APPENDIX 3 - BIOLOGY

APPENDIX 3
A: MSCHP

WESTERN RIVERSIDE COUNTY

MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN

CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

PUBLIC USE PERMIT 14-0074

APN 380-170-020

LOCATION:

South and west of Palomar Street, between Harwood Lane (N) and Starbuck Circle (S) in the City of Wildomar, Riverside County, California. Portions of Sections 1 and 12, Township 7 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Murrieta, California Quadrangle

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REPORT DATE:

October 7, 2014

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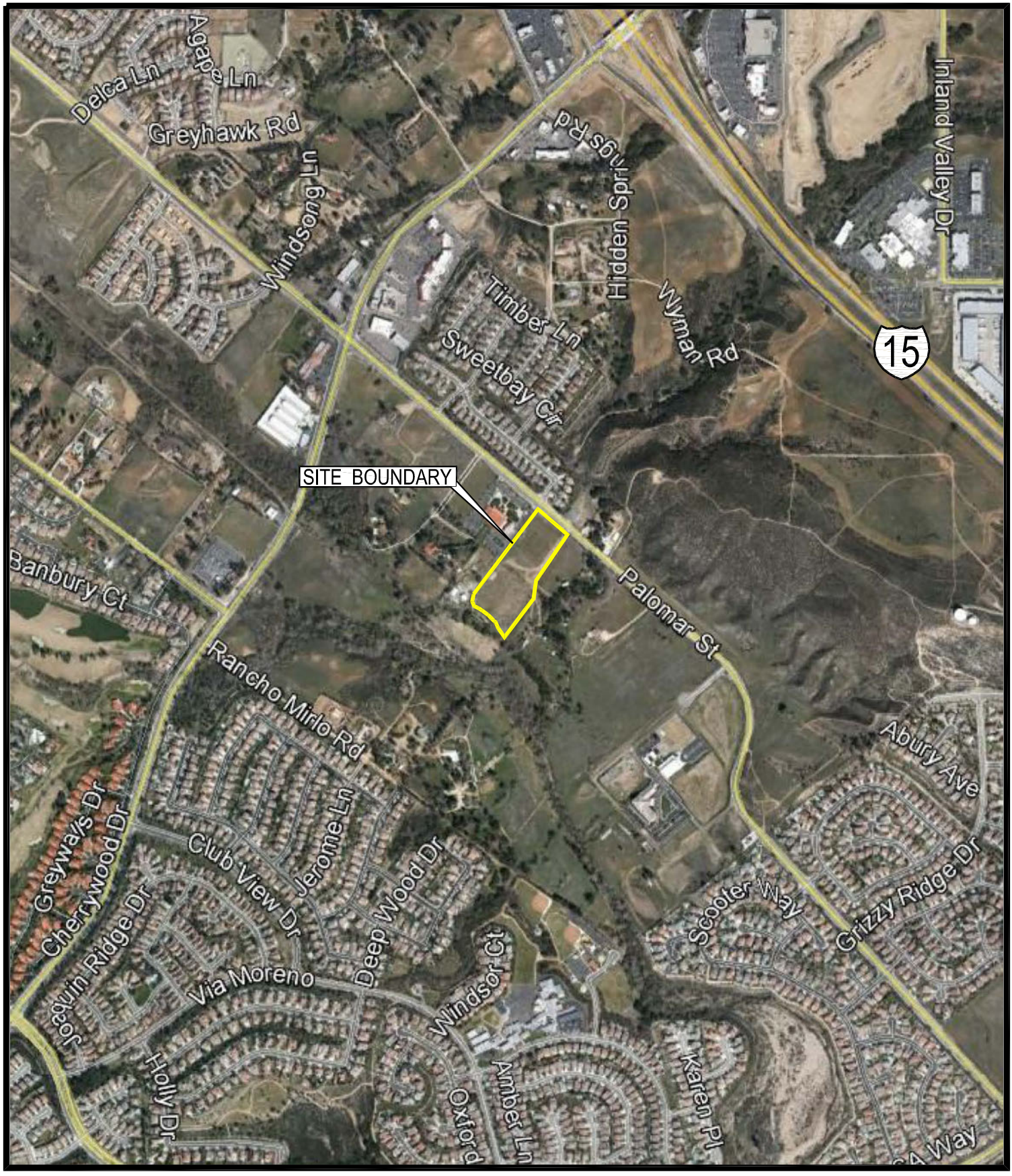
Subject: Public Use Permit 14-0074
MSHCP Consistency Analysis

Mr. Bassi,

Principe and Associates was hired by Barbara Hale, Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts, to prepare a Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Consistency Analysis on approximately 7.21 gross acres of land located south and west of Palomar Street, between Harwood Lane (N) and Starbuck Circle (S) in the southernmost portion of the City of Wildomar (est. 2008), Riverside County, California (**Site Vicinity Map)**. The address of the site is **23151 Palomar Street, Wildomar, California 92595**. It has been mapped in portions of Sections 1 and 12, Township 7 South and Range 4 West of the USGS Topographic Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Murrieta, California Quadrangle **(USGS Location Map)**.

Section 1 of this report describes the proposed project and project site. 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 site relates to MSHCP Reserve Assembly and (2) how the parcels meet the requirements of MSHCP Implementation Structure (Sections 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, and 6.3.2). Thresholds of Significance presented in Section 4 are used to determine the significance of environ-



Scale: 1"= 1000'

