountain, Lake Mathews, Reche Canyon/Badlands, the San Jacinto Valley, Gavilan Hills, Lakeview Mountains, and French Valley. The Riverside Lowlands Bioregion generally occurs at elevations below 600 meters (2,000 feet), and is characterized by Riversidian sage scrub and annual grasslands. The relatively arid climate is in part the result of the rain shadow cast by the Santa Ana Mountains. A high level of disturbance and urbanization are noted within this Bioregion.

Recorded lot sizes are 63.01 acres.

Site topography is an expression of the lower alluviated foothills of the Sedco Hills. The foothills are dominated by a prominent ridgeline that trends in a northwest-to-southeast direction through most of the northeast corner of the site. The ridgeline reaches an elevation of 1640 feet on the site. Peaks of over 2100 feet in elevation are located east of the site. The ridgeline is broken by a depression in the geologic structure likely caused by erosion. Elevation at the bottom of the depression is 1540 feet.

The ridgeline slopes downward in a northeast-to-southwest direction. Overall, there is a 250-foot change in elevation between the site's east and west property lines (1640 – 1390 feet). The steepest sloping terrain is confined to the northeast corner of the site. The main campus is situated on rather gentle sloping terrain. There is a 70-foot change in elevation between the existing parking lot and Monte Vista Drive (1460 – 1390 feet), with most of the developed site at an elevation of 1420 feet.

Four ephemeral drainages are present at the base of the foothills located in the southern portion of the site. Natural drainage courses are no longer present on the

main campus. Drainage on the site is by gravity flow down the sloping terrain towards the southwest. Storm water flowing in the ephemeral drainages is directed to culverts placed beneath Monte Vista Drive and Interstate 15. Storm water runoff from the main campus is either directed to culverts placed beneath Monte Vista Drive and Interstate 15, or flows onto the large grass-covered sports fields located at the south end of campus where some of it percolates into the ground.

Other kinds of seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as freshwater wetlands are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, perennial streams, marshes, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, stock ponds or other human-modified depressions, etc.).

Review of the “Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area, California” revealed that the surficial soils in the eastern portion of the site are included in the Cajalco-Temescal-Las Posas Association (Soils of the Southern California Coastal Plain), while the surficial soils in the western portion of the site are included in the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield Association (Soils of the Southern California Coastal Plain). Within these associations, 11 soil types have been mapped on the site (**Soils Map**):

- CbF2 - Cajalco rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded.
- CkF2 - Cieneba rocky sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes, eroded.
- GkD - Gorgonio loamy sand, channeled, 2 to 15 percent slopes.
- GhD - Gorgonio loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes.
- HcC - Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes.
- HcD2 - Hanford coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes.
- MmC2 - Monserate sandy loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded
- MmD2 - Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.
- MnD2 - Monserate sandy loam, shallow, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.
- TeG - Terrace escarpments.
- VsD2 - Vista coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded.

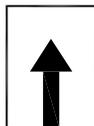
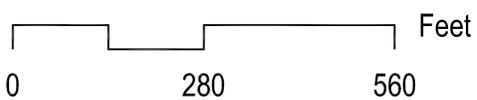
Vegetation Associations and Species Composition

Based on the MSHCP Habitat Accounts in Volume 2 of the MSHCP, the vegetation growing on the site has been described as Riversidean sage scrub (48.41 acres) and Residential/Urban/Exotic (14.6 acres), (**Biological Resources Map**).

Coastal Sage Scrub is distributed throughout Western Riverside County, occupying approximately 159,000 acres (12 percent) of the MSHCP Plan Area. It is represented by three subassociations: Diegan coastal sage, Riversidian sage scrub and undifferentiated coastal scrub. As with the vegetation growing on the site, Coastal Sage Scrub in Riverside County is contained in the **Riversidean sage scrub** Mapped Subassociation. Riversidean sage scrub is the dominant sage scrub Mapped Subassociation in the MSHCP Plan Area, occupying approximately 10.3 percent (136,278 acres) of the Plan Area.



Site area: 63.01 acres



SOILS MAP

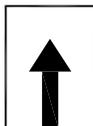
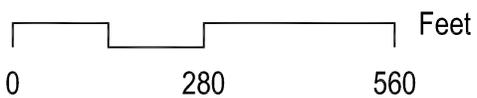
PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES



LEGEND
 RSS = Riversidean Sage Scrub (48.41 acres)
 RUE = Residential/Urban/Exotic (14.60 acres)

Site area: 63.01 acres



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

Coastal Sage Scrub is dominated by a characteristic suite of low-statured, aromatic, drought-deciduous shrubs and subshrub species. Composition varies substantially depending on physical circumstances and the successional status of the habitat. It is usually distributed on the more xeric portions of a site with severely drained soils. Coastal sage scrub often is patchily distributed throughout its range. Over a scale of several miles, it can be found in diverse mosaics with other plant communities, particularly Grasslands and Chaparral. Coastal Sage Scrub may convert to Grasslands or Chaparral over time, depending on slope, aspect, climate, fire history, other physical factors, and biological phenomena.

