

**BIOLOGICAL REPORT
FOR THE
RICH HAVEN 2022 SPECIFIC PLAN AMENDMENT
PROJECT SITE**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Rich-Haven Specific Plan was approved by the City of Ontario in 2015, with subsequent Specific Plan Amendments approved in 2016, 2018 and 2021. The current project, The Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project development concept permits a maximum of 7,194 dwelling units (all residential types), a maximum of 990,902 square feet of commercial/office space, a maximum of 1,183,525 square feet of light industrial uses, 27 acres of public parkland, and approximately 20 acres of Southern California Edison (SCE) Parcel open space and SCE Easements.

The Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site is located in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The site is approximately 590 acres located west of Interstate 15 (I-15), and south of State Route 60 (SR-60). Specifically, the site is east of Haven Avenue, south of East Riverside Drive, west of the SCE Mira Loma Substation and Hamner Avenue and north of Edison Avenue (Figures 2 and 3). The site is within NW, SW and SE Section 12 and NW and NE Section 13 of Township 2 South and Range 7 West of the Guasti, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

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

- a general biological assessment,
- general plant and wildlife surveys,
- vegetation mapping,
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status plant species¹,
- habitat assessment for assessing potential for special status wildlife species²,
- general assessment for Corps Waters/wetlands and CDFW streambeds.

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

The entire Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site consists of approximately 590 acres of existing residential development, roads, disturbed areas, former agricultural areas and agricultural land located within the built-up city limits. The site has a history of disturbance and agricultural use, and has been extensively altered, with the entire area having been cleared, leveled, or otherwise reshaped at some point, which is evident from conditions on the site, and from comparing satellite imagery of the project site over the last several decades. No discernible natural hills, rock formations,

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

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

natural drainages or water courses remain at the site. Disking occurs regularly on portions not currently in active agricultural use. Earth movement and stockpiling of soils occurred in portions of the site.

The site slopes gently from north to southeast and topography varies from an elevation of approximately 716 feet above msl along the southeastern boundary to 795 feet above msl along the northern boundary of the site (Exhibit 3).

The site has a Mediterranean type climate, with hot dry summers, relatively cool winters and sparse rains. Annual precipitation for the region averages 13.3 inches, and average annual temperature ranges from 50⁰ to 79⁰ F. Rainfall during the 2021/2022 season was below normal throughout southern California (Appendix A).

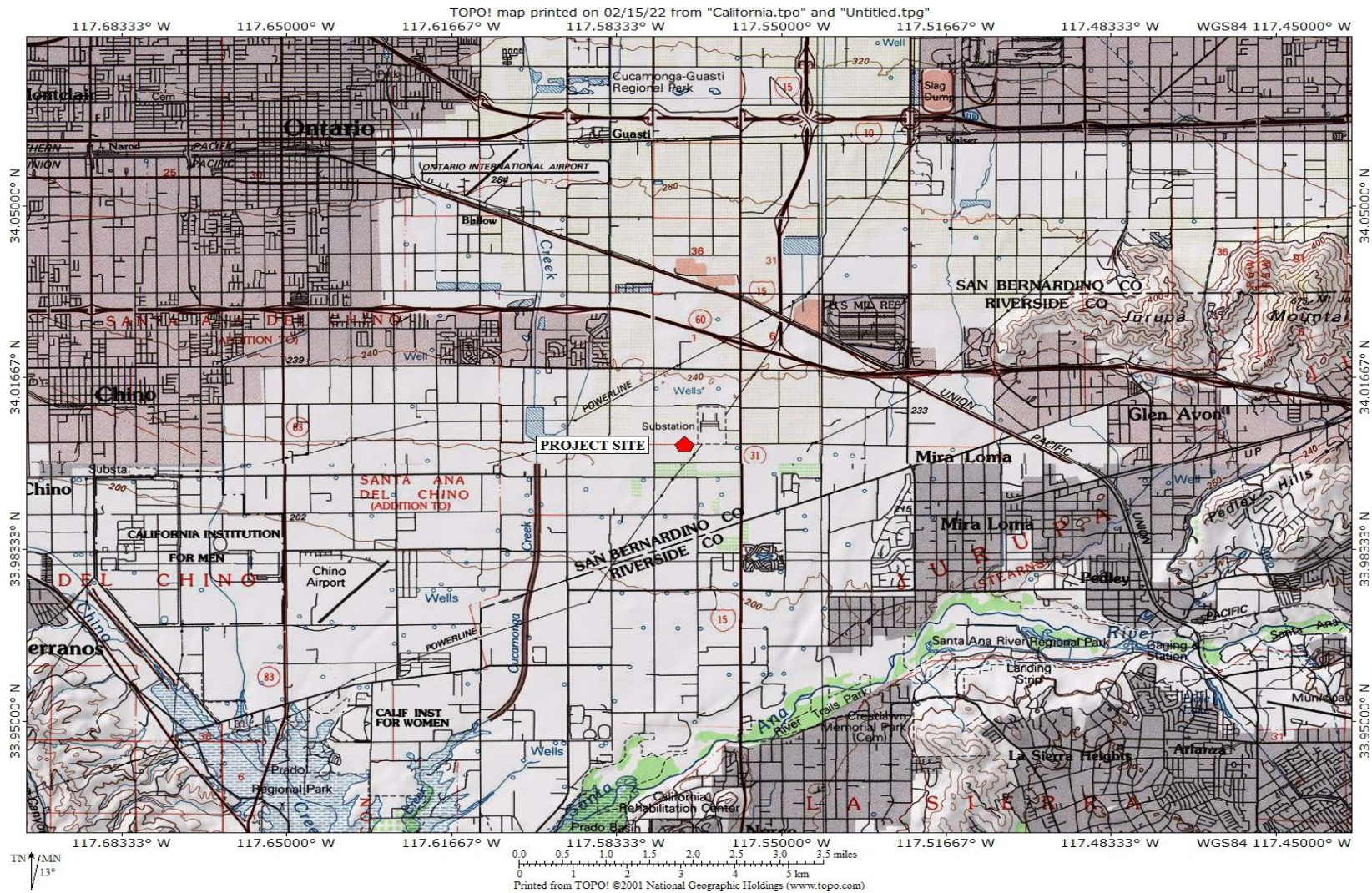


Figure 1: Location of the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site in San Bernardino County, California. Source: USGS Topographical quadrant: Guasti.