0 1000 2000 Feet

SITE VICINITY MAP

PUP 14-0074

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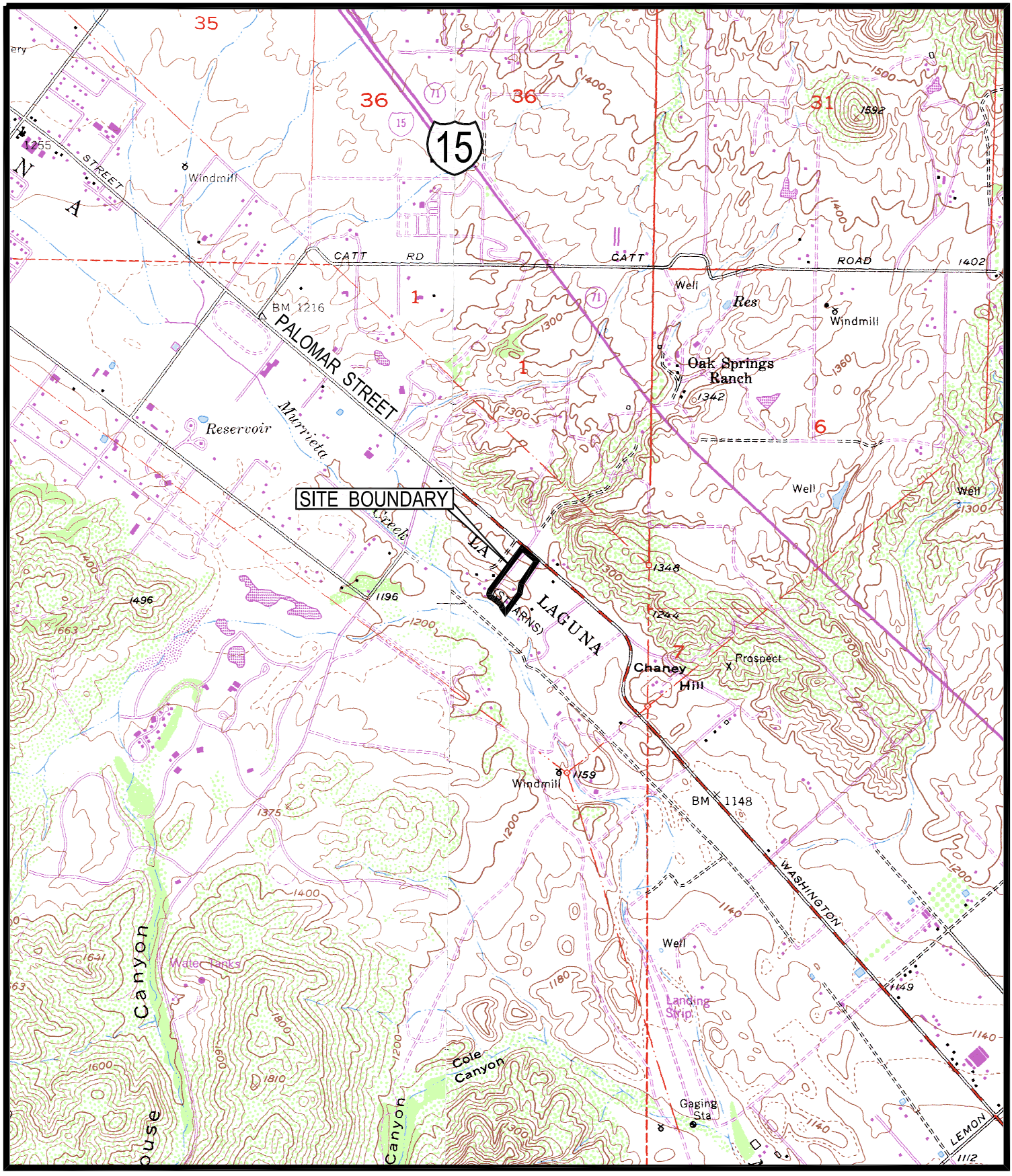

Base Map Source: USGS 7.5 Min.
Murrieta, Calif. Quad.

0 2000 4000 Feet

USGS LOCATION MAP

PUP 14-0074

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mental impacts. Levels of Significance (i.e., Potentially Significant Impact, Less Than Significant Impact, etc.) are then applied to a checklist of questions (Thresholds BIO A-F) addressing biological resources to be answered during the initial assessment of a project. Section 5 lists Project Design Features and Mitigation Measures that Reduce Impacts.

SECTION 1. PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTIONS

1.1 Project Description

Public Use Permit 14-0074 is the development of approximately 7.21 acres of land into a California charter school. A charter school is a public school of choice usually created or organized by a group of teachers, parents and community leaders or a community-based organization, and is usually authorized by an existing local public school board or county board of education. The new Wildomar Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts will serve a maximum of 600 students in grades Kindergarten through 8. A student-centered, problem-based, experiential, and collaborative teaching and learning environment is offered at the school.

The new campus will include six new buildings totaling 36,178 square feet. They will occupy an approximate area of 1.1 acres. They will maintain required City Code and seismic set- backs. Main access onto the site will be provided by a new ingress/egress drive taken from Palomar Street. A new ingress/egress drive will also be taken from existing Harwood Lane, thus providing two ingress/egress points at the site. The ingress/egress drives will provide access to parking, parent/child drop off areas and a new paved access drive leading to areas located to the south and east. A paved play area on 0.72 acres will be constructed south and west of the classrooms, and include an amphitheater and play structure pit. South and west of the paved play area will be a turf playfield on approximately 2.3 acres. The remaining 3.09 acres includes parking, a newly paved access road (within an easement), landscape areas along Palomar Avenue, unusable landscape areas due to steep terrain and setback (landscaped) areas. 6.03 acres are defined as the “net usable” area which is the gross area less steep terrain areas.

1.2 Site Description

The project site is located within the historic valley of Murrieta Creek. Murrieta Creek is present south and west of the site. The site is situated just upstream of the confluence of Murrieta and Slaughter House Canyon Creeks, and an unnamed tributary of Murrieta Creek. This low-lying bottomland was primarily used as pastureland and for dry crop farming in the past, but is now being replaced by residential and institutional land uses. An aerial photograph from 1969 shows that site physiography has changed little over the past 45 years. A 1,364 square-foot, wood frame, one-story single-family residence with attached garage and two outbuildings were present on the site from 1964 to 2006.

The site was then purchased by the World Harvest Church, which is located immediately north of the subject site. A large flat-lying pad was graded in the central portion of the site. It was raised a few feet above the elevation present in the north and east portion of the site, and constructed to slope downward (drain) in a northeast-to-southwest direction. The manufactured slope was landscaped, and an irrigation system was installed. A pond was dug in the southwest corner of this pad around 2009. It is a seasonal feature, as it is not lined with any impermeable materials. As the church created recreational and picnic areas throughout its properties in the past, it is assumed this pond was created for the same purposes. It is still present on the site. A 2010 aerial photograph shows that the downstream end of this manmade pond was breached, resulting in the formation of an open gully down to the channel of Murrieta Creek.

SECTION 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Topography and Hydrography

Topography can be divided into two manmade benches (or pads) at this time. The site surface was altered in the past by grading, and more recently by geotechnical trenching to locate the Wildomar Fault. In general, the Murrieta Valley has little natural relief throughout Wildomar and Murrieta.

Elevation ranges from a high of 1210 feet to a low of 1200 feet on the manmade bench located in the west and south half of the site. The average elevation of the manmade bench located in the north and east half of the site is 1205 feet. From the center of the site, this landform slopes downward in a northeast-to-southwest direction toward the channel of Murrieta Creek, and downward in a southwest-to-northeast direction toward Palomar Street. There are no boulder or rock outcrops on the site.

Blueline streams, ephemeral drainages or dry washes are not present on the site. Drainage is by overland flow or downslope movement of storm water runoff in both northeast-to-southwest and southwest-to-northeast directions.

Other kinds of perennial or seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, swamps, wet marshes, bogs, fens, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, etc.).

A human-modified depression is however present on the site. Again, a pond was dug on the manmade bench located above the north bank of Murrieta Creek around 2009 when the site was owned by the World Harvest Church. It is a seasonal feature, as it is not lined with any impermeable materials. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is not classified as a man-induced wetland.

2.2 Soils

Review of the "Soil Survey of Western Riverside Area, California" revealed that the surficial soils at the site are included in the Hanford-Tujunga-Greenfield Association (Soils of the Southern California Coastal Plain). Within this association, two soil types have been mapped on the site **(Soils Map)**:

- HcC – Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- MmD2 – Monserate sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Hanford and Monserate sandy loams are used for dryland pasture and grain, and for irrigated alfalfa, potatoes, citrus, grapes, and grain. They are also used for non-farm purposes like homesites.