Riversidean sage scrub is growing throughout the eastern portion of the site. The sage scrub gradually takes on the form and composition of a Chaparral Vegetation Association as the elevation increases on the hills. Holland described this catch-all plant community type intermediate between Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral as Coastal Sage-Chaparral Scrub (1986). It is apparently a post-wildfire successional plant community comprised of a mix of drought-deciduous, malacophyllous sage scrub species and sclerophyllous, woody chaparral species. The overstory of the plant community is dominated by a combination of both Riversidean sage scrub and Chamise chaparral species. All species are locally abundant depending on various site factors including slope, aspect, soil type, and disturbance history.

At the lower elevations, interior California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* subsp. *foliolosum*), is the primary overstory species. Other characteristic sage scrub species include coastal sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), valley cholla (*Cylindropuntia californica*), brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), long-stemmed golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum* var. *confertiflorum*), coastal deerweed (*Lotus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and foothill needlegrass (*Stipa lepida*).

At the higher elevations, characteristic species include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), thick-leaved lilac (*Ceanothus crassifolius* var. *crassifolius*), spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), and chaparral yucca (*Yucca whipplei*).

The understory is relatively open, and includes a mix of native and non-native species. Species include common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), *shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), *brome grasses (*Bromus diandrus* and *B. madritensis* subsp. *rubens*), splendid Mariposa lily (*Calochortus splendens*), finger-leaved morning-glory (*Calystegia macrostegia* subsp. *arida*), *tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), sand pygmy-stonecrop (*Crassula connata*), common cryptantha (*Cryptantha intermedia*), California witch's hair (*Cuscuta californica*), sapphire woolly-star (*Eriastrum sapphirinum*), California everlasting (*Gnaphalium californicum*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), valley lessingia (*Lessingia glandulifera* var. *glandulifera*), wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpus* var. *macrocarpus*), California wishbone bush (*Mirabilis laevis*),

*Denotes non-native species through the text

caterpillar phacelia (*Phacelia cicutaria* subsp. *hispida*), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), and virgate wreath-plant (*Stephanomeria virgata* subsp. *virgata*).

There are a variety of ways to describe vegetation growing in **Residential/Urban/Exotic** environments. McBride and Reid (1988) have divided vegetation growing within **Residential** areas (or in this case **Institutional** areas) into four categories: tree grove, street strip, shade tree/lawn, and shrub cover. Tree groves are in parks, green-belts and cemeteries where a continuous or intermittent canopy is formed and ground coverage varies. Tree groves are not present on the site. Note that the landscaping materials planted around the existing buildings and parking areas have been included in the species lists (see below).

Street strips, shade trees and lawns generally do not have a continuous cover and vary widely in species and structure. Landscaped strips have been planted along the north and west sides of the proposed preschool site to provide buffers between the site and adjacent properties. *Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and *Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) were planted in the strips. A dense and continuous row of *Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) was planted along the south side of the proposed parking lot site to provide shade for the animals being kept on the adjacent property. Lawns are not present on the proposed improvement sites.

Shrub cover was limited on the main campus. Most of the species are upright-growing, compact evergreen shrubs. *Waxleaf privet (*Ligustrum* sp.), summer red (*Leucadendron salignum*) and *rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*) were planted below the canopy of Aleppo pines and Peruvian pepper trees at the proposed preschool site. Shrub cover was however planted extensively around the new parking lot to stabilize the manufactured slopes. A low-growing and spreading form of *bank catclaw (*Acacia redolens*) was used as the main ground cover species.

Weed communities are also common in **Urban** areas, often occurring on roadsides and abandoned areas. In larger areas these weed populations may represent the early stages of natural succession. Some of these areas are known as ruderal communities. A ruderal community occupies waste areas like roadsides often on heavily compacted soils with little available oxygen. Ruderal species found growing on the proposed parking lot site include *shortpod mustard (*Brassica geniculata*), *tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), common horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*), *Russian-thistle (*Salsola tragus*), *common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), and *London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*).

A result of largely ornamental plantings is the establishment of escaped **Exotics**, which is defined as species originally planted for ornamental or agricultural purposes which have invaded historically natural plant communities. Escaped exotics are not present on the proposed improvement sites.