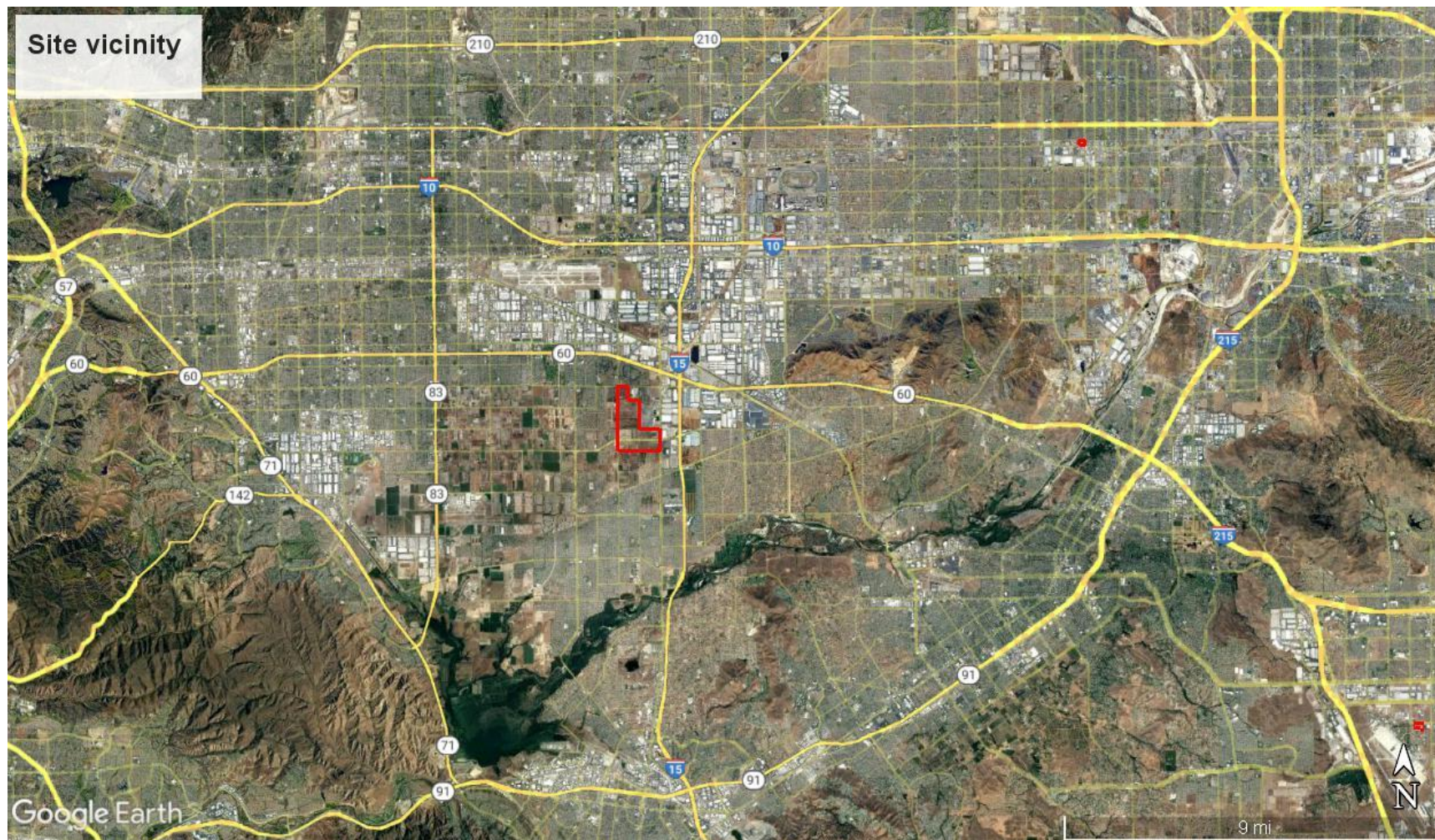


Figure 2: Location of the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

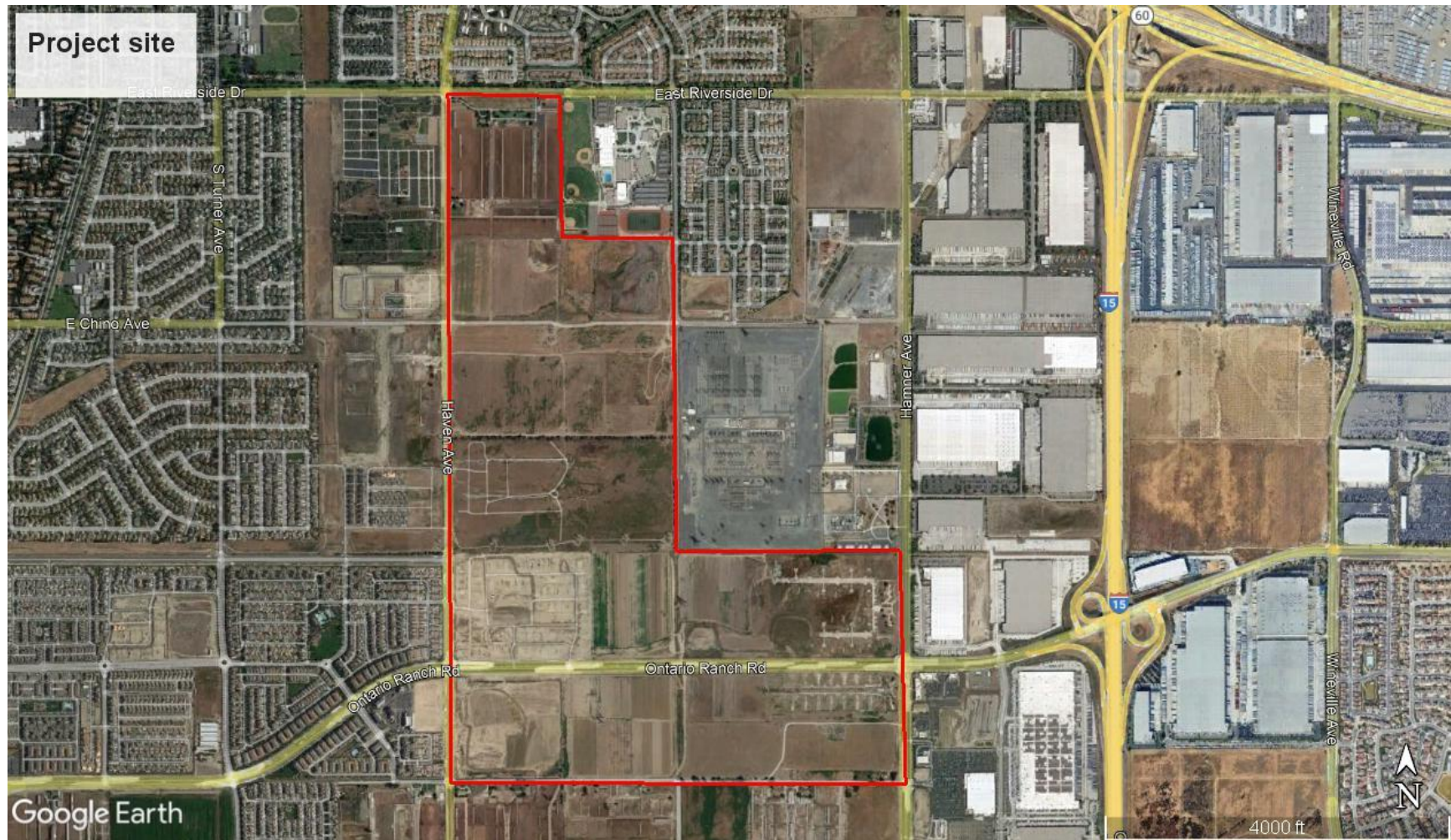


Figure 3: Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Biological Resources Information sources

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

Biological surveys conducted for the Rich Haven Specific Plan (Draft EIR, SCH Number 2006051081), City of Ontario 2007, were examined as a part of this review.