2.3 Vegetation Associations and Species Composition

Based on the Habitat Accounts described in Volume 2 of the MSHCP, the Vegetation Association present on the site is Grasslands (7.0 acres) **(Biological Resources Map)**. The vegetation growing in and around the Pond does not conform to a Habitat Account described in the MSHCP (0.1 acres).

The **Grasslands Vegetation Association** occurs throughout most of Western Riverside County, and covers approximately 11.8% (154,421 acres) of the Plan Area. The **Non-native grasslands Vegetation Subassociation** is present on the site. Non-native grasslands occur throughout the majority of the Plan Area (11.6%), usually within close proximity to urbanized or agricultural land uses.

Non-native grasslands are primarily composed of annual grass species introduced from the Mediterranean basin and other Mediterranean-climate regions with variable presence of non-native and native herbaceous species. Species composition of Non-native grasslands may vary over time and place based on grazing or fire regimes, soil disturbance and annual precipitation patterns. Non-native grasslands typically produce deep layers of organic matter which is inversely related to the abundance of non-native and native forbs. Non-native grasslands also typically support an array of annual forbs from the Mediterranean-climate regions. Low abundances of native species are sometimes present within Non-native grasslands.

A low-growing carpet of Non-native grasslands species covers two distinct portions of the site surface. First, the Non-native grasslands growing on the manmade bench located in the center of the site is dominated by common and widespread non-native annual grass and weed species with a limited mix of native forb species. Species include common fiddleneck *(Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia),* *shortpod mustard *(Brassica geniculata),* *brome grasses (*Bromus diandrus* and *B. madritensis*), *tocalote *(Centaurea melitensis),* *common horseweed *(Conyza canadensis),* doveweed *(Croton setiger),*

*Denotes non-native species throughout this report

Source of Aerial Photo: Google Earth 1-12-2013

Survey area: 7.1 acres

Feet

0 180 360

SOILS MAP

PUP 14-0074

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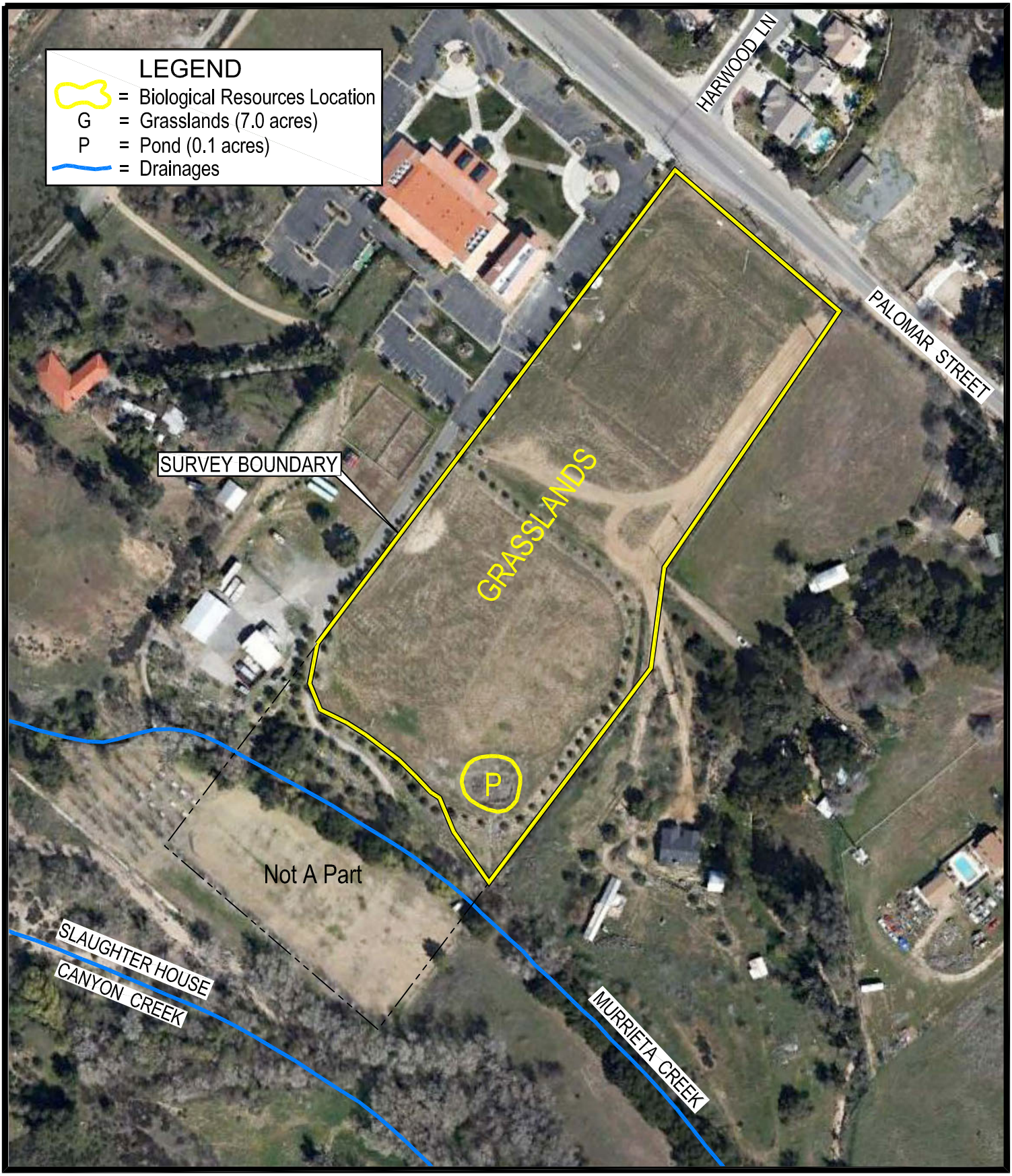

Source of Aerial Photo: Google Earth 1-12-2013

Survey area: 7.1 acres

0 180 360 Feet

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

PUP 14-0074

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fascicled tarplant *(Deinandra fasciculata),* interior California buckwheat *(Eriogonum fasciculatum* subsp. *foliolosum),* slender buckwheat *(Eriogonum gracile* var. *gracile),* *filarees *(Erodium botrys* and *B. cicutarium),* salt heliotrope *(Heliotropium curassavicum),* *ice plant *(Lampranthus coccineus),* *Russian thistle *(Salsola tragus),* *prickly sow-thistle *(Sonchus asper),* and rattail fescue *(Vulpia myuros* var. *myuros).*

Non-native grasslands were removed on the manmade bench located in the northern and eastern portion of the site during geotechnical trenching to locate the Wildomar Fault. The species composition of the Non-native grasslands that was not removed is the same as that listed above.

The manufactured slope of the pad that was graded in the central portion of the site is landscaped with *Peruvian pepper trees (Schinus molle).