Animals

Wildlife was relatively abundant and diverse along the survey transect. Most of the individuals observed were foraging in the scrublands. Species included the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

A pair of coastal California gnatcatchers (*Polioptila californica californica*) was observed and heard calling in the onsite Riversidean sage scrub, and in the buffer zone. The San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), northern red diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*), San Diego black-tailed jack rabbit (*Lepus californicus bennetti*), and the coyote (*Canis latrans clepticus*) were also observed in the buffer zone.

Diagnostic animal signs were discovered in the sage scrub understory and in the annual grasslands (i.e., mounds, burrows, scat, nests, etc.), and indicated the presence of Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus* sp.), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), and woodrat (*Neotoma* sp.).

ASSESSMENT OF HABITAT SUITABILITY FOR BURROWING OWLS

Based on the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (March 29, 2006), an independent assessment was made of the presence/absence of suitable burrowing owl habitats on the site, including a 150-meter (approximately 500 feet) buffer zone around the project boundary (**Step I of the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions**).

Burrowing owl habitat can be found in shortgrass prairies, annual and perennial grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands and rangelands, prairies, coastal dunes, deserts, scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation, and some artificial areas (i.e., golf courses, cemeteries, irrigation ditches, etc.). Suitable owl habitat may also include trees and shrubs if the canopy covers less than 30 percent of the ground surface, and they may also occur in forb and open stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gentle rolling or level terrain with an abundance of active small mammal burrows. As a critical habitat feature, they require the use of rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting. Burrows are the essential component of burrowing owl habitat. Natural and artificial burrows provide protection, shelter and nests for burrowing owls.

The initial assessment of habitat suitability for burrowing owls revealed that the site included approximately 7 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active

small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were minimal, but included a few California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.

The assessment also determined that the buffer zone included approximately 15 acres of suitable habitats consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. Critical habitat features were numerous, and included California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes.

DATE AND TIME OF VISIT(S), INCLUDING NAME OF THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST CONDUCTING SURVEYS, WEATHER AND VISIBILITY CONDITIONS, AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

All suitable habitats were carefully surveyed for the presence/absence of the burrowing owl. Thorough searches were conducted around either sunrise or sunset in an attempt to directly observe this species, and followed **Step II of the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions**.

The **methodology** used to prepare this Nesting Season Survey involved conducting complete visual and walk-over field surveys to determine if the site contained occupied habitat. Surveys were conducted by walking through suitable habitat on the site and a 150-meter (± 500 feet) buffer zone around the project boundary. Survey transects were spaced to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. The distance between transect center lines was no more than 30 meters (± 100 feet).

Four surveys were conducted between April 16 and May 15, 2013. Visits to the site were repeated every week on Tuesday, weather permitting. Transects began in the southwestern portion of the site, proceeded north then west to Monte Vista Drive, and then ended back at the point of beginning. Developed areas, dense scrublands and steep sloping terrain were not surveyed.

All surveys were conducted during weather that was conducive to observing owls outside of their burrows, and avoided heavy rain, high winds or dense fog. The surveys were not conducted within five days of rain. All surveys were conducted by Principe and Associates. Paul A. Principe holds a current Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit (TE 786497-7) and California Resident Scientific Collecting Permit (#801108-03 and Permanent ID #SC-002215). As a Consulting Biologist, Principe has been conducting biological surveys in Southern California since 1977.

Following are the number and dates of surveys, start and stop times of surveys and the weather conditions at the beginning and end of each survey (shaded temperature in degrees Fahrenheit includes the wind chill factor, and wind speed in miles per hour is given as the range measured over a few minutes with a Kestrel ® 2000):

1. April 16, 2013: Mostly clear, 60°F and 8-9 mph winds (1730 hours).
Partly cloudy, 56°F and 5-6 mph winds (1900 hours).
Sunset at approximately 1920 hours.

2. April 23, 2013: Sunrise at approximately 0610 hours.
Cloudy, 53°F and 1-2 mph winds (0630 hours).
Partly cloudy, 54°F and 0-1 mph winds (0800 hours)
3. April 30, 2013: Clear, 68°F and 6-7 mph winds (1800 hours).
Mostly clear, 62°F and 3-4 mph winds (1930 hours)
Sunset at approximately 1930 hours.

Rain Days - May 5 and May 6, 2013.

4. May 15, 2013: Sunrise at approximately 0550 hours.
Mostly cloudy, 55°F and 2-3 mph winds (0600 hours).
Partly cloudy, 58°F and 1-2 mph winds (0730 hours).