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

- California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) for the USGS 7.5' quadrangle which comprised the study area: Guasti and neighboring quads for pertinent data,
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California (Tibor 2001; CNPS On-line Inventory),
- Special Animals (including California Species of Special Concern), CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, CDFW, Natural Heritage Division, January 2022,
- Published literature (Chesser *et al.* 2013, Sibley 2000, Small 1994, Moyle *et al.* 1995, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Stebbins 1985, Webster *et al.* 1980, Burt and Grossenheider 1976),
- Specific surveys conducted at the project site, including; general biological surveys (City of Ontario 2007), special status plant surveys (Bonterra Consulting, 2005), burrowing owl surveys (Bonterra Consulting, 2005, VCS Environmental, 2022), San Bernardino kangaroo rat, Los Angeles pocket mouse, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse and San Diego Desert woodrat habitat assessments (Bonterra Consulting, 2005), Delhi Sands flower-loving fly surveys (Bonterra Consulting, 2005, 2006) and delineation of jurisdictional waters (RBF Consulting, 2006).

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

Vegetation mapping, habitat assessments and general botanical surveys were conducted on 21 February, 1 March, 28 and 30 May and 7 June 2022 by Glen Morrison. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according to the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (Sawyer *et al.* 2009). This is the mapping system recognized and recommended by regulatory agencies. Vegetation was mapped to the association level by hand on an aerial photographic base map conducted while walking throughout the study area. A general plant species list was compiled concurrently with the vegetation mapping surveys (Appendix B). Scientific and common nomenclature in Hickman (1993) was used as the taxonomic resource. The equivalent vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) was also noted. Ornamentally planted species, and species found only in garden areas were not included in the species list and associated numerical calculations if they did not also occur in a wild-growing capacity in the areas noted as supporting substantial amounts of wild plant life.

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

2.3 Wildlife surveys and habitat assessment for special status wildlife

Field surveys for wildlife and habitat assessment for special status wildlife species were conducted on 11 February, 10 and 24 March, 18 and 26 May, 2 and 26 June 2022 by Paul Galvin. All portions of the site were traversed on foot to survey each vegetation community, look for evidence of wildlife presence and conduct an assessment of potential habitat for special status species. Wildlife species were detected during the field surveys by sight, vocalizations, burrows, tracks, scat, scrapings and other sign. No specialized techniques, such as trapping, mist nets or taped calls, were used during the surveys.

Latin and common names of wildlife referred to in this report follow Powell and Hogue (1979), Hogue 1993 and NatureServe (<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>) for invertebrates; NatureServe for fish; North American Herpetology (<http://www.naherpetology.org/nameslist>) for amphibians and reptiles; American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds - for birds; Baker *et al.* 2003 for mammals; and Grenfell *et al.* 2003, California Department of Fish and Game & California Interagency Wildlife Task Group

(http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species_list.pdf) and Perrins et al. 1983 for common names.

2.4 Wetland Delineation

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

Field visits were conducted on 11 February, 10 March, 18 and 26 May, 2022 by Paul Galvin.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Soils

Historically, the soils on the study area are from the Delhi association and are nearly level to strongly sloping, somewhat excessively drained, very deep soils on alluvial fans in coarse-textured, wind-re-formed granitic material (NRCS Soil Survey 2022, Woodruff 1980).

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

Delhi fine sand (Db)

This nearly level to strongly sloping soil is on alluvial fans that have been reworked by wind action. Typically the upper 40 inches consist of pale-brown (10YR 6/3) sand and fine sand, single grained, loose when dry. This soil is used for grapes, pasture plants, alfalfa and some citrus.

Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes (HcC)

This soil consists of well-drained and somewhat excessively drained soil on alluvial fans, and is derived from granitic materials. The upper 18 inches consist of grayish-brown (10YR 5/2) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coarse sandy loam. This soil is used for irrigated citrus, truck crops, grapes, dryland grain, pasture and non-farm purposes.

Hilmar loamy fine sand (Hr)

Hilmar loamy fine sand consists of moderately well-drained drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. They occur on alluvial fans. Surface soils are light grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) when dry, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) when moist; sandy loam. Vegetation is mostly annual forbs and grasses. Soils may be used for dryland crops and pasture.

Tujungua loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (TuB)

This gently to moderately sloping soil occurs on alluvial fans and on flood plains. This soil developed in alluvium predominantly from granitic materials. The upper 36 inches consist of light-gray (10YR 6/1), gray (10YR 5/1) when moist, loamy sand. This soil is used for dryland grain, pasture, range and, if protected from flooding, for irrigated truck crops.

3.2 Vegetation communities

The Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site has been significantly impacted due to years of disking, dumping, disturbance and agriculture (Photographs 1 through 10, Appendix E). Currently the site contains one vegetation community and three additional land types; Ruderal grassland, agriculture, disturbed and developed. Vegetation types within the project site were mapped according the state-wide A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer *et al.* 2009) to the extent possible. Since this system focuses on native vegetation communities many disturbed and man-made land covers do not fit cleanly into the system. The best fit possible was made to map and classify the onsite vegetation. The equivalent vegetation community under the old Holland classification system (Holland 1986) is also noted. Dirt roads and disturbed areas were mapped as the vegetation community which they occur.

Ruderal grassland

Ruderal is a low to medium growing herbaceous vegetation type dominated by annual grasses and forbs of Mediterranean origin. It is a type of non-native grassland community, mapped under the semi-natural herbaceous stands by Sawyer *et al.* (2009). Ruderal communities occurred in areas that were recently and frequently disturbed. Holland (1986) classified this habitat type as non-native grasslands.

On the project site, the ruderal grassland is associated with areas of recent disking, old agriculture and frequent disturbances. The dominant species varied across this area, but the most abundant species were Menzies' fiddleneck (*Amsinckia menziesii*), wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*), common red sage (*Kochia scoparia*) and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). Other species present included redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*) and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

Native species Spencer primrose (*Camissoniopsis micrantha*), bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) occurred at a few locations.

