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January 24, 2023

Ms. Deborah Hull
Empire Construction Management, Inc.
2280 Wardlow Circle, Suite 250
Corona, CA 92878

Reference: Biological Resources Letter Report for the Flamingo Bay Apartments Project (PEN22-0029), Moreno Valley, California (RECON Number 10112)

Dear Ms. Hull:

This report summarizes the biological resources survey methods and results, assessment of potential impacts to biological resources, and recommended avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for the proposed Flamingo Bay Apartments Project (project).

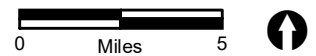
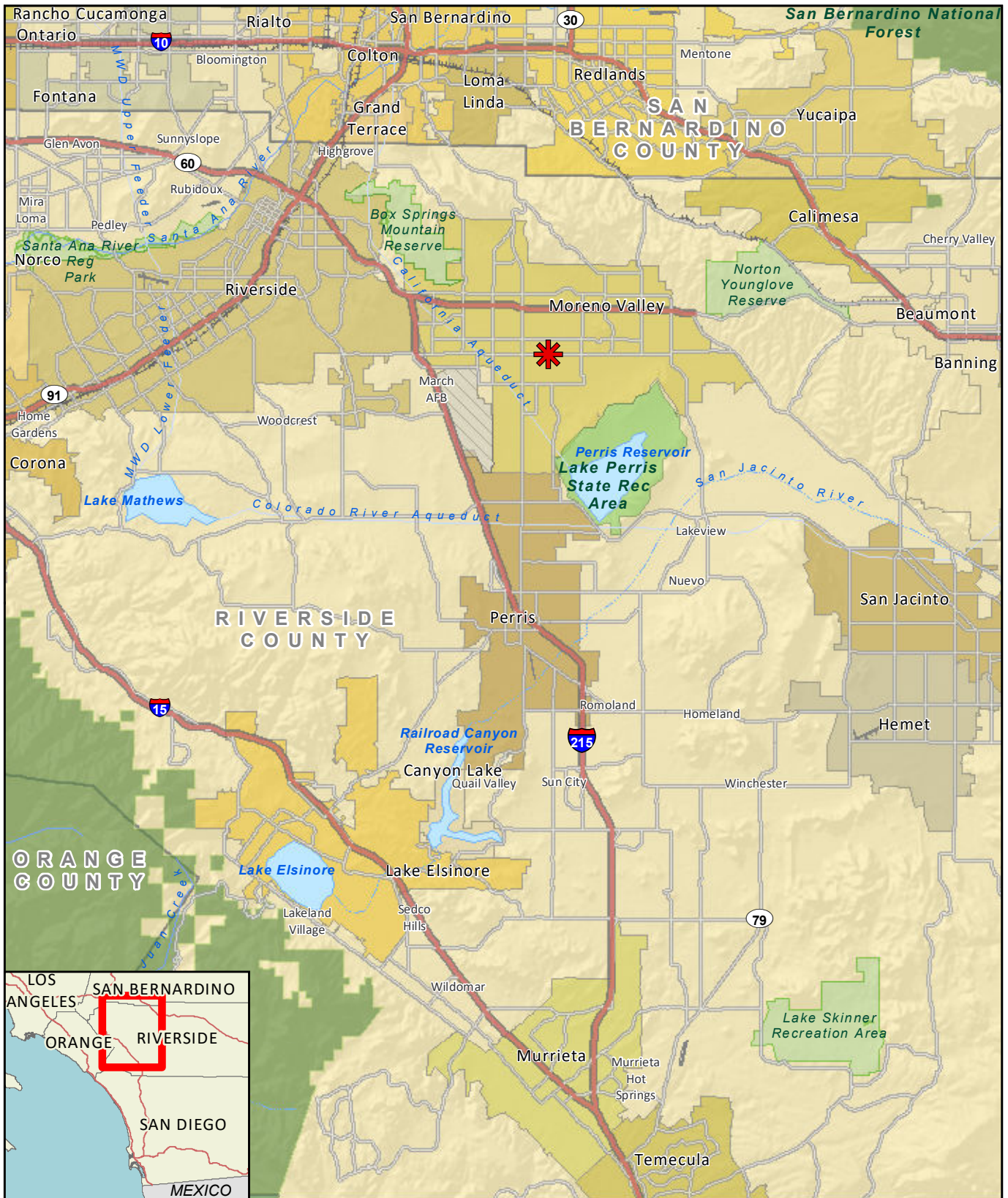
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in the central portion of the city of Moreno Valley, approximately 4.2 miles east of Interstate 215 (I-215) (Figure 1). The project is located within Township 03 South, Range 03 West of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map, Sunnymead quadrangle (Figure 2). The 3.86-acre project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 484-030-026 and 484-030-013, bounded by Alessandro Boulevard to the north and Copper Cove Lane to the south. Figure 3 shows the project location on an aerial photograph.

The project would develop a 96-unit apartment complex that would consist of four separate buildings providing a total of 48 one-bedroom apartments and 48 two-bedroom apartments. The total floor area of all the units within the four apartment buildings would equal 98,920 square feet. The project would also provide a separate 2,588-square-foot clubhouse building. The project would provide a total of 171 parking spaces consisting of 149 assigned parking spaces and 22 unassigned parking spaces, including 6 Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant parking spaces and 18 electrical vehicle parking spaces wired for future installation of charging equipment. Access to the project site would be provided via a new driveway connection to Alessandro Boulevard in the northeastern corner of the project site. A new gated emergency access driveway connection to Copper Cove Lane would be provided in the southeastern corner of the project site. The project would also make the following off-site improvements:

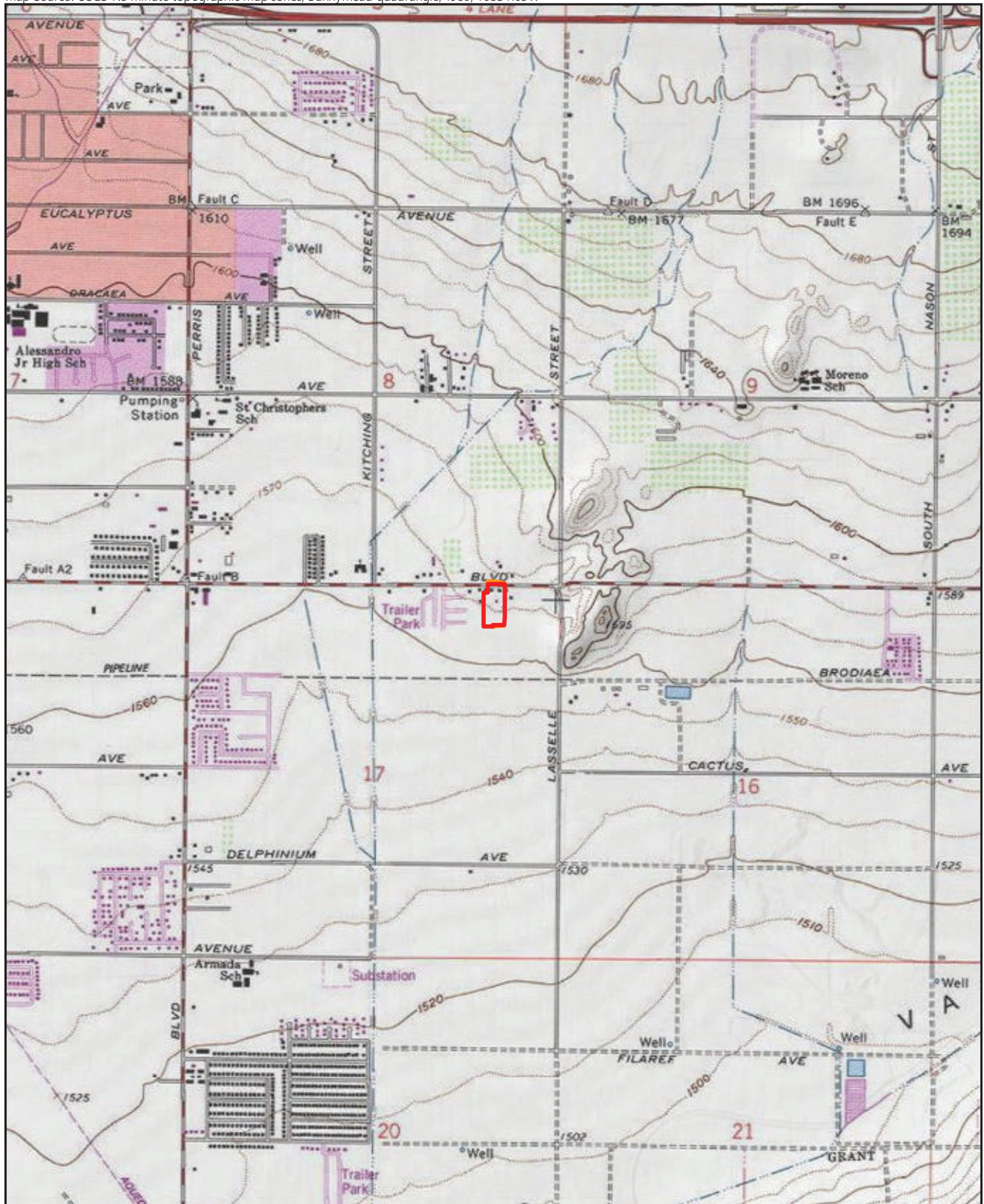
- Widen Alessandro Boulevard at the project frontage to the ultimate width on the southern half (67 feet from centerline to right-of-way) and provide two eastbound lanes.
- Widen Copper Cove at the project frontage to the ultimate width on the northern half (30 feet from centerline to right-of-way) and provide one westbound lane.

These off-site improvements would total 0.21 acre, which would increase the total project area to 4.07 acres.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvement Area



FIGURE 2
Project Location on USGS Map





-  Project Boundary
-  Off-site Improvement Area



FIGURE 3
Project Location on Aerial Photograph

The project is not located inside or adjacent to any Criteria Area, Criteria Cell, or Conservation Area identified for conservation potential by the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP); however, portions of the project and surrounding areas are located within a MSHCP burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) survey area (Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority [WRCRCA] 2006).

METHODS

RECON biologist Jade Woll conducted a general biological survey to determine potential biological resources within the project area as well as a burrowing owl habitat assessment in accordance with the guidelines developed for the MSHCP to verify conditions within the site (WRCRCA 2006). The survey area included the entire 4.07-acre project area, as well as the surrounding 500-foot buffer (see Figure 4). Databases reviewed included the WRCRCA MSHCP Information Map (WRCRCA 2022); California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2022a), the All Species Occurrence Database (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2022a), and National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2022b).

SURVEY RESULTS

Vegetation Communities

The project area supports two vegetation community/land cover types: non-native grassland and residential/urban/exotic (Table 1; Photographs 1-3). All plant species observed during the general survey are presented in Attachment 1.

Land Cover Types	Project Site	Off-Site Improvement Area	Project Area Total
Non-native Grassland	3.85	0.14	3.99
Residential/Urban/Exotic	0.01	0.07	0.08
TOTAL	3.86	0.21	4.07

Non-native grassland is a vegetation community characterized by a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses frequently associated with past land uses such as grazing and agriculture. The site was dominated by wall barley (*Hordeum murinum*) and with other non-native grass species scattered throughout, such as ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Additionally, other non-native species were throughout the site such as short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) and long-beak filaree (*Erodium botrys*). The non-native grassland totals 3.99 acres.

Residential/urban/exotic habitat is composed of areas that have been previously disturbed and no longer function as a native or naturalized vegetation community and any land that has been constructed upon, containing permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or hardscape, or landscaped areas that are regularly maintained and/or irrigated. Vegetation, if present, is dominated by opportunistic non-native species such as stinknet (*Oncosiphon piluliferum*) and long-beak filaree (*Erodium botrys*). The residential/urban/exotic land occurs along the northeastern and southeastern boundary edge. The residential/urban/exotic land totals 0.08 acre.



PHOTOGRAPH 1
View of Project Site Looking Northwest



PHOTOGRAPH 2
View of Project Site Looking Southwest



PHOTOGRAPH 3
View of Project Site Looking Northeast

Wildlife

Wildlife species detected within the biological study area include species commonly found in urban habitats and include Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and common raven (*Corvus corvax*). All wildlife species observed during the general survey are presented in Attachment 2.

SENSITIVE RESOURCES

For purposes of this report, species will be considered sensitive if they are (1) covered species under the MSHCP; (2) listed or proposed to be listed by state or federal agencies as threatened or endangered; (3) on California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B (considered endangered throughout its range), CRPR 2 (considered endangered in California but more common elsewhere), CRPR 3 (more information about the plant's distribution and rarity needed), and CRPR 4 (plants of limited distribution) of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (2022); or (4) considered rare, endangered, or threatened by the CNDDB (CDFW 2022b, 2022c, 2022d, 2022e). Vegetation community/land cover type sensitivity follows the MSHCP (WRCRCA 2003).

Sensitive Plants

No sensitive plant species were identified within the project area, and no sensitive plant species are anticipated to occur due to the highly disturbed nature of the site. No sensitive plant species are known to occur within one mile of the project area, based on a database review.

Sensitive Wildlife

No sensitive wildlife species were identified within the project area. However, three sensitive wildlife species, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), and Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*) have a moderate to high potential to occur within the project area. Sensitive wildlife species known to occur within one mile of the project area, based on a database review, are presented with an evaluation of their potential for occurrence in Attachment 3.

Burrowing owl. The burrowing owl is a MSHCP-covered species and a CDFW species of special concern. This species has a high potential to nest and forage within the project area due to the sparse open vegetation, and the presence of suitable burrows within the 500-foot buffer. The presence of burrowing mammals (e.g., ground squirrels) in the project area increases the chances that suitable burrows will form, and burrowing owl could be present in the project area.

California horned lark. The California horned lark is a CDFW watch list species and a covered species under the MSHCP. This species has a high potential to nest and forage within the project area due to the presence of disturbed habitat with suitable openings for nesting.

Stephens' kangaroo rat. The Stephens' kangaroo rat is federally listed as threatened, state listed as threatened, and an MSHCP-covered species. This species has a moderate potential to occur due to the presence of grassland and open areas.

Stephens' kangaroo rat fee area. In 1996, USFWS approved the Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and granted an incidental take permit for Riverside County covering an estimated 30,000 acres of occupied habitat within eight member cities: Perris, Temecula, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, Corona, Riverside, Moreno Valley, and Hemet (Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency [RCHCA] 1996). The Stephens' kangaroo rat HCP authorizes

the incidental take of half of the occupied habitat remaining in the HCP plan area while using development fees to implement the plan, purchase private property, and create a reserve system. The Stephens’ kangaroo rat HCP and corresponding permits are in effect for areas covered by the MSHCP; however, the Stephens’ kangaroo rat HCP and the MSHCP remain separate. The Stephens’ kangaroo rat fee areas are subject to mandatory conservation measures as outlined in the Stephens’ kangaroo rat HCP (RCHCA 1996) and as subsequently modified. The entire 4.07-acre project area is not part of a Stephens’ kangaroo rat core reserve but does occur within the Stephens’ kangaroo rat fee area (RCHCA 1996). As the survey area is situated outside of a Stephens’ kangaroo rat core reserve, focused Stephens’ kangaroo rat surveys are not required.

Jurisdictional Waters

No potential jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, vernal pools, or non-wetland waters, were observed within or adjacent to the project area. During the general bio survey, no riparian or riverine features were recorded on-site.

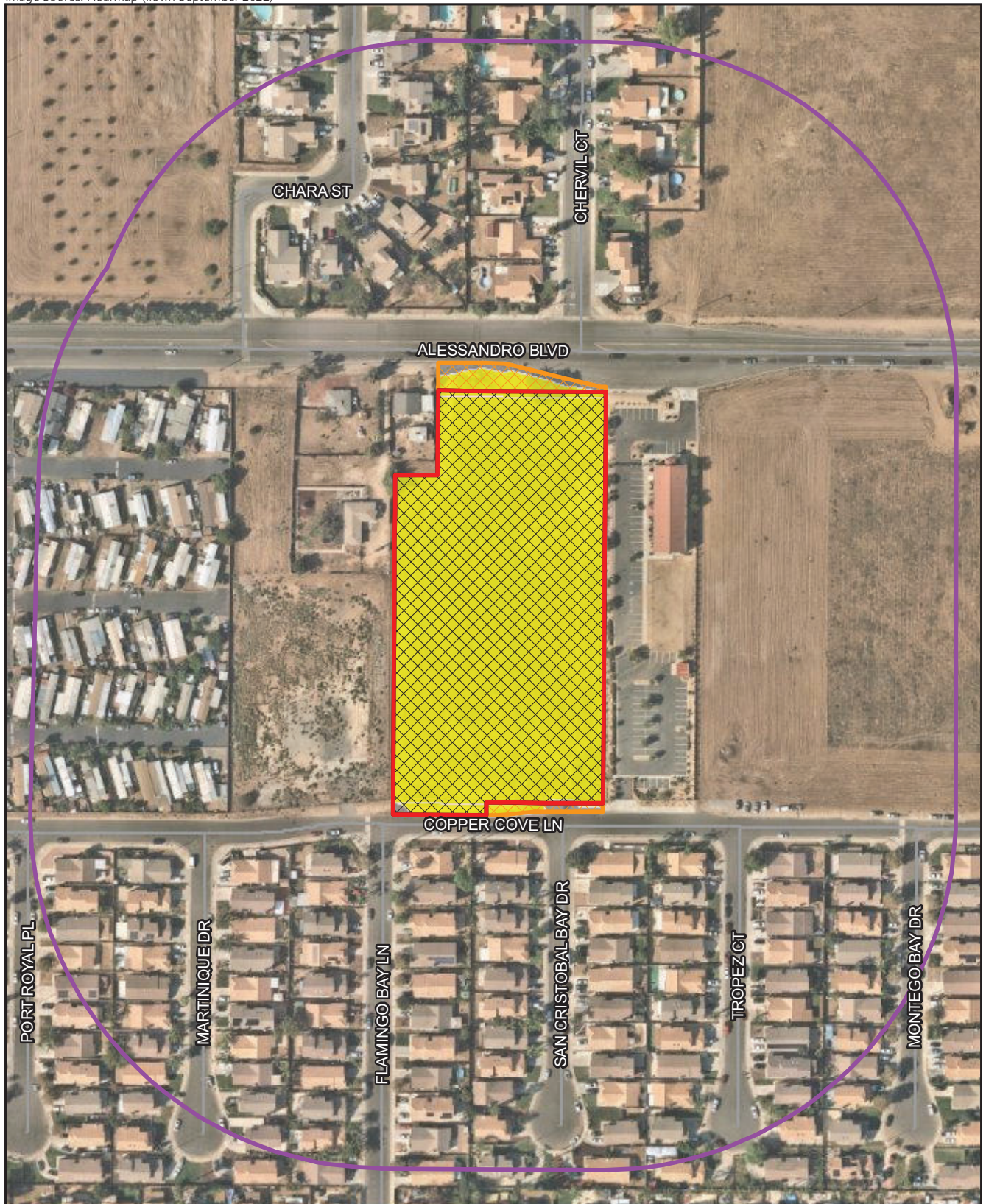
IMPACTS





The project would impact the entire 3.86-acre project site and 0.21 acre of off-site improvement area.

Vegetation Communities

The project would result in a total of 3.99 acres of direct impacts to non-native grassland and 0.08 acre of direct impacts to residential/urban/exotic land (Table 2; Figure 4). Impacts to non-native grassland and residential/urban/exotic land are not considered significant as the project is consistent with the MSHCP Conservation Criteria and considered a Covered Project under the MSHCP, as discussed below. Thus, no mitigation is required for impacts to vegetation communities as a result of the project.

Land Cover Types	Existing Acreage within the Project Area	Project Site Impacts (acres)	Off-site Improvement Area Impacts (acres)	Total Project Impacts
Non-native Grassland	3.99	3.85	0.14	3.99
Residential/Urban/Exotic	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.08
TOTAL	4.07	3.86	0.21	4.07



-  Project Boundary
-  On-site Impact Area
-  Off-site Improvement Area
-  Burrowing Owl Survey Area

Vegetation Community



-  Non-native Grassland
-  Residential/Urban/Exotic



FIGURE 4
Impacts to Biological Resources

Sensitive Wildlife

Burrowing owl. Although no evidence of burrowing owls were present on-site, suitable burrows and prey species were identified within the 500-foot buffer during the MSHCP protocol habitat assessment. Due to the presence of suitable habitat and burrows, per the MSHCP guidelines, Step II-Part B Focused Burrowing Owl surveys, conducted during breeding season, would be required (WRCRCA 2022; RECON 2022a, 2022b). The Step II-Part B focused burrowing owl surveys were conducted on four separate dates: May 24 and 25, and June 8 and 10, 2022. The surveys were conducted between two hours before sunset and one hour after sunset or one hour before sunrise and two hours after sunrise. Meandering transects were walked through all suitable habitat identified within the project boundary and burrows were inspected for sign (e.g., pellets, whitewash, feathers). The 500-foot buffer was surveyed from the project boundary using binoculars, as permission to survey within the buffer was not granted. Although burrows were observed on-site and within the 500-foot buffer, no burrowing owls or sign were observed during these focused surveys. However, due to the presence of suitable burrows and prey species, the project would have the potential to result in direct impacts to burrowing owl as a result of vegetation removal, grading, and construction within the project impact footprint. Direct impacts to this species would be considered significant and require mitigation as outlined in the MSHCP.

Nesting and migratory birds. Direct impacts to nesting and migratory birds, including California horned lark, could potentially result should vegetation removal or grading within the project impact footprint occur during the general avian breeding season (February 1 to September 15). These species are protected by the California Fish and Game Code (CFG) Section 3503.5, and direct impacts to nesting individuals would need to be avoided. Measures to avoid impacts to nesting and migratory birds are described below.

Stephens' kangaroo rat fee area. The project would impact 3.99 acres of non-native grassland and 0.08 acre of residential/urban/exotic land within the Stephens' kangaroo rat Fee Area. Though this land cover type is not sensitive, and this species is not expected to occur within the project area, impacts within the Stephens' kangaroo rat Fee Area would require mitigation (RCHCA 1996; WRCRCA 2003).

AVOIDANCE, MINIMIZATION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

As discussed above, project impacts to non-native grassland and residential/urban/exotic land would be less than significant and would not require mitigation. The project would also not impact any sensitive plant species or potential jurisdictional waters; therefore, no mitigation would be required. Potential direct and/or indirect impacts to burrowing owl, migratory and nesting birds, and Stephens' kangaroo rat would be addressed through the following avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures below.

BIO-1: Burrowing Owl

Due to the presence of suitable burrows and prey species identified on-site, prior to project construction, 30-day preconstruction surveys following the protocol established in the Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the MSHCP (WRCRCA 2006). Take of active nests shall be avoided. If burrowing owls are detected, the WRCRCA and CDFW shall be notified in 48 hours. A burrowing owl relocation plan for active or passive relocation will be required to be developed and is subject to review and approval by WRCRCA, and CDFW.

BIO-2: Migratory and Nesting Birds

To remain in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and CFGC 3503 and 3503.5, no direct impacts shall occur to any nesting birds, their eggs, chicks, or nests. If vegetation removal activities were to occur during the bird breeding season of February 1 to September 15, a qualified biologist will conduct pre-construction surveys no more than three days prior to the commencement of project activities to identify locations of nests. If nests or breeding activities are located in the project area, a qualified biologist shall establish a clearly marked appropriate exclusionary buffer or other avoidance and minimization measures around the nest. Avoidance and minimization measures shall be maintained until the young have fledged and no further nesting is detected. If no nesting birds are detected during the pre-construction survey, no further measures are required.

BIO-3: Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Fee Area

Prior to the issuance of a Development Permit, the applicant shall pay an impact and mitigation fee of \$500 per gross acre for impacts to 4.07 acres within the Stephens' kangaroo rat fee area. This mitigation fee is intended to include all impacts located within the parcel to be developed and the area disturbed by related off-site improvements.

MSHCP Consistency

This section demonstrates the compliance of the project with respect to biological aspects of the MSHCP. More specifically, the project was evaluated in respect to Section 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), Section 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), Section 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface), and Section 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures) of Volume I of the MSHCP. This analysis is discussed further below.

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

No riparian/riverine areas or vernal pools were identified during through the general biological survey. Therefore, the project is consistent with the requirements for the Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools in Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP, and no additional surveys, analysis, or mitigation is required.

Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species (Section 6.1.3)

The project is located outside the MSHCP Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area and no narrow endemic plants are anticipated to occur within the project area due to the disturbed nature of the site and lack of suitable habitat. Therefore, the project is consistent with the requirements for the Additional Surveys Needs and Procedures in Section 6.1.3 of the MSHCP, and no additional surveys or mitigation is required.

Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildland Interface (Section 6.1.4)

The MSHCP Urban/Wildland Interface Guidelines are intended to address indirect effects associated with development located in proximity to a MSHCP Conservation Area. The project area is not located inside or adjacent to any Criteria Area, Criteria Cell, or Conservation Area identified for conservation potential by the MSHCP; therefore, these guidelines do not apply.

Additional Survey Needs and Procedures (Section 6.3.2)

According to the MSHCP, additional surveys as identified by the MSHCP Additional Survey Areas may be needed for certain plant and wildlife species in order to achieve coverage for these species. The project is located within the

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MSHCP Survey Area for burrowing owl. The project is not located within any other MSHCP Additional Survey Areas for criteria area species survey area plants, amphibians, mammals, or any special linkage areas.

Burrowing Owl

The project is located within the MSHCP survey area for burrowing owl. Therefore, a burrowing owl habitat assessment was conducted pursuant to the *Burrowing Owl Survey Instructions for the Western Riverside Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan Area* (WRCRCA 2006). The project area contains prey species and suitable habitat to support this species, and suitable burrows were identified within the 500-foot buffer. Due to the presence of suitable habitat, four breeding season surveys following the guidelines developed for the MSHCP were conducted. Although burrows were observed on-site and within the 500-foot buffer, no burrowing owls or sign were observed during these focused surveys.

A pre-construction survey is required within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to ensure no burrowing owls have entered the site to avoid direct take of burrowing owls, if present. The survey will include all areas where suitable habitat is present within the survey area. Additionally, if burrowing owls have colonized the project prior to the initiation of construction, the project proponent shall immediately inform the Wildlife Agencies and the WRCRCA. Approval of a Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan by the Wildlife Agencies prior to initiating ground disturbance would be required. Translocation of any owls present on-site would be required to occur within the non-breeding season. With implementation of the 30-day preconstruction survey and the Burrowing Owl Protection and Relocation Plan, if warranted, impacts to burrowing owl, including possible take of active nests, would be avoided.

If you have any questions or require further information, please contact me at jwoll@reconenvironmental.com or (619) 308-9333 extension 117.

Sincerely,



Jade Woll
Biologist

JCW:sh:jg

Attachments

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

Plant Species Observed

Attachment 1
Plant Species Observed

Major Plant Group	Family	Scientific Name/Common Name	Habitat	Origin
Angiosperms: Eudicots	Asteraceae / Sunflower Family	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> / telegraph weed	NNG	N
		<i>Oncosiphon piluliferum</i> / stinknet, globe chamomile	NNG/RES	I
	Boraginaceae / Borage Family	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i> / Menzie fiddleneck, small-flowered fiddleneck, rancher's fireweed	NNG	N
	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) / Mustard Family	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> / short-pod mustard	NNG	I
	Chenopodiaceae / Goosefoot Family	<i>Salsola tragus</i> / Russian thistle, tumbleweed	NNG	I
	Geraniaceae / Geranium Family	<i>Erodium botrys</i> / long-beak filaree	NNG/RES	I
	Meliaceae / Mahogany Family	<i>Melia azedarach</i> / china berry, Persian lilac	NNG	I
		Solanaceae / Nightshade Family	<i>Datura wrightii</i> / western Jimson weed	NNG
Angiosperms: Monocots	Poaceae (Gramineae) / Grass Family	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> / tomato	NNG	I
		<i>Avena</i> sp. / oats	NNG	I
		<i>Bromus diandrus</i> / ripgut grass	NNG	I
		<i>Hordeum murinum</i> / wall barley	NNG	I

NOTE: Scientific and common names were primarily derived from Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2020). In instances where common names were not provided in this resource, common names were obtained from Rebman and Simpson (2014). Additional common names were obtained from the USDA maintained database (USDA 2021) or the *Sunset Western Garden Book* (Brenzel 2001), the Integrated Taxonomic Information System database (ITIS 2022), the Plant Finder (Missouri Botanical Garden 2022), or SelecTree (Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute at Cal Poly 2022) for ornamental/horticultural plants. Federal and state listing status is based on California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CDFW) 2022a.

ORIGIN

N = Native to locality.

I = Introduced species from outside locality.

HABITATS

RES = Residential/Urban/Exotic

NNG = Non-native grassland

ATTACHMENT 2

Wildlife Species Observed

Attachment 2
Wildlife Species Observed

Major Wildlife Group	Family	Scientific Name / Common Name	Origin	Occupied Habitat	Evidence of Occurrence
Birds	Columbidae / Pigeons & Doves	<i>Zenaida macroura</i> / mourning dove	N	Off-site	O
	Tyrannidae / Tyrant Flycatchers	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> / Cassin's kingbird	N	Off-site	O
	Corvidae / Crows, Jays, & Magpies	<i>Corvus corax</i> / common raven	N	NNG	O
	Mimidae / Mockingbirds & Thrashers	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i> / northern mockingbird	N	Off-site	O
	Fringillidae / Finches	<i>Spinus</i> [= <i>Carduelis</i>] <i>psaltria</i> / lesser goldfinch	N	Off-site	V
Mammals	Sciuridae / Squirrels & Chipmunks	<i>Otopermophilus</i> [= <i>Spermophilus</i>] <i>beecheyi</i> / California ground squirrel	N	NNG	O

NOTE: Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with the NatureServe 2021 and Evans 2008; for fish with NatureServe 2021; for reptiles and amphibians with Crother et. al (2017); for birds with Chesser et al. 2021; for mammals with Bradley et al. (2014), American Society of Mammalogists 2021. Determination of the potential occurrence for listed, sensitive, or noteworthy species is based upon known ranges and habitat preferences for species follows Eriksen and Belk 1999, Nature Festivals of San Diego County 2002, Evans 2008, Page et al. 2013, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Unitt 2004, Tremor et. al. 2017, Western Bat Working Group 2017, and Harvey et. al 2011. Federal and state listing status is based on California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CDFW) 2022a.

OCCUPIED HABITAT

NNG = Non-native grassland

EVIDENCE OF OCCURRENCE

O = Observed

V = Vocalization

ORIGIN

N = Native to locality.

ATTACHMENT 3

Sensitive Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur

Attachment 3

Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

Major Wildlife Group	Family	Scientific Name / Common Name	Federal Status	State Status	Western Riverside	Habitat Preference / Requirements	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed or L/M/H/U)	Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
Reptiles	Teiidae / Whiptail Lizards	<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi</i> [= <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>] / Belding's orange-throated whiptail		WL	MSHCP	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub with coarse sandy soils and scattered brush.	U	This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. This species has been known to occur within a one-mile radius of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).
Birds	Strigidae / Typical Owls	<i>Athene cunicularia</i> / burrowing owl		SSC	MSHCP, 6.3.2	Grassland, agricultural land, coastal dunes. Require rodent burrows. Declining resident.	H	This species has a high potential to occur due to the presence of suitable rodent burrows with low-lying vegetation. This species has been known to occur within one-mile of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).
	Alaudidae / Larks	<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> / California horned lark		WL	MSHCP	Sandy shores, mesas, disturbed areas, grasslands, agricultural lands, sparse creosote bush scrub.	H	This species has a high potential to occur due to the presence of disturbed habitat with suitable openings for nesting.
Mammals	Vespertilionidae / Vesper Bats	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i> / western yellow bat		SSC		Active year-round. Roosts in the foliage of trees in arid habitats, particularly in native and exotic palm trees. Forage for a variety of flying insects over streams and ponds. Ranges from southern California and Arizona into western Mexico.	U	This species is unlikely to occur due to the lack of suitable roosting and foraging habit. This species has been known to occur within a one-mile radius of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).
	Heteromyidae / Pocket Mice & Kangaroo Rats	<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> / northwestern San Diego pocket mouse		SSC	MSHCP	San Diego County west of mountains in sparse, disturbed coastal sage scrub or grasslands with sandy soils.	U	This species is unlikely to occur due to the project being outside of the expected range. This species has been known to occur within a one-mile radius of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).
		<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> / Stephens' kangaroo rat	FT	CT	MSHCP, SKRHCP	Grassland, open areas.	M	This species has a moderate potential to occur due to the presence of grassland and open areas. This species has been known to occur within a one-mile radius of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).
		<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> / Los Angeles pocket mouse		SSC	MSHCP, 6.3.2	Desert riparian, scrub, wash. Coastal scrub and sagebrush. Localized.	U	This species is not expected to occur due to lack of suitable habitat. This species has been known to occur within a one-mile radius of the project boundary (CDFW 2022a).

Attachment 3

Sensitive Wildlife Species Occurring or with the Potential to Occur

IB Introduced species

NOTE: Zoological nomenclature for invertebrates is in accordance with the NatureServe 2021 and Evans 2008; for fish with NatureServe 2021; for reptiles and amphibians with Crother et. al (2017); for birds with Chesser et al. 2021; for mammals with Bradley et al. (2014), American Society of Mammalogists 2021. Determination of the potential occurrence for listed, sensitive, or noteworthy species is based upon known ranges and habitat preferences for species follows Eriksen and Belk 1999, Nature Festivals of San Diego County 2002, Evans 2008, Page et al. 2013, Jennings and Hayes 1994, Unitt 2004, Tremor et. al. 2017, Western Bat Working Group 2017, and Harvey et. al 2011. Federal and state listing status is based on California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Diversity Database (CDFW) 2022a.

STATUS CODES

Federal Status

FT = Listed as threatened by the federal government

State Status

SCT = State candidate for listing as Threatened

SSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife species of special concern

WL = California Department of Fish and Wildlife watch list species

Western Riverside

MSHCP = Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan covered species

6.3.2 = Species subject to survey requirements and avoidance measures in Section 6.3.2, Additional Survey Needs and Procedures of the MSHCP

SKR HCP = Stephens' Kangaroo Rate Habitat Conservation Program covered species

POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE

M = Medium

H = High

U = Unexpected