RESULTS OF TRANSECT SURVEYS, INCLUDING A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ALL BURROW(S) (NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL) AND OWL(S), INCLUDING THE NUMBERS AT EACH BURROW, IF PRESENT, AND TRACKS, FEATHERS, PELLETS, OR OTHER ITEMS (PREY REMAINS, ANIMAL SCAT)

Burrowing owls were not observed during any of the surveys.

A map has been prepared showing the locations of the California ground squirrel burrows and burrow complexes on the site. The burrow locations have been overlaid on an aerial photograph to show their relationship to the suitable habitat consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows. The survey transect was also overlaid onto this map. Due to the abundance habitat in the buffer zone, it has been added to this map (**Burrowing Owl Habitat / Survey Transect Map**). Photographs have been taken showing burrowing owl habitats at various locations along the survey transect route (**see Site Photographs attached**).

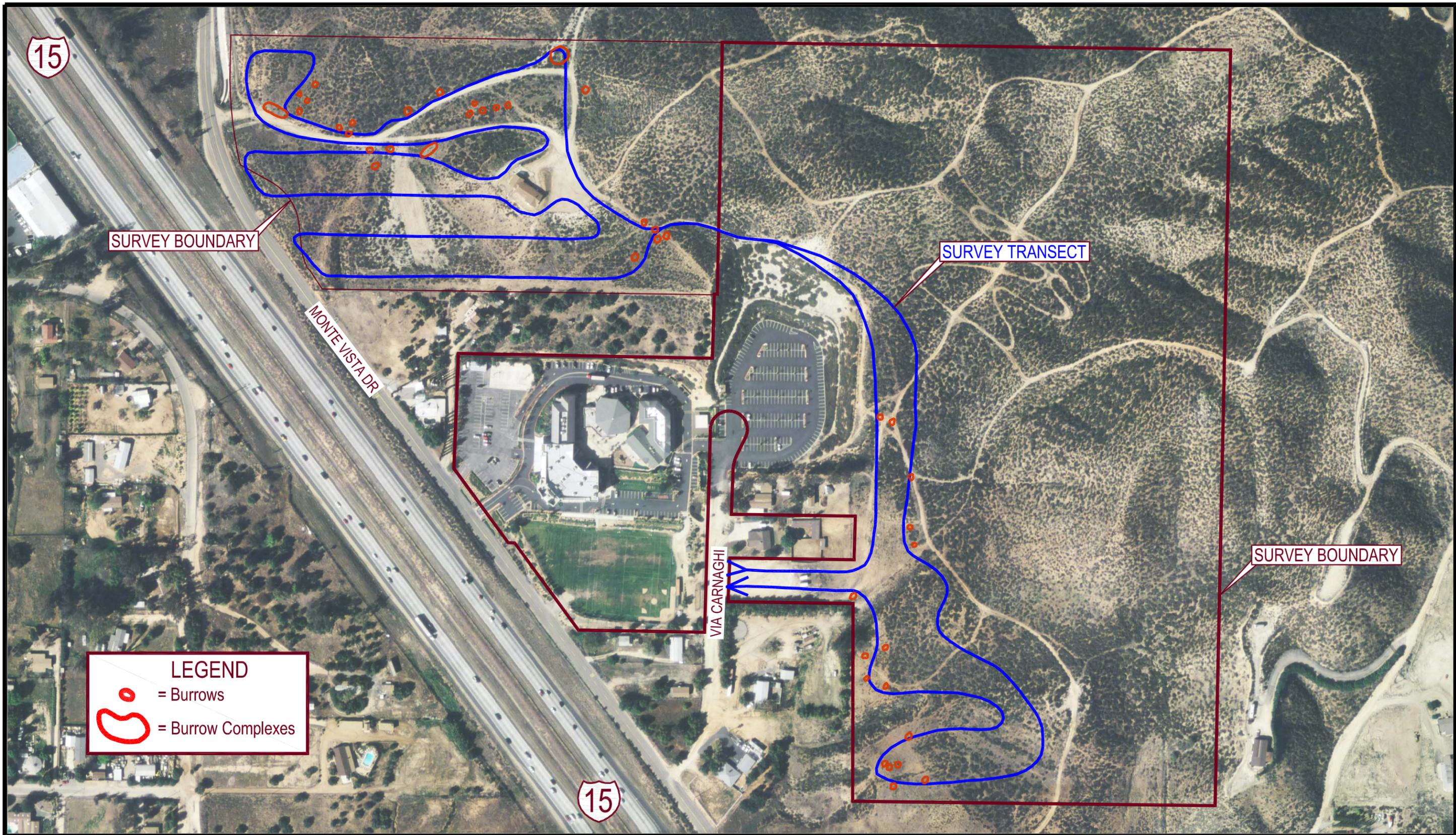
BEHAVIOR OF OWLS DURING THE SURVEYS

Burrowing owls were not observed during any of the surveys.