Within the areas mapped as ruderal grassland were a few Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Spanish false fleabane (*Pulicaria paludosa*), southern cattail (*Typha domingensis*) and fragrant flatsedge (*Cyperus odoratus*) that occurred in the old ponds and wet areas associated with former agriculture practices.

A total of 179.7 acres of Ruderal grassland occurred in the project site (Figure 5).

Agriculture

The agricultural areas can include irrigated row crops, exotic trees, fields not in current use, recently disked fields and glass-houses, in addition to sheds, temporary dwellings and other structures.

On the project site agriculture included dairy areas (with associated buildings and structures) and irrigated fields (that were very strongly dominated by wall barley). There were some old ponds and wet areas associated with agriculture practices. Within this area there were also dirt piles, disturbed areas devoid of vegetation and access roads.

A total of 171.5 acres of Agriculture occurred onsite (Table 1; Figure 5).

Disturbed

Disturbed areas include recently and frequently disked or graded areas lacking vegetation. On the project site, the disturbed areas consisted of former agriculture areas and open areas that are devoid of vegetation. Within this area there were also dirt moving operations, stock-piling of soil and recently graded areas.

A total of 110.1 acres of disturbed occurred onsite (Table 1; Figure 5).

Developed

A significant portion of the site has been developed and was in active use by the residents of the properties onsite. The developed areas are a mixture of residential structures, associated parks and roads. Also included is an area in the southern portion that is under active development for new homes.

A total of 129.2 acres of developed occurred onsite (Table 1; Figure 5).

Table 1: Vegetation communities/Land cover types at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment project site.

Vegetation communities/Land Cover Type	PROJECT SITE
Ruderal grassland	179.7
Agricultural	171.5
Disturbed	110.1
Developed	129.2
Site total	590.5

3.3 Plant Inventory

Plant species at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site consisted of species associated with open and disturbed habitats. A total of 68 vascular plant species, representing 31 families were detected at the project site during the current surveys (Appendix B). About 37% (25) were native and the remaining 43 species were exotic or planted. The best represented family was Asteraceae (12 species).

3.4 Special Status Plant Species

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

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

In addition, focused surveys for special status plant species were conducted at the site in 2005 (Bonterra Consulting, 2005), and special status plant species were determined to be absent from the site.

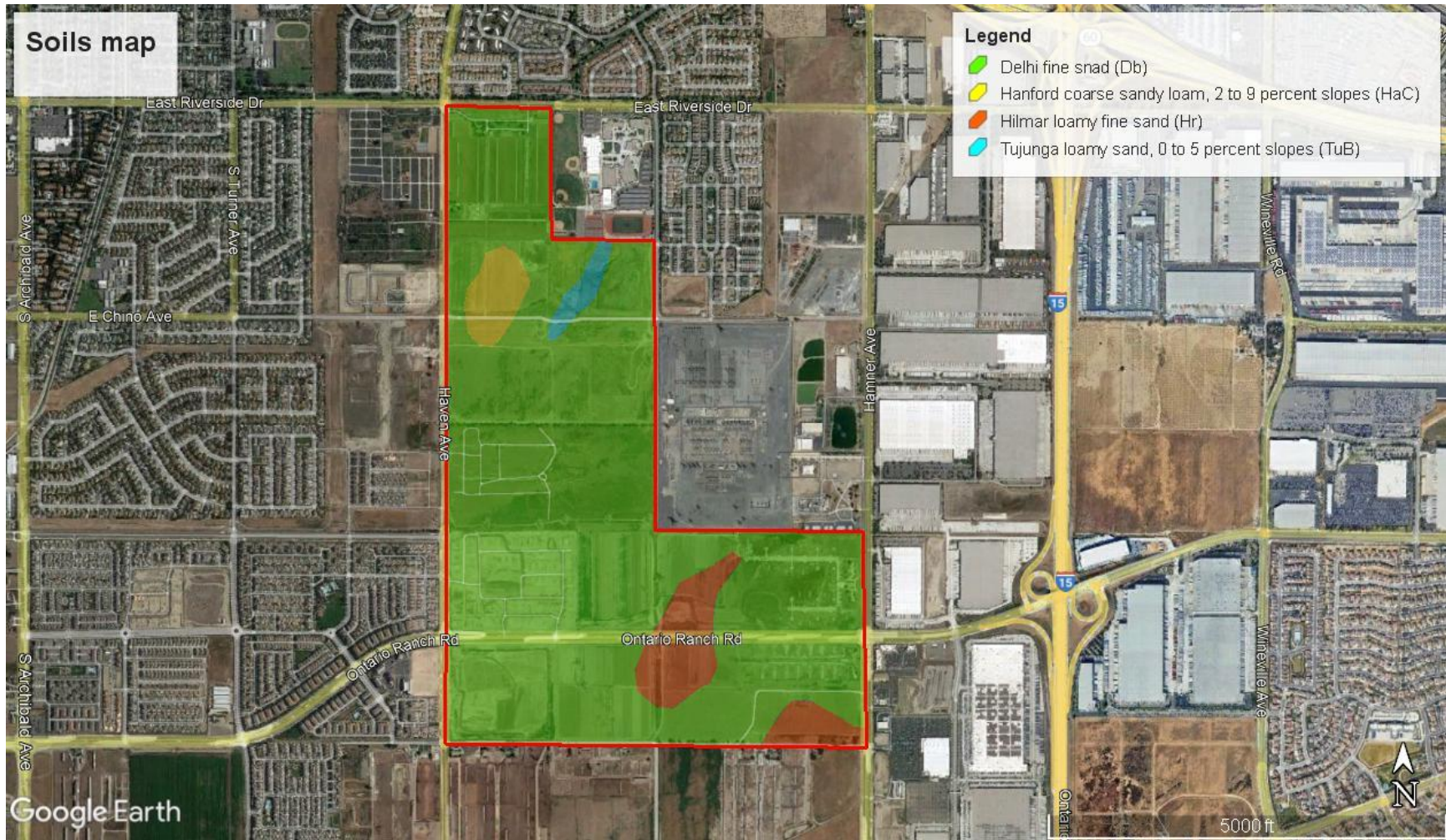


Figure 4: Soils at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site. Source: NRCS Soil Survey 2022.

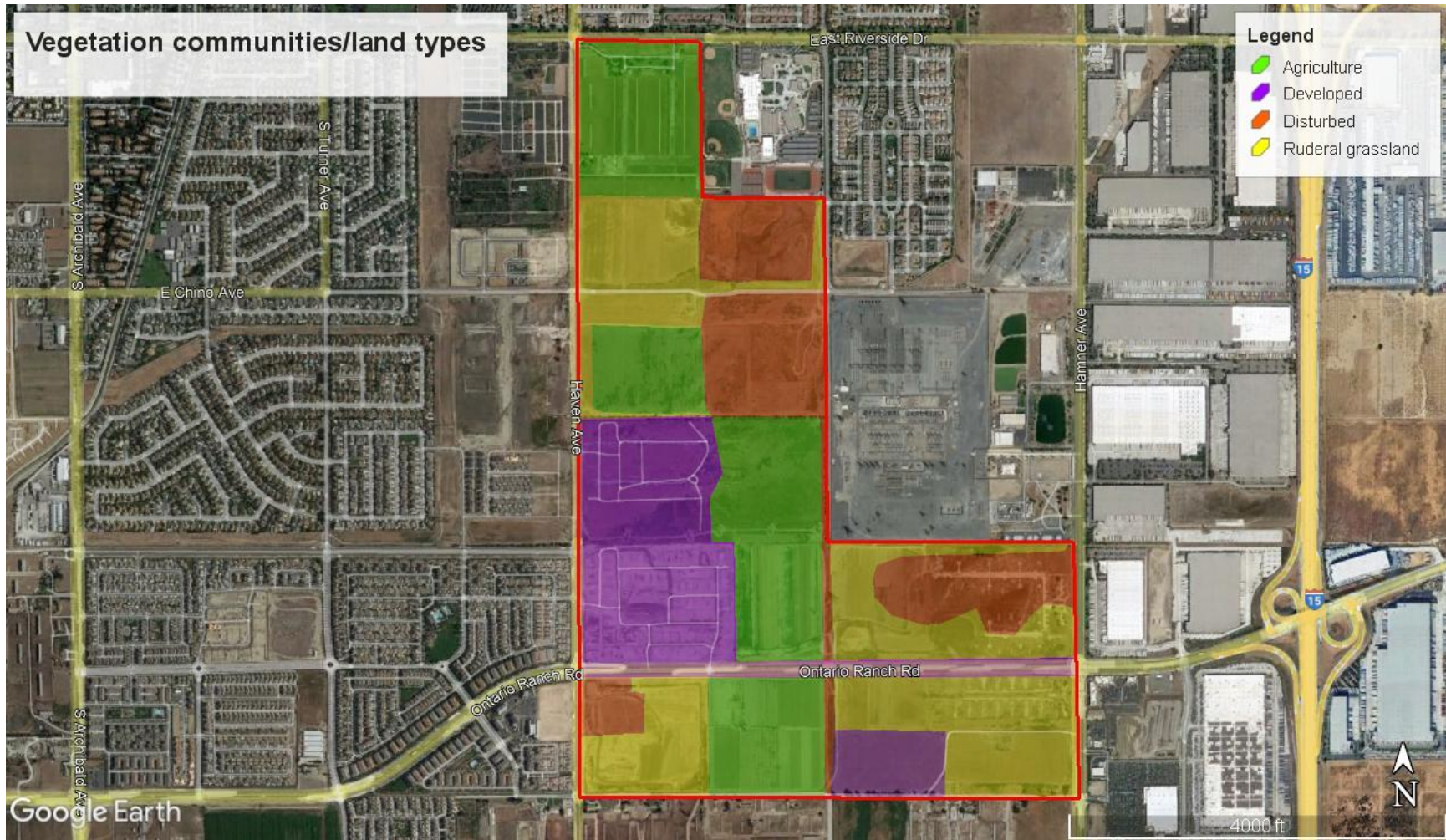


Figure 5: Vegetation map of Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site (in red). Source: Google Earth, Inc.

Table 2: Special status plant species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site: Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, SC = state species of concern, FP = fully protected species, none = no federal or state listing, see Appendix C for CNPS Status. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Unlikely = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Occurrence Onsite	Habitat
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> NYCTAGINACEAE	Chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Unlikely	Annual herb occurs on sandy soils in desert dunes, coastal scrub and chaparral. Blooms from January-September from 80-1600 meters.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> ASTERACEAE	San Diego ambrosia	Fed: none State: none CNPS: 1B.1	Unlikely	Dry sunny sites, grasslands, disturbed areas, <500ft, blooms June-September.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> ASTERACEAE	Smooth tarplant	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Unlikely	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> POLYGONACEAE	Parry’s spineflower	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Unlikely	Coastal scrub and chaparral in open gravelly or sandy areas. Blooms from April-June from 40-1075 meters.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> ASTERACEAE	San Diego tarweed	Fed: None State: None CNPS 4.2	Unlikely	Valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, typically in non-wetlands
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> POLYGONACEAE	Slender horned spine flower	Fed: FE State: SE CNPS: 1B.1	Unlikely	Sandy places in sage scrub, grassland. Blooms from April-June from 200-760 meters.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> ROSACEAE	Mesa horkelia	Fed: None State: None CNPS: 1B.1	Unlikely	Perennial herb found in dry sandy soils in the outer coast ranges in chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland. Blooms from February through July from 70-810 meters.
<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California spineflower	Fed: None	Unlikely	Coastal strand, chaparral, foothill woodland, northern

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	Occurrence Onsite	Habitat
POLYGONACEAE		State: None CNPS: 4.2		coastal scrub, coastal sage scrub, valley grassland/dunes and coastal/annual herb/0-1,000m/March-July
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> HYDROPHYLLACEAE	Brad's phacelia	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.1	Unlikely	Coastal scrub and dunes in open sandy areas. Blooms from spring.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> ASTERACEAE	White rabbit-tobacco	Fed: None State: None CNPS 2B.2	Unlikely	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, sandy, gravelly soil. Blooms from July – December.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> ASTERACEAE	San Bernardino aster	Fed: None State: None CNPS 1B.2	Unlikely	Grassland and meadow habitat near water and in disturbed areas.

3.5 Wetlands and streambeds

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

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

Some wet areas, shallow temporary ponds and earthen detention basins did occur within the old and existing agricultural areas. These were all man-made and associated with agricultural activities. They were not associated with any natural drainages, creeks or wetlands and are not subject to the jurisdiction to the US Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or Regional Water Quality Control Board.

A formal jurisdictional delineation conducted in 2006 (RBF Consulting, 2006) found no areas of the site subject to the jurisdiction to the US Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or Regional Water Quality Control Board.

3.6 Wildlife overview

Wildlife at the study area consisted of common species and species associated with open, disturbed habitats. The most abundant species detected during the site visit were birds such as European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) and house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*). A total of 39 wildlife species were detected during the site visits, including three reptile, 32 bird and four mammalian species (Appendix D).

3.7 Special status wildlife species

Three special-status wildlife species; California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*); were observed on the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site during the 2022 site surveys. Based on a review of CNDDDB (2022), published literature and field surveys and assessments, a number of special status wildlife species were identified as potentially occurring onsite, including some species with historic records from the project vicinity (Table 3). All special status wildlife species with some potential to occur onsite are addressed in Table 3. The three special status species detected and two additional special status species; Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) are additionally discussed below.

California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*)

California horned larks occur in open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation and disturbed areas within scrub habitats. A few California horned larks were observed foraging along dirt roads onsite several times in spring 2022. No horned larks were detected during subsequent site visits, indicating that the larks were non-breeding wintering or migrating individuals. No nesting onsite was detected.

Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Loggerhead shrikes occur in grassland, scrub and other open habitats with perching structures. Nests are placed in trees and shrubs. Two loggerhead shrikes were observed foraging onsite during the February site visit. No loggerhead shrikes were detected during subsequent site visits, indicating that the shrikes were non-breeding wintering or migrating individuals. No nesting onsite is expected.

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus bennettii*)

San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit occurs along the coastal side of the southern California mountain ranges. It primarily occurs in open grasslands, agricultural fields and sparse coastal scrub. Nests under bushes or shrubs that have shallow depressions. Two San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit were observed foraging onsite during the February site visit.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)

The federally endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly is restricted to the Delhi Sands formation, on ancient inland sand dunes. The project site is located within the Ontario Recovery Unit of the Recovery Plan for Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly (USFWS 1997). Historically, much of the project site supported Delhi fine sand, which is the soil type required for Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly occurrence.

However, the site has a history of agricultural use, and site soils have been extensively altered and amended over time. So current soils are significantly altered compared with historic conditions; and degraded from the perspective of supporting Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly lay eggs in fine sand, where the larva develop over a 1-2 year period. Soil disturbances from agricultural and other activities likely kill the larva, which precludes the fly from these areas.

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly require habitat with vegetation cover from absent (wind blow sand) to sparse (less than 50% vegetation cover). Suitable vegetation includes telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), annual bur-sage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*) and other native or non-native species (USFWS 1997, 2008). All of these plant species are either absent from the site or present in very low numbers and site

vegetation is typically dense from non-native plant species (in most areas close to 100% vegetation cover).

Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly are unlikely to occur onsite for the following reason;

- Soils are significantly altered and degraded,
- Soil disturbances from agricultural and other activities likely kill any fly larva,
- Suitable native vegetation species are absent from the site, and,
- Site vegetation is generally too dense to support flies.

In addition, focused surveys for Delhi Sands flower-loving fly were conducted at the site in 2005 and 2006 (Bonterra Consulting, 2005 and 2006), and Delhi Sands flower-loving fly were determined to be absent from the site.

Burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*)

Burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) occur in shortgrass prairies, grasslands, lowland scrub, agricultural lands (particularly rangelands), prairies, coastal dunes, desert floors, and some artificial, open areas as a yearlong resident. They require large open expanses of sparsely vegetated areas on gently 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 cover. They can also use pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (USFWS 2003, Haug *et al.* 1993, Zeiner *et al.* 1990).

No burrowing owls or their sign were detected during the surveys and there was no evidence that any burrowing owls occur onsite. No onsite burrows showed any evidence of owl occupancy. Burrowing owls are presumed absent from the site.

Focused surveys for burrowing owl were conducted at the site in 2005 (Bonterra Consulting, 2005), and several owls were detected. However, owls no longer occur at these locations.

Focused surveys for burrowing owl were conducted over the northern portions of the site in 2022 (VCS Environmental, 2022). No burrowing owls or their sign were detected during the surveys and there was no evidence that any burrowing owls occur onsite.

3.8 Wildlife movement corridors and linkages

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

are summarized from several sources (SCWP 2003, USCA9D 1990, Barrett and Livermore 1983, Beier 1993).

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

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

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

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

No wildlife corridors or linkages are known at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site. The site is open but much of the project vicinity is already developed and it is unlikely that the site is of any significance to wildlife movement.

Table 3: Special status wildlife species that occurred or have the potential to occur in the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site. Definitions - status: Fed = federal, FE = federal endangered, FT = federal threatened, FPE = federally proposed for listing as endangered, FPT = federally proposed for listing as threatened, FC = federal candidate species, FSC = federal special concern species, state = state of California, SE = state endangered, ST = state threatened, SCE = state candidate for listing as endangered, SCT = state candidate for listing as threatened, CSC = California species of special concern, FP = fully protected species, CNDDDB = species listed under the states CNDDDB program, none = no federal or state listing. Occurrence onsite: Occurs = known to occur onsite, Unlikely = could occur due to presence of suitable habitat onsite but not detected during current survey, Not Expected = does not occur due to limited suitable habitat onsite and not detected.

Scientific Name	Common Name	ESA/CESA Status	Other Status	Occurrence onsite	Habitat/comments
Invertebrates					
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i>	Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly	Fed: FE State: None	CNDDDB Ranked	Unlikely	Restricted to the Delhi Sands formation, on ancient inland sand dunes.
Amphibians					
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	ESA: None CESA: None	DFG: SSC	Not Expected, no pools present	grassland, open habitats with sandy or gravelly soil; temporary rainpools for breeding
Reptiles					
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	sandy washes and open sandy areas within coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, oak and riparian woodland
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	open, sparsely covered land, often with well-drained sandy or loose soils in coastal sage scrub, grassland, chaparral, oak woodland and riparian habitats
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	Semiarid habitats with open sparsely vegetated areas, scrub, chaparral, grassland and woodland habitats
<i>Anniella stebbinis</i>	Southern California legless lizard	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	Sandy, loose loamy soils in chaparral, oak woodland, coastal sage scrub
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	habitat generalist, associated with brushy or shrubby vegetation
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.
Birds					
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper’s hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	mature forests, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves, riparian woodland

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<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	wide variety of habitats used by wintering and migrating birds, but mostly associated with woodland and scrubland; breeds in mountains, does not breed in southern California
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC, FP FW: BCC	Unlikely	Open mountains, foothills, plains, open country
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL FW: BCC	Unlikely	plains, prairies, grasslands, does not breed in southern California
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	ESA: None CESA: None	FW: BCC	Unlikely	prairies, grasslands, more widespread in migration
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	grassland, marshes, agricultural land, open areas in scrub and chaparral; ground or shrub nesting
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: FP	Unlikely	forages in grasslands; nests and roosts in oak and riparian woodland
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Unlikely	nests in open woodlands, savanna, does not breed in southern California, woodlands, open areas in winter, migration
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL FW: BCC	Unlikely	open arid country, grasslands, more widespread in winter
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	ESA: SE CESA: None	CDFW: FP FW: BCC	Unlikely	nest on cliffs or rock outcroppings, usually near water; forages over open country (grassland, scrub, marshes)
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Potential	grasslands, open habitats
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC FW: BCC	Potential	grasslands, farmland and other open habitats
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Occurs, non-breeding individuals	grassland, scrub and other open habitats with perching structures; nests in trees and shrubs
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: WL	Occurs, non-breeding individuals	Open areas with little or no ground cover, such as grassland or ruderal vegetation
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	ESA: None CESA: ST	CDFW: SSC FW: BCC	Unlikely	Highly social and gregarious bird forms large colonies, typically in marshes and agricultural areas
Mammals					

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<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	Usually occur in riparian, oak or pinyon-juniper woodland and urban areas, Roosts in trees
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	Coastal sage scrub, oak woodland and chaparral; roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, trees and buildings
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California leaf-nosed bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	roosts in caves or old mines
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Western big-eared bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	roosts in caves, old mines or buildings
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	fringed myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	caves, old buildings
<i>Myotis volans</i>	long-legged myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	buildings, pockets and crevices in rocks
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: LM	Unlikely	caves, tunnels and buildings in arid areas
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	California mastiff bat	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	Unlikely	widespread forager; roosts in cliffs and buildings
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	Northwestern San Diego pocket Mouse	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	occurs in open scrub and grassland areas, in the valleys and foothills
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	annual grassland and coastal sage scrub
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles little pocket mouse	ESA: None CESA: None	DFG: CSC CNDDDB Ranked	Unlikely	occurs in lower elevation scrub and grassland with open ground and fine, sandy soil
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: none State: none	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	cactus patches and rock outcroppings in coastal sage scrub
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Occurs	coastal sage scrub, grassland and chaparral
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	ESA: None CESA: None	CDFW: SSC	Unlikely	widespread in natural habitats

4.0 BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

There are a number of potential biological constraints at Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site. Any significant impacts to these biological constraints that would result from the proposed project would require appropriate mitigation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*
- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.*
- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.*
- d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.*
- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.*
- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.*

4.1 List of the potential biological constraints at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site

1. Nesting birds,
2. Special status wildlife species present onsite; California horned lark, loggerhead shrike and San Diego Black-tailed jackrabbit.
 - a. California horned lark is not federally or state listed as threatened or endangered. It is listed as a state Species of Special Concern (SSC) in California. Although listed as a SSC, the California horned lark is considered widespread and relatively common throughout coastal southern California. It primarily occurs in open grasslands, agricultural fields and sparsely vegetated areas. These habitats are still relatively common in southern California. Due to the presence of suitable habitat throughout southern California and the fact that larks are relatively widespread and common, impacts of the project on the California horned lark would not be considered significant. Potential nesting California horned larks would be protected by Mitigation Measure 1.
 - b. Loggerhead shrike is not federally or state listed as threatened or endangered. It is listed as a state Species of Special Concern (SSC) in California. Although listed as a SSC, the loggerhead shrike is considered widespread and relatively common throughout coastal southern California

during the non-breeding season. It primarily occurs in open grasslands, agricultural fields and sparse scrub habitats. These habitats are still relatively common in southern California. Due to the presence of suitable habitat throughout southern California and the fact that shrikes are relatively widespread and common, impacts of the project on the loggerhead shrike would not be considered significant. Potential nesting loggerhead shrikes would be protected by Mitigation Measure 1.

- c. San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is not federally or state listed as threatened or endangered. It is listed as a state Species of Special Concern (SSC) in California. Although listed as a SSC, the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is considered abundantly widespread and relatively common throughout coastal southern California. It primarily occurs in open grasslands, agricultural fields and sparse coastal scrub. These habitats are still relatively common in southern California. Due to the presence of suitable habitat throughout southern California and the fact that jackrabbits are relatively widespread and common, impacts of the project on the San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit would not be considered significant.

4.2 Permits and consultations likely required

As a result of these potential biological constraints, any proposed project at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project would require the following permits/consultations/co-ordination;

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA);
CEQA Document

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

4.3 Recommended mitigation measures

- 1) *Avoidance of Nesting Migratory Birds: If possible, all vegetation removal activities shall be scheduled from August 1 to February 1, which is outside the general avian nesting season. This would ensure that no active nests would be disturbed and that removal could proceed rapidly. If vegetation is to be cleared during the nesting season, all suitable habitat will be thoroughly surveyed within 72 hours prior to clearing for the presence of nesting birds by a qualified biologist (Project Biologist). The Project Biologist shall be approved by the City*

and retained by the Applicant. The survey results shall be submitted by the Project Applicant to the City Planning Department. If any active nests are detected, the area shall be flagged and mapped on the construction plans along with a minimum 300-foot buffer, with the final buffer distance to be determined by the Project Biologist. The buffer area shall be avoided until, as determined by the Project Biologist, the nesting cycle is complete or it is concluded that the nest has failed. In addition, the Project Biologist shall be present on the site to monitor the vegetation removal to ensure that any nests, which were not detected during the initial survey, are not disturbed.

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

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6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix A: Weather data

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

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

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

CORONA, CALIFORNIA (042031)

Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary

Period of Record : 7/ 1/1948 to 7/31/1988

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

Percent of possible observations for period of record.

Max. Temp.: 99.1% Min. Temp.: 99.4% Precipitation: 100% Snowfall: 100% Snow Depth: 100%

Check Station Metadata or Metadata graphics for more detail about data completeness.

<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/summary/climsmca.html>

6.2 Appendix B: Plant species detected at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site, 2022.

SCIENTIFIC NAME (SYNONYM)	COMMON NAME
ANGIOSPERMS - DICOTYLEDONES	DICOTS
ADOXACEAE	MUSKROOT FAMILY
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> spp. <i>caerulea</i> (= <i>S. mexicana</i>)	Blue Elderberry
AMARANTHACEAE	AMARANTH FAMILY
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	Tumbling Pigweed
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Palmer's Pigweed
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> *	Rough Pigweed
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC or CASHEW FAMILY
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian Pepper Tree
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaved Milkweed
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Sand-bur or Annual Bur-sage
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Brittlebush
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	flax-leaved horseweed
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Weed
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Prickly or Wild Lettuce
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Common Tidy Tips
<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> *	Stinknet
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> (= <i>Gnaphalium</i> s.)	Cotton-Batting Plant
<i>Pulicaria paludosa</i> *	Spanish Sunflower
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> * (= <i>V. encelioides</i> ssp. <i>exauriculata</i>)	Golden Crownbeard
BIGNONIACEAE	TRUMPET-CREEPER FAMILY
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY
<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> (= <i>A. m.</i> var. <i>m.</i>)	Rigid Fiddleneck
<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i> var. <i>gloriosa</i>	Devil's Lettuce
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Shortpod or Summer Mustard
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> *	London Rocket
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
<i>Chenopodium album</i> * (= <i>C. missouriense</i>)	Lamb's Quarter
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	Pitseed Goosefoot
<i>Kochia scoparia</i> *	Kochia
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian Thistle
CONVOLVULACEAE	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	Field Bindweed
CRASSULACEAE	STONECROP FAMILY
<i>Crassula connata</i>	Sand Pygmy-Stonecrop

EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> *	spotted spurge
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY
<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i> (= <i>Lotus purshianus</i> var. <i>purshianus</i>)	American Lotus
<i>Medicago sativa</i> *	Alfalfa, Lucerne
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> *	Yellow Sweet-Clover
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	Jerusalem-Thorn or Mexican Palo Verde
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY
<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> *	Short-Fruited Filaree
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Red-Stemmed Filaree
LAMIACEAE	MINT FAMILY
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Common Horehound
MALVACEAE	MALLOW FAMILY
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed
MYRSINACEAE	MYSINE FAMILY
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *	River Red Gum
OLEACEAE	OLIVE FAMILY
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	European Olive
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY
<i>Camissoniopsis hirtella</i> (= <i>Camissonia h.</i>)	Field Sun Cup
<i>Camissoniopsis micrantha</i> (= <i>Camissonia m.</i>)	Small-flowered Evening Primrose
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat
<i>Persicaria lapathifolium</i> * (= <i>Polygonum l.</i>)	Pale Smartweed
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *	Knotweed, Smartweed
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curly Dock
PORTULACACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> *	Common Purslane
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY
<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's or Black Willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow
SAPINDACEAE	SOAPBERRY FAMILY
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> *	Carrotwood
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Tree Tobacco
<i>Solanum americanum</i> *	White Nightshade
URTICACEAE	NETTLE FAMILY
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	American Stinging Nettle
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	Puncture Vine
ANGIOSPERMS - MONOCOTYLEDONES	MONOCOTS
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> †	California Fan Palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican Fan Palm

CYPERACEAE	SEDGE FAMILY
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	Fragrant Umbrella-Sedge
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	Giant Reed
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> *	Rescue Grass
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Common Ripgut Grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda Grass
<i>Festuca perennis</i> * (= <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	Italian Ryegrass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	Wall Barley
<i>Leptochloa fusca ssp. uninervia</i> (= <i>L. uninervia</i>)	Dense-Flowered Sprangletop
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	Rabbitfoot Grass
TYPHACEAE	CATTAIL FAMILY
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern or Slender Cattail
<p>KEY: Asterisk (*) = non-native species or cultivated; †Planted/horticultural; + = sensitive species; Sources: Taxonomy - Hickman (1993), http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html, March 2022; Common names and non-native species designations according to Roberts (1998), then Hickman (1993)</p>	

6.3 Appendix C: California Native Plant Society Categories

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

List 1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California

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

List 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

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

List 2: Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

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

List 3: Plants About Which We Need More Information—A Review List

The plants that comprise List 3 are an assemblage of taxa that have been transferred from other lists or that have been suggested for consideration. The necessary information that would assign most to a sensitivity category is missing.

List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution—A Watch List

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

Threat Code Extensions and their meanings:

- .1- Seriously endangered in California
- .2- Fairly endangered in California
- .3- Not very endangered in California

6.4 Appendix D: Wildlife species detected at the Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site, 2022.

FAMILY/SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
REPTILIA	REPTILES
PHRYNOSOMATIDAE	ZEBRA-TAILED, EARLESS, FRING-TOED, SPINY, TREE, SIDE-BLOTCHED AND HORNED LIZARDS
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence Lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common Side-blotched Lizard
COLUBRIDAE	HARMLESS EGG-LAYING SNAKES
<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Gopher Snake
AVES	BIRDS
CATHARTIDAE	NEW WORLD VULTURES
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES AND ALLIES
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk
RECURVIROSTRIDAE	STILTS AND AVOCETS
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt
CHARADRIIDAE	LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer
LARIDAE	GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS AND DOVES
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared-Dove
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's Hummingbird
FALCONIDAE	CARCARAS AND FALCONS
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's Phoebe
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's Kingbird
LANIIDAE	SHRIKES
<i>Lanius ludovicianus+</i>	Loggerhead Shrike
CORVIDAE	JAYS AND CROWS
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
ALAUDIDAE	LARKS
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia+</i>	California Horned Lark
HIRUNDINIDAE	SWALLOWS
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird

STURNIDAE	STARLINGS
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling
MOTACILLIDAE	WAGTAILS AND PIPITS
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit
PARULIDAE	WOOD-WARBLERS
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
EMBERIZIDAE	EMBERIZIDS
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow
ICTERIDAE	BLACKBIRDS
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole
FRINGILLIDAE	FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House Finch
PASSERIDAE	OLD WORLD SPARROWS
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
LEPORIDAE	RABBITS & HARES
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-Tailed Jackrabbit
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS, CHIPMUNKS & MARMOTS
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California Ground Squirrel
CANIDAE	FOXES, WOLVES & RELATIVES
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote

Sources:

- Invertebrates: Powell and Hogue (1979) and Hogue 1993.
 Butterflies: NatureServe, <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>
 Fish: NatureServe, <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>
 Reptiles and amphibians: North American Herpetology (NAH) nomenclature updates:
<http://www.naherpetology.org/nameslist>
 Birds: American Ornithologists' Union Checklist of North American Birds - 7th Edition (2017):
<http://www.aou.org/checklist/index.php3>
 Mammals: Baker, R. J., L. C. Bradley, R. D. Bradley, J. W. Drago, M. D. Engstrom, R. S. Hoffmann, C. A. Jones, F. Reid, D. W. Rice, and C. Jones. 2003. Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico. Museum of Texas Tech University. OP-229.
<http://www.nsrl.ttu.edu/pubs/opapers.htm>
 Common names: Grenfell, W. E., M. D. Parisi, and D. McGriff. 2003. Complete List of Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals in California. California Department of Fish and Game & California Interagency Wildlife Task Group. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/species_list.pdf; and Perrins, C. M, and A. L. A. Middleton (Eds.). 1983. The Encyclopedia of Birds. Andromeda Oxford Limited. 463pp.

6.5 Appendix E: Rich Haven 2022 Specific Plan Amendment Project site photographs 2022.



Photograph 1: From corner of Haven Avenue and Edison Avenue, looking east, May 2022.



Photograph 2: From corner of Haven Avenue and Ontario Ranch Road, looking east, May 2022.



Photograph 3: From corner of Hamner Avenue and Edison Avenue, looking west, May 2022.



Photograph 4: Along Hamner Avenue, looking west, May 2022.



Photograph 5: North of corner of Hamner Avenue and Ontario Ranch Road, looking northwest, May 2022.



Photograph 6: Along Ontario Ranch Road, looking north, June 2022.



Photograph 7: Along Haven Avenue, looking south, June 2022.



Photograph 8: From corner of Haven Avenue and East Riverside Drive, looking southeast, June 2022.



Photograph 9: Northern portion (south of Colony High School) of site looking northwest, June 2022.



Photograph 10: Northern portion (south of Colony High School) of site looking southeast, June 2022.