As previously mentioned, a **Pond** was dug on the site around 2009. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is located approximately 25 feet above the channel of Murrieta Creek. Based on the Data Characterizations given in the MSHCP Habitat Accounts, it does not fall within the definition of any one of the 24 Vegetation Associations. In terms of its species composition, broad-leaved cattail (Typha latifolia) is typically associated with herbaceous freshwater wetlands such as Coastal and Valley freshwater marshes (including undifferentiated marshes). Freshwater marsh habitat usually includes cattails (Typha spp.), bulrush (Scirpus spp.), sedges (Carex spp.), spike rushes (Eleocharis spp.), flatsedges (Cyperus spp.), and others. Broad-leaved cattail and tall umbrella-sedge (Cyperus eragrostis) were the only perennial monocots identified in the Pond.

Mule fat (Baccharis salicifolia), western cottonwood (Populus fremontii subsp. fremontii), narrow-leaved willow (Salix exigua), arroyo willow (Salix lasiolepis var. lasiolepis), and *Mediterranean tamarisk (Tamarix ramosissima) are typically associated with at least three different Riparian Scrub habitat types. Under natural conditions, the variables that affect the species compositions of marsh and riparian habitats include rate of water flow, fluctuations in water level, water depth, water and air temperatures, pH and dissolved salts, depth and nature of bottom sediments, organic content of the water, past history of the body of water, and etc.

It appears that species composition in the Pond consists of emergent marsh and riparian species from Murrieta and Slaughter House Canyon Creeks, recruits from nearby upland shrub habitats and invasive species from the adjacent Non-native grasslands. Other species identified in the Pond include western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya var. californica), *common horseweed (Conyza canadensis), long-stemmed golden yarrow (Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum), western sunflower (Helianthus annuus), *white sweet-clover (Melilotus albus), *sourclover (Melilotus indicus), *tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca), and *common groundsel (Senecio vulgaris).

2.4 Wildlife Observed

The Non-native grasslands present on the site is not providing habitat for an abundance and diversity of wildlife species. Only a few species occupy and forage in these areas, and they basically consist of common and opportunistic species that are adapted to exploit available habitats or resources in close proximity to man. Species observed include the western fence lizard *(Sceloporus occidentalis),* side-blotched lizard *(Uta stansburiana),* mourning dove *(Zenaida macroura),* black phoebe *(Sayornis nigricans),* common raven *(Corvus corax),* northern mockingbird *(Mimus polyglottos),* house finch *(Carpodacus mexicana),* and house sparrow *(Passer domesticus).* Desert cottontail *(Sylvilagus audubonii)* waste pellets and coyote *(Canis latrans clepticus)* scat were discovered. Common rodent and small mammal burrows were not discovered. There are not enough food or water resources on the site to provide suitable live-in or foraging habitats for an abundance and diversity of wildlife species.

2.5 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, by human disturbance, or by the encroachment of urban development. Movement corridors are important as the combination of topography, other natural factors and urbanization has fragmented large open space areas.

The fragmentation of natural habitat creates isolated 'islands' of vegetation that may not provide sufficient area to accommodate sustainable populations, and can also adversely impact genetic and species diversity. Wildlife movement corridors can often mitigate the effects of fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators and human disturbances and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs.

Wildlife Movement on the site

The site is not providing a wildlife movement corridor for migrations, foraging movements or for finding a mate through this portion of Murrieta. The site does not connect two or more larger core habitat areas that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. It does not contain suitable cover, food or water to support species and facilitate movement within a corridor.

2.6 Regulatory Agencies Considerations

Three agencies generally regulate activities within streams, wetlands and riparian areas in California: (1) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) regulates activities under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act that would result in a discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the United States or adjacent Wetlands and associated habitat , (2) the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego RWQCB)

regulates all activities under Section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act that would result in a discharge of dredge or fill material into Waters of the United States or adjacent Wetlands and associated habitat and (3) the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates activities within wetlands under the California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1607 that would adversely affect wildlife habitat associated with any river, stream or lake edges.

Blueline streams, ephemeral drainages, dry washes, or associated wildlife habitats are not present on the site. Therefore, ACOE, San Diego RWQCB and/or CDFW jurisdictional waters and associated wildlife habitats are not present on the site.

Other kinds of perennial or seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, swamps, marshes, bogs, fens, vernal pools or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, etc.). A human-modified depression is however present on the site. A pond was dug on the manmade bench located above the north bank of Murrieta Creek around 2009 when the site was owned by the World Harvest Church. It is a seasonal feature, as it is not lined with any impermeable materials. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is not classified as a man-induced wetland:

> The MSHCP, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ACOE define freshwater wetlands as “ephemeral wetlands that have shallow depressions underlain by a substrate of hardpan, clay or basalt near the surface that restricts the percolation of water. They may be characterized by a barrier to overland flow that causes water to collect and pond. They also have wetlands indicators of all three parameters (hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology) during the wetter portion of the growing season, but normally lack wetlands indicators of hydrology and/or vegetation during the drier portion of the growing season. Obligate hydrophytes and facultative wetlands plant species are normally dominant during the wetter portion of the growing season, while upland species (annuals) may be dominant during the drier portion of the growing season. Initially, the dry soil in vernal pools/swales becomes wet and starts to saturate during the fall and early winter rains. The second stage in a typical vernal pool cycle is characterized by peak rainfall and inundation of the vernal pools/swales. Vernal pools may remain inundated until spring or early summer, sometimes filling and emptying numerous times during the wet season. The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records.”

As all three parameters are not met (hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation and hydrology), the pond is not classified as a man-induced wetland:

- **Hydric Soils:** Hydric soils require long periods (hundreds of years) for development of wetness characteristics, and most man-induced wetlands have not been in existence for a sufficient period to allow development of hydric soil characteristics. The pond was dug on the site around 2009. As the pond has not been in existence long enough for hydric soils to have formed, the soils criterion is not met.

- **Hydrophytic Vegetation:** Species composition in the pond consists of emergent marsh and riparian species from Murrieta and Slaughter House Canyon Creeks, recruits from nearby upland shrub habitats and invasive species from the adjacent Non-native grasslands. As more than 50 percent of the dominant plant species are typical of wetlands, the hydrophytic vegetation criterion is met. However, as the hydrophytic vegetation is being maintained only because of man-induced wetland hydrology that would no longer exist if the activity were to be terminated, the area should not be considered a wetland.

- **Hydrology:** A large flat-lying pad was previously graded in the central portion of the site. It was raised a few feet above the elevation present in the northeast portion of the site, and constructed to slope downward (drain) in a northeast-to-southwest direction. The manufactured slope was landscaped, and an irrigation system was installed. A pond was dug in the southwest corner of the pad around 2009.

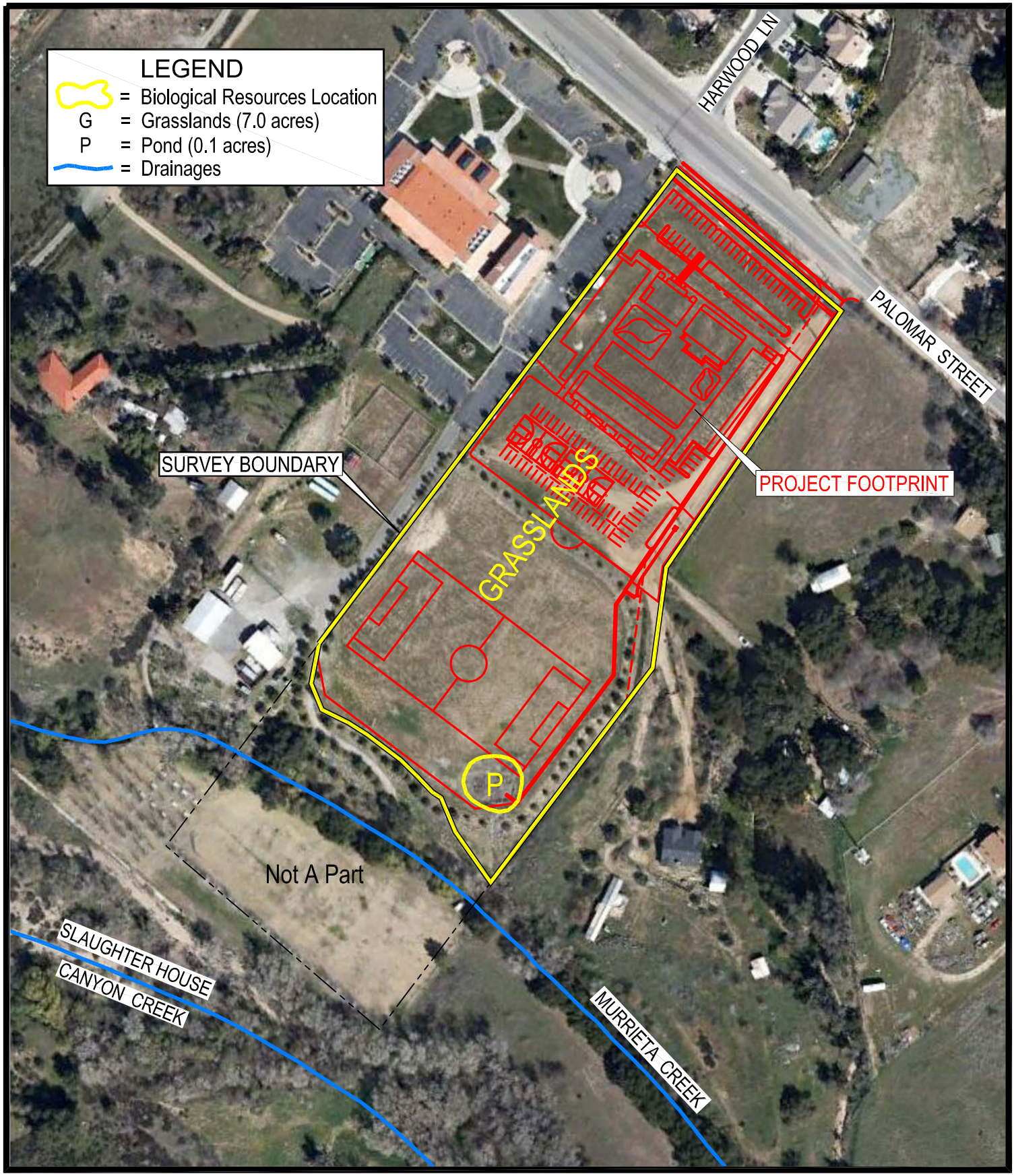
The pad is approximately 4.37 acres in size, and represents the entire watershed supporting pond hydrology. The pond was filled after the area experienced 5.9 inches of rainfall between February 27 and March 2, 2014. The pond was dry when I first visited the site on June 1, 2014. This represents the length of the time the area exhibits wetland characteristics, while the reminder of the year it exhibits upland characteristics. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is situated approximately 25 feet above the elevation of Murrieta Creek. The hydrology criterion is not met. And, this manmade pond does not in any manner fit into the overall ecological system as a wetland.

The project will not then result in impacts to ACOE, San Diego RWQCB or CDFW jurisdictional waters or wetlands **(Biological Resources/Project Footprint Map)**. Permit authorizations or certifications from these governing regulatory agencies will not be required to construct the project.

SECTION 3. MSHCP CONSISTENCY ANALYSIS

3.1 Western Riverside County MSHCP

Based on the final Western Riverside County MSHCP (adopted June 17, 2003), the site is 'Not A Part' of proposed Conservation Planning (MSHCP) Criteria Areas **(see Riverside County Integrated Project (RCIP) Conservation Summary Report**



Source of Project Footprint: CAD file of Site Plan from PJHM Architects 10-01-2014

Survey area: 7.1 acres

0 180 360 Feet

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES / PROJECT FOOTPRINT MAP

PUP 14-0074

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Generator attached). As such, the project is not located within a Cell, Cell Group or Sub Unit of the Elsinore Area Plan.

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.

3.2 Project Site Relationship To MSHCP Reserve Assembly

As stated above, the project site is not located within a Cell, Cell Group or Sub Unit of the Elsinore Area Plan. Therefore, conservation has not been described for this site. The site is located north of the closest MSHCP Conservation Area - Cell #5983 of an Independent Cell Group of the Murrieta Creek Subunit (SU1) of the Southwest Area Plan. The MSHCP states that conservation within this Cell will contribute to assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 13 (Murrieta Creek). The site is located approximately 0.5 miles north of Cell #5983. The MSHCP also states that conservation within this Cell will focus on chaparral habitat adjacent to Murrieta Creek. Areas conserved within this Cell will be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation in Cell #5988 to the west and #6100 to the south. There is no chaparral habitat located adjacent to Murrieta Creek on the site. Areas conserved within this Cell will be connected to chaparral habitat proposed for conservation in Cell #5983 to the east. Conservation within this Cell will be approximately 5% of the Cell focusing in the southwestern portion of the Cell. The site is located approximately 0.95 miles north of the southwestern portion of the Cell where the conservation is proposed. The project has no relationship to the assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 13.

The site is not located in close proximity to RCA or Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands. The closest Public/Quasi-Public Lands are located 1.1 miles southwest of the site in the Santa Rosa Plateau Ecological Reserve. Other Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands are located approximately 3.8 miles west of the site in the Cleveland National Forest. RCA and Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands are located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site in the Menifee Hills.

3.3 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

Blueline streams, ephemeral drainages, dry washes, or associated wildlife habitats are not present on the site. Therefore, the biological functions and values of

Riparian/Riverine Areas do not exist. Suitable riparian/riverine habitats for the species listed under 'Purpose' in Volume 1, Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP are not present there.

Other kinds of seasonal aquatic features that could provide suitable habitats 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, etc.).

A human-modified depression is however present on the site. A pond was dug on the manmade bench located above the north bank of Murrieta Creek around 2009 when the site was owned by the World Harvest Church. It is a seasonal feature, as it is not lined with any impermeable materials. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is not classified as a man-induced wetland. It was dug by the church as a recreational feature, and likely stocked with fish.

As previously stated in Section 2.6, "The determination that an area exhibits vernal pool characteristics, and the definition of the watershed supporting vernal pool hydrology, should consider the length of the time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics and the manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland. Evidence concerning the persistence of an area's wetness can be obtained from its history, vegetation, soils, and drainage characteristics, uses to which it has been subjected, and weather and hydrologic records."

The pad is approximately 4.37 acres in size, and represents the entire watershed supporting pond hydrology. The pond was filled after the area experienced 5.9 inches of rainfall between February 27 and March 2, 2014. As it is not lined with any impermeable materials, the pond was dry when I first visited the site on June 1, 2014. This represents the length of the time the area exhibits wetland characteristics, while the reminder of the year it exhibits upland characteristics. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is situated approximately 25 feet above the elevation of Murrieta Creek. The hydrology criterion is not met. And, this manmade pond does not in any manner fit into the overall ecological system as a wetland.

The biological functions and values of Vernal Pools do not then exist on the site. Areas demonstrating characteristics described in the MSHCP for vernal pools which are artificially created are not included in the MSHCP definition of vernal pools (i.e., seasonal wetlands that occur in depressions that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters, etc.). The pond is not then suitable habitat for endangered and threatened species of fairy shrimp. 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 Volume 1, Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP are not present there.

Other kinds of perennial or seasonal aquatic features that could be classified as federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are not present on the site (i.e., open waters, swamps, wet marshes, bogs, fens, vernal pools

or swales, vernal pool-like ephemeral ponds, etc.). The site does not have a direct relationship to existing wetland regulations.

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 site is not located within 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

The site is not located in close proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas. The closest MSHCP Conservation Area is Proposed Constrained Linkage 13 (Murrieta Creek) located approximately 0.95 miles south of the site. Therefore, the project will not 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 are presented as presented in *Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP, Volume 1, The Plan.*

Murrieta Creek is however located adjacent to the site. Even though there is no conservation criteria proposed for this portion of the creek, the project will incorporate project design features to ensure that the quantity and quality of surface water runoff discharged off the site is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions **(see Section 5)**. Stormwater systems will be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes. BMPs will also be used to ensure that siltation and erosion are minimized during construction.

Also note that with an official submittal of a project, the City of Wildomar will condition for the same issues subject to the MSHCP Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface. The General Plan, Building Codes, Zoning Ordinances and polices, and the California Environmental Quality Act process include the same mechanisms to regulate land development.

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 site is 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. Based on the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (Instructions), an independent assessment was made of the presence of suitable burrowing owl habitats on the site and in a 150-meter buffer zone around the project boundary.

Burrowing owl habitats 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 habitats 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 critical habitat features, they require the use of rodent or other burrows for roosting and nesting. Burrows are the essential component of burrowing owl habitats. Natural and manmade structures (artificial burrows) provide protection, shelter and nests for burrowing owls.

Pursuant to Step I, Habitat Assessment, of the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area (March 29, 2006), a walk-over survey was conducted on June 11, 2014 to identify the presence or absence of suitable burrowing owl habitats on the site. Weather conditions at 6:45 am included cloudy skies, temperatures of 59-60° Fahrenheit and 2-3 miles per hour winds.

Suitable burrowing owl habitats consisting of open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gentle rolling or level terrain were found at the site. As such, Step II, Part A of the Survey Instructions was required (Locating Burrows and Burrowing Owls, Focused Burrow Surveys). A systematic search for natural burrows, suitable manmade structures and diagnostic burrowing owl signs that are sometimes overlooked (i.e., molted feathers, cast pellets, prey remains, eggshell fragments, and/or excrement at or near a burrow entrance) was then conducted. The search included walking through suitable habitat on the site and in a 150-meter (approximately 500 feet) buffer zone around the project boundary. The survey transect was spaced to allow 100 percent visual coverage of the ground surface. The distance between transect center lines was approximately 20 meters (±66 feet).

The burrow survey was negative. Natural California ground squirrel burrows, other similarly-sized natural burrows or manmade structures capable of being used for roosting or nesting by burrowing owls were not discovered on the site. Diagnostic burrowing owl signs were also not discovered anywhere on the site. There was no evidence of either active habitats presently being used by burrowing owls, or habitats abandoned within the last three years on the site. The project is consistent with the Species Conservation Objectives listed in the MSHCP for the Burrowing Owl.

It also appears that the site is not providing foraging opportunities for burrowing owls. Due to the lack of vegetation and habitats on the site, only a very low abundance and

diversity of burrowing owl prey species (i.e., insects, reptiles, and birds) are expected to occur at the site. Importantly, the site does not provide the basic needs of burrowing owls (i.e., suitable habitat, water and food, shelter and security, etc.).

Implementing Step II of the Survey Instructions (further focused surveys) is not required in this case. The project is consistent with the Species Conservation Objectives listed in the MSHCP for the Burrowing Owl.

The project is consistent with Section 6.3.2 of the MSHCP.

SECTION 4. THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thresholds of Significance are used by public agencies in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A Threshold of Significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect. In general, exceeding Thresholds of Significance means the effect will be determined to be significant by the agency, while deceeding Thresholds of Significance means the effect will be determined to be less than significant.

Impacts on biological resources resulting from the proposed project will be based on the following **Levels Of Significance:**

- **Potentially Significant Impact** applies where a project is one that has the potential to (1) substantially degrade the quality of the environment, (2) substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, (3) cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, (4) threaten to eliminate a plant or wildlife community, or (5) reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened Species (CEQA Section 15065(a)).

- **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Measures Incorporated** applies where a project proponent agrees to mitigation measures or project modifications that would avoid any significant effect on biological resources, and/or would mitigate the significant effect to a point where clearly no significant effect on biological resources would occur.

- **Less Than Significant Impact** applies where the project creates no significant impact on biological resources.

- **No Impact** applies where a project does not create an impact on biological resources.

The Levels of Significance are then applied to a checklist of questions (Thresholds BIO A-F) addressing biological resources to be answered during the initial assessment of a project. The impacts on biological resources resulting from the proposed project have been analyzed and used to answer the checklist of questions on Thresholds of Significance.

Threshold BIO A - Will the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Wildlife Service?

Answer: No Impact

The Non-native grasslands present on the site is not providing habitat for candidate, sensitive, or special status species. Only a few species occupy and forage in these areas, and they basically consist of common and opportunistic species that are adapted to exploit available habitats or resources in close proximity to man. There are not enough food or water resources on the site to provide suitable live-in or foraging habitats for an abundance and diversity of wildlife species.

Hanford and Monserate sandy loams are not providing required growing habitats for candidate, sensitive, or special status plant species that are restricted to clay and/or saline-alkali soils.

Seasonal aquatic features that could provide suitable habitats for candidate, sensitive, or special status species of fairy shrimp are not present on the site.

There are no trees or shrubs on the site that provide suitable habitats for migratory birds.

Threshold BIO B - Will the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Answer: No Impact

Riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community are not present on the site. Non-native grasslands are not listed as a sensitive natural community (or natural community with highest inventory priorities) in the California Natural Diversity Data Base. The onsite Non-native grasslands and the emergent and successional habitats growing in and around the Pond are not considered to be sensitive natural communities.

Threshold BIO C - Will the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Answer: No Impact

Federally protected wetlands are not present on the site. A human-modified depression is present on the site. A pond was dug on the manmade bench located above the north bank of Murrieta Creek around 2009 when the site was owned by the World Harvest Church. It is not now nor was it ever associated with Murrieta Creek hydrology. It is not classified as a man-induced wetland.

ACOE, San Diego RWQCB and/or CDFW jurisdictional waters and associated wildlife habitats are also not present on the site. The proposed project will not result in impacts to ACOE, San Diego RWQCB, or CDFW jurisdictional waters and wetlands. Permit authorizations or certifications from these governing regulatory agencies will not be required to construct the project.

Threshold BIO D - Will the proposed project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery areas?

Answer: No Impact

The site is not providing a wildlife movement corridor for migrations, foraging movements or for finding a mate through this portion of Murrieta. The site does not connect two or more larger core habitat areas that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. It does not contain suitable cover, food or water to support species and facilitate movement within a corridor.

Threshold BIO E - Will the proposed project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Answer: No Impact

Biological resources meeting the criteria for preservation and/or protection in any local policies or ordinances are not present on the site. Specimen, heritage or species of oak trees meeting the criteria for preservation and/or protection in City and County Tree Management Guidelines are not present on the site.

Threshold BIO F - Will the proposed project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Answer: No Impact

The site is 'Not A Part' of proposed Conservation Planning (MSHCP) Criteria Areas. As such, the project is not located within a Cell, Cell Group or Sub Unit of the Elsinore Area Plan. Conservation has not been described for this site. 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.

The site is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the closest MSHCP Conservation Area - Cell #5983. The site is located approximately 0.95 miles north of the southwestern portion of the Cell where the conservation is proposed. The project has no relationship to the assembly of Proposed Constrained Linkage 13 (Murrieta Creek).

The biological functions and values of Riparian/Riverine Areas do not exist on the site.

The biological functions and values of Vernal Pools do not exist on the site. Areas demonstrating characteristics described in the MSHCP for vernal pools which are artificially created are not included in the MSHCP definition of vernal pools (i.e., seasonal wetlands that occur in depressions that have wetlands indicators of all three parameters, the length of time the area exhibits upland and wetland characteristics, manner in which the area fits into the overall ecological system as a wetland, etc.) (see Section 2.6 for a discussion on man-induced wetlands beginning on Page 11).

The site does not have a direct relationship to existing wetland regulations.

The site is not located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area.

The site is not located in close proximity to MSHCP Conservation Areas. The closest MSHCP Conservation Area is Proposed Constrained Linkage 13 (Murrieta Creek) located approximately 0.95 miles south of the site. Therefore, the project will not be subject to Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface.

Murrieta Creek is however located adjacent to the site. Even though there is no conservation criteria proposed for this portion of the creek, the project will incorporate project design to ensure that the quantity and quality of surface water runoff discharged off the site is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions **(see Section 5)**.

Also note that with an official submittal of a project, the City of Wildomar will condition for the same issues subject to the MSHCP Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface. The General Plan, Building Codes, Zoning Ordinances and polices, and the California Environmental Quality Act process include the same mechanisms to regulate land development.

The site is not located in an area where additional surveys are needed for Criteria Area, Amphibian and Mammal Species in conjunction with MSHCP implementation in order to achieve coverage for these species.

The site is located within the Burrowing Owl Survey Area, Figure 6-4 of the MSHCP. Pursuant to Step I, Habitat Assessment, of the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area, a walk-over

survey was conducted on June 11, 2014 to identify the presence or absence of suitable burrowing owl habitats on the site.

The burrow survey was negative. Natural California ground squirrel burrows, other similarly-sized natural burrows or manmade structures capable of being used for roosting or nesting by burrowing owls were not discovered on the site. Diagnostic burrowing owl signs were also not discovered anywhere on the site. There was no evidence of either active habitats presently being used by burrowing owls, or habitats abandoned within the last three years on the site. The project is consistent with the Species Conservation Objectives listed in the MSHCP for the Burrowing Owl.

It also appears that the site is not providing foraging opportunities for burrowing owls. Due to the lack of vegetation and habitats on the site, only a very low abundance and diversity of burrowing owl prey species are expected to occur at the site. Importantly, the site does not provide the basic needs of burrowing owls (i.e., suitable habitat, water and food, shelter and security, etc.).

Implementing Step II of the Survey Instructions (further focused surveys) is not required in this case. The project is consistent with the Species Conservation Objectives listed in the MSHCP for the Burrowing Owl.

SECTION 5. PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES AND MITIGATION MEASURES THAT REDUCE IMACTS

Project Design Features

The project will incorporate measures, including preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in order to receive National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) permit coverage. The project will implement standard storm drain conveyance systems to manage storm water runoff and water quality requirements per the 2010 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Permit for the Santa Margarita Region of the San Diego RWQCB to ensure that the quantity and quality of surface water runoff discharged off the site is not altered in an adverse way when compared with existing conditions. In particular, measures will be put in place to avoid discharge of untreated surface runoff from developed and paved areas off the site. As required by the City of Wildomar and Riverside County, a site-specific storm drain system will be designed to prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, or other elements that might degrade or harm biological resources or ecosystem processes. This will be accomplished by using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, bio-swales and mechanical trapping devices. Regular maintenance will be provided by Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts to ensure effective operations of runoff control systems. No disturbed surfaces will be left without erosion control measures in place from October 1 through April 15.

Best management practices (BMPs) will also be used to ensure that siltation and erosion are minimized during construction, and will be incorporated into the final design of the project, as part of the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), in order to ensure that water quality is not degraded. Construction Guidelines and Standard BMPs are set forth in *Section 7.5.3 and Appendix C of the MSHCP, Volume 1*.

Measures such as those employed to address drainage issues will be implemented for toxics.

Mitigation Measures

The USFWS and CDFW have issued permits pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act and the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act authorizing "Take" of certain species in accordance with the terms and conditions of the acts, the Western Riverside County MSHCP and the associated Implementing Agreement. Under the acts, certain activities by the applicant will be authorized to "Take" certain species, provided all applicable terms and conditions of the acts, MSHCP and the associated Implementing Agreement are met.

With the take permits issued to the County, 118 of 146 species covered by the MSHCP will be adequately conserved. The MSHCP has addressed the Federal, State and local project-specific mitigation requirements for each of these species and their specific habitats. The MSHCP will mitigate direct, indirect and cumulative impacts resulting from the take of these 118 adequately conserved species by establishing and maintaining a reserve system consisting of approximately 500,000 acres (347,000 acres are currently within public ownership, and 153,000 acres are currently in private ownership). Impacts to adequately conserved species will not require additional mitigation under the Endangered Species Act or the California Environmental Quality Act, but will require the following:

- 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. Acquisition and preservation of these vegetation communities and natural areas will also benefit common species. Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts will pay the Local Development Mitigation Fee for the development of the project or portion thereof to be constructed within the City and County.

- As the site is located within the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee Area, Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts will also pay the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee.

SECTION 6. CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Date: October 7, 2014

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein 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.

Paul A. Principe

_____

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES
Paul A. Principe
Principal

ATTACMENTS

Site Photographs
References
RCIP Conservation Summary Report Generator
Biological Report Summary Sheet
Level of Significance Checklist

View of the north and east portion of the site. This area will maintain both City Code and seismic setbacks. Looking in a southeast-to-northeast direction from the southeast corner of the site located adjacent to Palomar Street.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 1

PUP 14-0074

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

View along the ste's south property line. This roadway provides access to the existing properties located to the south and west. Looking in an east-to-west direction from the southeast corner of the site located adjacent to Palomar Street.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 2

PUP 14-0074

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

View through the disturbed area located in the eastern portion of the site. This area was altered by geotechnical trenching to locate the Wildomar Fault. New campus buildings will be constructed there. Looking east-to-west from adjacent to Palomar Street.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 3

PUP 14-0074

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

View through the pad that was previously graded in the south-western portion of the site. It was raised a few feet above the elevation present in the northeastern portion of the site, and constructed to slope downward (drain) in a northeast-to-south-west direction. Looking in an east-to-west direction.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 4

PUP 14-0074

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

A pond was dug southwest corner of the pad above the north bank of Murrieta Creek around 2009. It is still present on the site. A 2010 aerial photograph shows that the downstream end of this manmade pond was breached, resulting in a release of sediments into Murrieta Creek.

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 5

PUP 14-0074

PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES

REFERENCES

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Paul A. Principe:
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California Resident Scientific Collecting Permit # 801067-01
(Permanent ID # SC-2215)

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Sawyer, John O. and Todd Keeler-Wolf. 1995. *A Manual of California Vegetation.* California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California. 471pp.

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Riverside County Transporation and Land Management Agency - TLMA

Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

APN	Cell	Cell Group	Acres	Area Plan	Sub Unit
380170020	Not A Part	Independent	9.45	Elsinore	Not a Part

HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Habitat assessment shall be required and should address at a minimum potential habitat for the following species:

APN	Amphibia Species	Burrowing Owl	Criteria Area Species	Mammalian Species	Narrow Endemic Plant Species	Special Linkage Area
380170020	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO	NO

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl.

If potential habitat for these species is determined to be located on the property, focused surveys may be required during the appropriate season.

Background

The final MSHCP was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on June 17, 2003. The federal and state permits were issued on June 22, 2004 and implementation of the MSHCP began on June 23, 2004.

For more information concerning the MSHCP, contact your local city or the County of Riverside for the unincorporated areas. Additionally, the Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (RCA), which oversees all the cities and County implementation of the MSHCP, can be reached at:

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority
3403 10th Street, Suite 320
Riverside, CA 92501

Phone: 951-955-9700
Fax: 951-955-8873

BIOLOGICAL REPORT SUMMARY SHEET

(Submit two copies to the County)

Applicant Name: Barbara Hale, Sycamore Academy of Science and Cultural Arts

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): 380-170-020

APN cont. :

Site Location: Section: 1 and 12 **Township:** 7 South **Range:** 4 West

Site Address: 23151 Palomar Street, Wildomar, California 92595

Related Case Number(s): Public Use Permit 14-0074 **PDB Number:**

CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR	SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN	(Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site)		
	Arroyo Southwestern Toad	Yes	No	N/A
✓	Blueline Stream(s)	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Coachella Valley Fringed-Toed Lizard	Yes	No	N/A
✓	Coastal California Gnatcatcher	Yes	(No)	N/A
✓	Coastal Sage Scrub	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly	Yes	No	N/A
	Desert Pupfish	Yes	No	N/A
	Desert Slender Salamander	Yes	No	N/A
	Desert Tortoise	Yes	No	N/A
	Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard	Yes	No	N/A
	Least Bell's Vireo	Yes	No	N/A
✓	Oak Woodlands	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Quino Checkerspot Butterfly	Yes	No	N/A
✓	Riverside Fairy Shrimp	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Santa Ana River Woolystar	Yes	No	N/A
	San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat	Yes	No	N/A
	Slender Horned Spineflower	Yes	No	N/A
✓	Stephen's Kangaroo Rat	Yes	(No)	N/A
✓	Vernal Pools	Yes	(No)	N/A
✓	Wetlands	Yes	(No)	N/A

CHECK SPECIES SURVEYED FOR	SPECIES or ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE OF CONCERN	(Circle Yes, No or N/A regarding species findings on the referenced site)		
✓	Other Burrowing Owl	Yes	(No)	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A
	Other	Yes	No	N/A

Species of concern shall be any unique, rare, endangered, or threatened species. It shall include species used to delineate wetlands and riparian corridors. It shall also include any hosts, perching, or food plants used by any animals listed as rare, endangered, threatened or candidate species by either.State, or Federal regulations, or for Riverside County as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB).

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided on this summary sheet is in accordance with the information provided in the biological report.

Paul A. Principe PRINCIPE AND ASSOCIATES OCT. 6, 2014

Signature and Company Name Report Date

10(a) Permit Number (if applicable) Permit Expiration Date

County Use Only

Received by: **Date:**

PD-B#

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST
For Biological Resources
(Submit Two Copies)

Case Number: PUP 14-0074 **Lot/Parcel No.** 380-170-020 **EA Number**_____

Wildlife & Vegetation

Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact

(Check the level of impact the applies to the following questions)

a) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Community Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plan?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

b) 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 (Sections 17.11 or 17.12)?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

c) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Wildlife Service?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

d) 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?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

e) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

f) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

g) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

Source: CGP Fig. VI.36-VI.40

Findings of Fact: Grasslands providing habitat for common wildlife species. Pond dug onsite around 2009. Jurisdictional waters and wetlands not present. Not located within MSHCP Criteria Areas. No Relationship to MSHCP Reserve Assembly. No Riparian/Riverine Areas, Vernal Pools or relationship to wetland regulations. Not located within a Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area. Not subjected to Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface. Not located within Criteria Area, Amphibian or Mammal Species Survey Areas. Site not occupied by burrowing owl and does not provide suitable habitat for species.

Proposed Mitigation: Payment of the Western Riverside County MSHCP Mitigation Fee Area (Riverside County Ordinance 810.2). Payment of the Stephens's Kangaroo Rat Mitigation Fee (Riverside County Ordinance 663).

Monitoring Recommended: None