SUMMARY OF BOTH WINTER AND NESTING SEASON SURVEYS INCLUDING ANY PRODUCTIVITY INFORMATION AND A MAP SHOWING TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES AND HOME RANGES

A Survey for Winter Residents was not completed at the site.

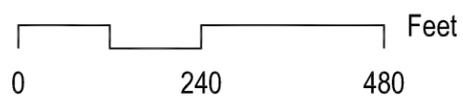
During the Nesting Season Survey, burrowing owls were not observed. Critical burrowing owl habitats capable of being used for roosting or nesting were not being used on the site or in the buffer zone (i.e., California ground squirrel burrows and



LEGEND

-  = Burrows
-  = Burrow Complexes

Survey area: ± 22 acres



**BURROWING OWL HABITAT /
SURVEY TRANSECT MAP**

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

burrow complexes). In addition, animal sign diagnostic of burrowing owls was not discovered anywhere (i.e., molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, and/or excrement at or near a burrow entrance). There was no evidence of either active habitat presently being used by burrowing owls, or habitat abandoned within the last three years on the site or in the buffer zone.

MSHCP CONSIDERATIONS

Completion of this Nesting Season Survey is consistent with Species Conservation Objective 5 of the MSHCP that was developed for the burrowing owl. To ensure direct mortality of burrowing owls is avoided, a pre-construction presence/absence survey should be conducted within thirty (30) days prior to ground disturbance at the site. The proposed project site would then be consistent with Species Conservation Objective 6 of the MSHCP.

ANY HISTORICAL INFORMATION (NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE, DEPARTMENT REGIONAL FILES, BREEDING BIRD SURVEY DATA, AMERICAN BIRDS RECORDS, AUDUBON SOCIETY, LOCAL BIRD CLUB, OTHER BIOLOGISTS, ETC.) REGARDING THE PRESENCE OF BURROWING OWLS ON THE SITE

The burrowing owl occurs within the open lowlands of the central portion of Western Riverside County. It has a scattered distribution throughout the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area outside of montane areas. Breeding and burrow locations have not been identified within the University of California, Riverside (UCR) database, although most observations that have been recorded are probably located near a burrow due to the relatively sedentary nature of the species.

Burrowing owls have been detected north of Wildomar in Alberhill, and south of Wildomar in Murrieta as documented in the UCR database and from other sources (USFWS 1996 unpublished data; California Science and Engineering Associates 1996). Historic burrowing owl populations are not known from the Wildomar area. And, burrowing owls have not been detected on the site or in the surrounding area for at least the last six years. Cornerstone Community Church initially hired Scott White Biological Consulting in 2006 to conduct burrowing owl surveys to determine presence/absence on the site. White concluded that neither burrowing owls nor potential burrowing owl burrows occur on the site based on the lack of sightings during the current and prior surveys.

Since that time, Principe and Associates has completed three MSHCP Consistency Analyses and Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessments on the church's main campus and on the parcel located to the north (March 20, 2007 for PUP 0778R3; May 21, 2008 for Public Use Permit 0778R3, Offsite Considerations; and June 22, 2012 for Public Use Permit 778, Revised Permit 4). Each time the burrow surveys were negative. Critical

burrowing owl habitat capable of being used for roosting or nesting was not discovered on the church's main campus or on the parcel located to the north (i.e., California ground squirrel burrows, other similarly-sized burrows or manmade structures capable of being used for roosting or nesting).

Also note that the site is not located within miles of a proposed Burrowing Owl Core Area.

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Report Date: May 27, 2013

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required to complete this Nesting Season Survey for the Burrowing Owl to the best of my ability, and that the facts, statements and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES
Paul A. Principe
Principal



View of suitable burrowing owl habitat consisting of open areas in scrublands located in the southwest corner of the undeveloped eastern portion of the site.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 1

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES



View of critical burrowing owl habitat consisting of California ground squirrel burrows located in the eastern portion of the site.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 2

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES



View of the suitable burrowing owl habitat consisting of open areas with sparsely vegetated annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation on gentle rolling terrain with active small mammal burrows present on the property located to north in the buffer zone.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 3

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES



View of critical burrowing owl habitat consisting of a burrow complex present in the buffer zone located north of the site.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 4

PA12-0194

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES